

**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

1897~1898

Vol. 1

(Washington, DC)



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REPORT

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COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

District of Columbia. Commissioners

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VOL. I.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 5, 1898.

The PRESIDENT:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia herewith submit for the information of Congress, as required by law, their annual report of the official doings of the government of said District for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1898.

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES.

The appropriations for the year which were payable out of the general revenues, were \$6,091,444.35. The receipts from taxes, and other resources applicable to the payment of said appropriations (including the amount contributable by the United States as its share of the District expenses and a surplus of \$727,250.26 of District revenues of former years), were \$7,009,026.26.

The expenditures of the water department were \$208,855.35, and were wholly payable out of the revenues received from water rents and assessments. The revenues of said department, including a balance of former years amounting to \$78,572.78, were \$409,570.56.

DEBT.

FUNDED DEBT.

The funded debt of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1898, was \$16,043,920.18. No portion of it was incurred under the present form of the municipal government. The Treasurer of the United States, who is charged with its management, reports it in detail:

Funded indebtedness.

Description of bonds.	Date of maturity.	Interest.	When interest is due.	Total.
Of the District of Columbia:		<i>Per cent.</i>		
Water stock	Oct. 1, 1901	7	Jan. 1 and July 1	\$329,000.00
Do	July 1, 1903	7	do	14,000.00
Fifty-year funding	Aug. 1, 1924	3.65	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1	14,224,100.00
Twenty-year funding	July 1, 1899	5	Jan. 1 and July 1	750,300.00
Ten-year funding	July 1, 1901	3.50	do	149,500.00
Of the late corporation of Washing- ton:				
Three-year (Emery)	July 30, 1873	7.3	Interest ceased	100.00
Thirty-year funding	Nov. 1, 1902	6	May 1 and Nov. 1	571,100.00
				16,038,100.00

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Funded indebtedness—Continued.

Description of bonds.	Total.
Stocks and bonds outstanding on which interest has ceased, there being funds for the payment of the principal and interest deposited in the United States Treasury:	
Corporation of Washington, ten-year bonds.....	\$150.00
Corporation of Washington, 5 per cent general stock.....	1,340.01
Corporation of Washington, 6 per cent general stock.....	780.17
District of Columbia permanent-improvement 6 per cent bonds.....	1,600.00
Corporation of Washington twenty-year funding 6 per cent bonds....	1,350.00
District of Columbia, ten-year funding 3.50 per cent bonds.....	600.00
	5,820.18
	16,043,920.18

MISCELLANEOUS INDEBTEDNESS.

The District has no floating debt that its revenues are not much more than sufficient to meet; but as the Commissioners have no authority to make expenditures without specific authority from Congress, they are obliged to withhold payment of certain current and emergent obligations for which appropriations have not been made. These are comparatively small in amount, and are all settled from year to year.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The District is required to receive in payment of special assessments or of arrears of general taxes, \$11,175.63 of drawback certificates which were issued as rebates for overcharges or interest on account of special assessments levied by former municipal governments, and is also under obligations to issue further like drawback certificates for about \$600, whenever a certain outstanding invalid special assessment lien for \$207.74, bearing interest at 10 per cent per annum to July 2, 1890, the date of the act of Congress authorizing the issue of said drawbacks, is presented for redemption. To the extent of those two amounts the District is practically indebted to the owners of the certificates and the holder of the lien.

There was outstanding July 1, 1898, in the hands of private holders, \$3,766.07 of liens against private property for special improvements and secured by special assessments of like amount levied on the property against which they lie, and \$1,343.48 of scrip issued against private property by the late corporation of the city of Washington, and secured by special assessments of like amount for the cost of abutting public improvements. In case any of said assessments should for any reason become uncollectible, the liens or scrip would be redeemable in drawbacks issued under said act of June 2, 1890, in lieu of such void assessments, and receivable for general and special taxes, and to that extent become an obligation of the District.

There was also outstanding on same date, 8 per cent certificates (greenbacks) issued under the legislative assembly act of May 29, 1873, amounting to \$300, with about \$450 of accrued interest thereon.

Any obligation that the District is under on account of any of the above certificates is much more than offset by the special assessments due the District, amounting to \$18,143.40, and accrued interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum for an average of more than twenty years, and cash collections of such assessments now in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to \$8,549.36.

The Treasurer of the United States has recommended that all of said unpaid assessments in his custody be transferred to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and that the cash now in his hands, derived from collections of special assessments, but not needed to pay outstanding 8 per cent certificates of indebtedness, and the interest due thereon, be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as general revenues of said District. A bill (H. R. 6248) intended to accomplish that object, and entitled "A bill to provide for the disposition of assessment certificates of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," has been introduced in Congress, and referred to the Committees on the District of Columbia. The Commissioners are in favor of the legislation contemplated by that bill, but recommend that it be modified so as to provide that the Commissioners may use a necessary portion of the general revenues of the District, as may from time to time be needed, to retire outstanding drawback certificates amounting to less than \$250, issued under the act of Congress approved June 19, 1878, entitled "An act to provide for the revision and correction of assessments for special improvements in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," as contemplated in that act.

*Assessment of taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia
July 1, 1898, and estimated tax derivable therefrom.*

Washington City:		
Taxable on land	\$87,697,496.00	
Taxable on improvements	71,862,425.00	
		\$159,559,921.00
Washington County:		
Taxable on land at \$1.50	10,695,741.00	
Taxable on improvements at \$1.50	7,161,500.00	
		17,857,241.00
Taxable on land at \$1	4,508,609.00	
Taxable on improvements at \$1	1,230,600.00	
		5,739,209.00
Total assessed value of taxable real estate		183,156,371.00
Personal property:		
Washington City	12,310,954.00	
Washington County	42,545.00	
Railroads, taxed on gross receipts	1,077,976.00	
		13,431,475.00
Total assessed value of taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia on July 1, 1898		196,587,846.00
Amount of tax:		
Washington City at \$1.50	\$2,393,398.81	
Washington County at \$1.50	267,858.62	
Washington County at \$1	57,392.09	
Total real estate tax		2,718,649.52
\$9,777,484 personal property at \$1.50	146,662.26	
\$2,576,015 capital stock street railways, less realty at \$1.50	38,640.23	
\$1,031,584 gross receipts street railways at 4 per cent	41,263.36	
\$46,392 gross receipts street railways at 2 per cent	927.84	
Total tax on personal property		227,493.69
Total tax on real and personal property		2,946,143.21

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RATE OF GENERAL TAX.

The rate of general tax for the year was fixed at \$1.50 on each \$100 for all taxable personal property and for all real property except that used solely for agricultural purposes, the rate of which was \$1 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

ESTIMATES.

Estimates for the fiscal year 1899 were prepared, as required by the organic law, and submitted through the Secretary of the Treasury. They amounted to \$8,124,375.90, including \$140,851.71, payable out of the water funds. The details of these estimates will be found in the Book of Estimates prepared by the Treasury Department.

DEFECTIVE LICENSE LAWS.

Contrary to their expectations, the Commissioners were unable to submit to Congress at its last session a draft of a bill to provide a schedule of license charges, other than those pertaining to the issue of liquor licenses, more equitable than those which now prevail.

The assessor reports that so far as the other demands upon him permitted he has been diligently collecting data on the subject and collating it in connection with the experience of his own office relative thereto, and expects to soon have the matter in form for the consideration of Congress.

BATHING BEACH.

The continued popularity of the municipal bathing beach is shown by the fact that during the past season its patronage was very largely in excess of that of the season of 1897.

The appropriation for the beach during the current fiscal year enabled the authorities to maintain it and its appurtenances in good condition, and to add a few improvements; but was not sufficient to provide for all the modifications deemed desirable. So long as a bathing beach is located at the present site, it should be made as safe and enjoyable as practicable. The Commissioners have included an item for that purpose in their estimates for 1900.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

The Commissioners feel that the public should provide playgrounds for cities, where youthful freedom of action is not only restricted by lack of available area for outdoor games, but where the general safety and comfort require that many of such exercises be prohibited on the streets.

The spaces in the city and suburbs where sports in the open air may be permitted are becoming fewer and smaller with each successive year, and the opportunities for the municipality to acquire, without prohibitive cost, tracts within the city sufficiently large for the purpose, have practically passed.

The reclaimed ground at Potomac Park embraces locations readily adaptable at moderate expense for public field diversions, while the basins, in addition to bathing-beach accommodations, would admit of the establishment of public facilities for rowing and sailing under municipal regulations and surveillance.

DISBURSING OFFICER.

The Commissioners have been greatly pleased with the results attained through the enlarged powers vested in the disbursing officer by the District appropriation act for the fiscal year 1899. They have been relieved of a great deal of unnecessary and merely routine labor thereby, and have been enabled to give their entire time to the more important public demands, without the harassing interruptions and postponements caused by the perfunctory necessity of signing checks, to which they were previously subjected. The employees have since been paid twice a month in cash, instead of monthly by check, as before, and citizens having business with the District have been paid with a promptness which was impossible under the previous system.

STREET CLEANING.

The contract for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning of the streets and avenues of the District will expire on June 30, 1899. This contract was limited to a term of two years, the Commissioners believing that at the end of that time they would be able to demonstrate to Congress the advisability of abolishing the contract system and have the entire work of cleaning the streets, avenues, and alleys done by day labor under their direct control. The attention of Congress has been heretofore invited to the eminently satisfactory results attained by the hand-cleaning system here and the advisability of substituting it in lieu of the contract system throughout the District.

In order that a comparison might be made of the relative costs and results of the contract, hand-cleaning, and the day labor without contract systems, Congress, in the act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, included an item appropriating \$15,000 to be "expended under the immediate direction of the Commissioners," and directed that the "accounts thereof be so kept as to show the comparative cost of the hand sweeping by day labor and under contract."

After a four months' trial under this provision, beginning July 1, 1898, the superintendent of street cleaning reports that he has cleaned daily 308,512 square yards, or a total of 29,518,639 square yards of street paving, at a total cost of \$5,698.69, which is at the rate of a trifle less than 19½ cents per thousand square yards. The contractor's price for the same kind of work is 32 cents per thousand square yards. The superintendent also states that during this year, under the provision above quoted, the District will sweep by the hand-cleaning method, at a cost of \$15,000, an area equal to that swept by the contractor at a cost to the District of \$26,242.81. It should be also stated in this connection that the contractor pays his laborers on the hand-cleaning work \$1 per day, while the District has paid them for the same work \$1.25 per day. No stronger argument in favor of the abolition of the present system of contract work could be made.

The contractor's price for machine cleaning is 25¾ cents per thousand square yards; and it will be observed that the cost of hand cleaning by day labor without contract (19½ cents) is more than 6 cents per thousand square yards cheaper. Under the hand-cleaning system the streets have been kept much cleaner and more presentable during the busy hours of the day; there are no clouds of dust swept and thrown in the faces of pedestrians, and no noisy, boisterous gangs of men or rattling carts and sweeping machines in the middle of the

night. At the same time, more of our worthy laboring men are given employment and at better wages under the hand-cleaning than under the machine-cleaning method. Petitions and requests of representative citizens for the extension of the hand-cleaning system have been so numerous and the results of the operation of that system here have been so highly satisfactory that the Commissioners are convinced that the entire area of the improved streets and avenues should be cleaned by hand labor under direct municipal control, without the intervention of a contractor.

Some comment has been made upon the appearance of the streets during the early morning hours, before the accumulations of the previous night have been removed by the street-cleaning force. This accumulation has been practically unavoidable during the past six months, for the reason that it was necessary, in order to enable the authorities to make a comparison with the work of the contractor, to have the District's employees work exactly as those of the contractor.

It is believed, however, that if the street cleaners began to work earlier, so as to have the accumulations removed before business hours, the streets of Washington would present the appearance which every citizen should desire.

MILITIA.

The Commissioners reiterate the following recommendation in their annual report for the fiscal year 1897 relative to the District militia:

The existing law requires that "all leases and contracts involving expenditures on account of the militia shall be made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; and appropriations for the militia shall be disbursed only upon vouchers duly authorized by the Commissioners, for which they shall be held strictly accountable."

The great responsibility hereby imposed upon the Commissioners is without any corresponding control over the use of any of the money so appropriated. All expenditures of the District government are made upon itemized requisitions, carefully prepared and approved by the heads of the departments making the same, through the property clerk or the superintendent of property, and the Commissioners through these officers have direct knowledge and control to the minutest detail of the same. In the matter of disbursements by the militia, a requisition for a bulk sum is expended by the officers of the militia without consultation with, supervision over, or other control whatever by officers appointed or responsible to the Commissioners.

The Commissioners, in view of this fact, and in consideration of the further fact that the militia is more properly a branch of the War Department, recommend that they be relieved of the responsibility aforesaid, and that the entire supervision and control of the militia be vested in the Secretary of War.

The Commissioners are pleased to refer to the influence which this organization has had upon the military history of the District. The recent call to arms in the conflict between this country and Spain found it well prepared to provide many trained volunteers of all ranks for the regiment which the District furnished to maintain the national honor, and for other fields of public duty. The soldierly bearing of the District's representatives in the Army during every phase of their service—in the camp, on the march, in the midst of pestilence, and in the presence of the enemy—is a matter of national repute and of justifiable local pride.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Commissioners renew their recommendation that the District government be placed within the purview of the civil-service laws. The reasons for such action, given in previous annual and special reports, still apply, and with increased force.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Earnest efforts have been made to further improve the condition of this department by strengthening it in every possible way, so as to get the greatest advantage out of the small number of men allowed the District for the prevention of crime, the arrest of criminals, and the performance of the various duties which have from time to time been put upon the police. Those who have grown old and feeble have been retired to the extent the moderate facilities afforded by Congress would permit and their places filled with young and active men. All the mounted men have been detailed to the county, enabling the department to give better attention to a large territory hitherto unprotected.

The bicycle squad has been increased from five to twenty. The introduction of the bicycle into the police department, in this as well as in other cities, has proved a very decided benefit. The men can get about so silently and swiftly as to enable them to cover a large area in a short time. Instead of having them do general duty all over the city, as heretofore, they are now assigned to precincts and their duties prescribed by the lieutenants. These men are now provided with wheels at the expense of the department.

The report of the major and superintendent shows that the department has no apologies to make for the record of the past year. It has done exceedingly well. Although unusual conditions have existed in connection with the recent war, which brought many criminals and cranks to the city, the record is very good, especially in the keeping down and apprehending of criminals of the higher grade.

Fifteen murders were committed during the year, but with a single exception all the murderers have been captured and the department has strong grounds for believing that the one at large will soon be apprehended, a record which challenges comparison with those of other municipalities.

So much has been said in the past regarding the inadequacy of the force in point of numbers, and the fact has been so thoroughly demonstrated, that it seems unnecessary to say more. Strong efforts will be made during the coming session of Congress to secure its enlargement to a point which will be proper and in keeping with the work to be done and the property and territory to be guarded.

Attention is more particularly invited at this time to the condition of the station houses throughout the city. Congress recently made provision for additional stories on two of the stations, and these houses, as now equipped, are quite comfortable so far as the sleeping and sanitary conditions are concerned. Taken as a whole, however, the stations are very far behind the modern stations of other cities, and not at all what Washington should have.

As inadequate as these accommodations are, we can get along pretty well without much change at present. The cells, however, are absolutely insecure and discreditable; made of brick, with old-fashioned doors and the crudest sanitary arrangements, they are unsafe and unsightly and should be substituted at the earliest possible date with the modern steel cell. Correspondence has been had with the manufacturers of these cells, and it is believed this work can be done for a few thousand dollars. An effort will be made at the coming session of Congress to secure this improvement.

Much could be done to improve the condition of these stations if the entire estimate asked for repairs would be granted by Congress.

XII REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Five thousand dollars was requested and shown to be absolutely needed last year, but only \$2,500 was allowed. It is hoped a more liberal policy will be pursued next year, as the money is very much needed to put the stations in proper condition.

The contingent fund should also be enlarged to an amount sufficient to meet necessary expenses without a deficiency, and a suitable amount provided for the prevention and detection of crime. It is well known that in order to secure criminals rewards must necessarily be offered and the traveling expenses of detectives must be met, as well as other expenses incidental to such work. The department has been hampered very much in securing the arrest of criminals because of the inadequacy of the appropriation for this purpose.

The most important change by far would be the erection of a central police station. The station now occupied as the headquarters of this precinct, located on Twelfth street, between C and D streets NW., has been rendered almost unfit for use by the erection of the city post-office, which towers so far above it as to completely darken the building. In addition to this, the cellar is always damp, owing to the fact that the sewerage is above the floor, the water sometimes rising so high as to put out the fire in the furnace. It would be better if a building could be erected which would be complete and modern in every respect and creditable to the city. It should be located in the first precinct, which contains most of the principal business houses, hotels, banks, etc. It should contain all the usual rooms for office purposes, sleeping accommodations for the men and for the police matrons, and cell rooms for the proper detention of young girls, women, and the better class of prisoners. There should also be a swimming pool for the use of the men, pistol practice galleries, appurtenances for physical development and a room in which instruction could be given to new officers as to the proper performance of their duties.

This building was not provided for in the estimates submitted by the Commissioners in October because the exact cost could not then be obtained, but during the coming session of Congress sketch plans, with detailed estimate of cost, will be submitted and an appropriation asked. It is believed should Congress make such an appropriation the present station in this precinct could be sold for an amount sufficient to largely reimburse the new appropriation.

In July of the present year the department suffered the loss by death of William G. Moore, who was for eleven years its major and superintendent. During his term of service he was successful in increasing the number in the department to exactly double the number he at first assumed command of. Affable and courteous in his manners, with a kindly heart, full of sympathy with all in distress, he made for himself a host of friends. His loss was sincerely felt by every man serving under him, as well as by those whom he served.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Major Moore was filled by the promotion of Richard Sylvester, who was for sixteen years the chief clerk of the department, and who, by his personal knowledge of its duties, was thought to be well equipped for the position. It is hoped that the good work of the department may be rewarded by the addition of the men who are so sorely needed for necessary details, as well for patrolling the city and county.

Attention is called to the fact that the officers of the department are not properly paid as compared with the amount of work they are called upon to perform or the amounts paid by other cities. The Commissioners indorse the recommendation of the major and super-

intendent that these salaries be increased, that provision be made for desk sergeants instead of station keepers, and that the lieutenants be given their proper titles of "captains."

It is especially recommended that an adequate salary be allowed for the chief of the detective bureau, in order that the skill required may be more adequately compensated, exceptional ability in this line always finding employment at good pay.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This department has maintained its high record for efficiency, preventing serious conflagrations by its prompt and satisfactory service. So well known is its efficiency that no more need be said regarding the quality of what has been provided. A great deal might be said, however, relative to the necessity for its enlargement. At present there are only 14 engines, 2 chemicals, and 4 trucks to protect the entire District, comprising an area of 72 square miles.

As an illustration of how inadequately the city is protected, attention is invited to the fact that south of East Capitol street and an imaginary line coincident with it extending directly west to the river front, from the Eastern Branch to Rock Creek, including a part of the territory known as Capitol Hill, the navy-yard district, the property near the Washington Barracks, the entire river front of the Washington and Georgetown channels, all the important and valuable merchandise handled by the railroads which have their termini in the Baltimore and Potomac Depot, the warehouse of the Adams Express Company, dwelling houses, the Government buildings, such as the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Department of Agriculture, the Medical Museum, etc., there are only two engine companies, one located on North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets NE., the other on Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW. The area thus embraced comprises 5 square miles; the assessed value of the buildings, including Government property, is \$24,141,400; the estimated annual value of freight and expressage, together with the shipping interests at the river, is \$25,000,000, making a grand total of \$49,141,400, protected by the two companies above mentioned, at an annual cost of less than \$20,000.

Again, the entire district known as Georgetown, including all of the territory west of Rock Creek, is protected by only one engine.

In the rapidly developing portion of the District known as Anacostia there is only one engine, which has been placed there within the last eighteen months. Thus it could be shown that the entire number of engines distributed throughout the District is grotesquely inadequate to meet its needs.

Last year the chief engineer requested an addition to his department of 6 engines and 4 trucks. The Commissioners, fearing that this number might not be allowed, cut it down to 5 companies, every one of which was denied. They have again urged the importance of enlarging this branch of the service, and it is hoped that more liberal legislation will be enacted.

A chemical engine should be provided for the neighborhood of Tennallytown and Cleveland Park. An additional engine should be placed in the northern part of Georgetown and a truck assigned to the territory west of Rock Creek. South Washington should have a truck and an additional engine. An engine should be located immediately west of the Executive Mansion, between Pennsylvania avenue, the river, and Rock Creek.

XIV REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Within the past four or five years a number of high apartment houses have been built in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant and occupied by many families. Should fire occur in one of these structures, ladders would be indispensable. The nearest truck to this point is at the intersection of New Hampshire avenue and M street. From this point to Mount Pleasant there is a continuous steep up grade. It will be seen, therefore, that the necessity for the location of a truck in this vicinity can not be disputed.

The general condition of the engine houses is very good. Those which have been recently built are models in every respect, and, while not so extravagantly constructed as similar types of architecture in some cities, they contain every convenience and are entirely satisfactory. A few of the older houses are poorly situated and lacking in many necessary accommodations. They should be replaced with modern structures which would afford comfort to the men and the necessary facilities for a more ready response to alarms.

The Commissioners urge an increase in the salaries paid in this department, in order that the firemen may be compensated in a measure commensurate with their hazardous duties. It is hoped that this recognition may be accorded them in connection with the next annual appropriation.

The care of sick and disabled horses of the department has been a matter of great concern, and had not the District veterinarian placed at the disposal of the Commissioners his private hospital facilities, the department would have been totally unprepared for emergencies of this kind. The horses are frequently injured or burned, and at such times hospital treatment is absolutely essential. It is proposed to erect a stable on ground owned by the District, where all the horses of the District government may be properly cared for in case of disability, and an appropriation is requested for that purpose.

During the year the attention of the Commissioners was called to the large number of alarms incorrectly struck on the engine-house gongs, often causing serious delay in reaching fires. Investigation showed the present system of receiving and transmitting alarms to be, with very slight change, the same which was introduced in 1873.

On the strength of this fact \$6,000 was secured for the addition of a story to No. 14 engine house, located on Eighth street, between D and E streets NW., for the accommodation of permanent fire-alarm headquarters, and the sum of \$37,500 was provided for the installation of the most modern equipment known to the service. The building is about completed. The cabinetwork and furniture, which have been especially designed, will soon be in place, and it is believed that the first of the year will see the new system successfully inaugurated. With this improvement the District will, so far as mechanical appliances are concerned, have a fire-alarm equipment second to none in the country, and there need be thereafter no occasion for the incorrect registering or striking of any alarm.

Provision is also made for the substitution of new fire-alarm boxes for all old ones. Every box now has a device to prevent its burning out by electrical disturbances. The number of signal circuits has been increased from seven to twelve, and the number of alarm circuits from four to six. Should two or more boxes be pulled at the same time, the alarms will be accurately received, recorded, and transmitted.

Better provision is also made for the turning in of alarms. Heretofore each policeman has been provided with a key, and duplicate

keys were placed with the occupants of stores and houses near the boxes. Under this system there was often serious delay in getting the keys. Each box is now provided with a little glass door, covering the keyhole, in which the key is permanently located. To turn in an alarm it is only necessary to break the glass, open the door, and pull the hook. While this has been the occasion of a number of false alarms turned in by mischievous boys (all of whom have been severely punished by heavy fines or jail sentences), it is believed the novelty has worn off and that this device will materially benefit the department and the citizens.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A very noticeable improvement is observed in the office of the sealer of weights and measures. A thorough system of bookkeeping has been inaugurated, by which a careful record is kept of the work of the office. The examination of scales and measures has been faithfully and energetically pursued, with results gratifying to purchasers, but in many instances disastrous to dealers. A little reflection will demonstrate the importance of the faithful administration of this office when it is considered how much depends upon proper weight and measure, especially with the poor, who buy in small quantities. It can be readily seen that in order to protect them close scrutiny and constant supervision are absolutely essential.

A review of the work of the office shows the receipts for last year to be \$3,763.30, while for the present year, ending November 30, 1898, they were \$6,616.20, a net gain of \$2,852.90.

The incumbent of the office, Mr. W. C. Haskell, and his assistant, Mr. John D. Miller, are entitled to much credit for the record they have made.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES.

The Commissioners have included in their estimates an item in connection with charities which it is believed is an important step toward the solution of the vexed question of appropriations to hospitals and the unsatisfactory treatment of patients sent to them.

It is proposed that all appropriations thus made shall be expended under contract between the Commissioners and these institutions at the rate of so much per annum for each case. This will enable the Commissioners to insist upon proper provision for urgent cases, and will insure their reception at the hospitals. It has sometimes been the case in the past that patients have been necessarily taken from one hospital to another when in urgent need of treatment because they have been refused admission, it being alleged that there was neither room nor preparation for the treatment of the particular class of disease with which they were afflicted.

The objects sought to be attained in the creation of the office of superintendent of charities were the collection and preservation of information concerning the charities which receive public grants in the District, the direction of their work into such relations with each other as would enable them to avoid confusion and duplication, and to apply their resources to the relief of all those needing their care in the most economical and effective manner. It was also expected that the superintendent would be able to present the real needs of all public dependents in the District and to secure proper protection and

assistance for them with less proportionate expenditure of money and effort than had been incurred in the past.

The necessity of supervision of the private institutions receiving public appropriations arose, not from any indifference or any wrong intention on the part of those responsible for their management, but from the impossibility of their knowing the total needs and resources of the District and of appreciating and accepting their own proper place between those needs and resources. For several years past the number of private charities for whose assistance appropriations are made and the gross amount appropriated for their support have remained practically stationary, while the number of public agencies for the accomplishment of similar work and the gross amount appropriated for their support have increased.

The eighth annual report of the superintendent of charities is included herewith. The tabulated statistics which it contains give a clear idea of the work of the various institutions which receive assistance from the Congress, as well as the proportion of their income from public and private sources and their annual expenditure per inmate.

It is believed that the direction of the work of the charities of the District into harmonious relation with each other and with the public has made considerable progress.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The schools of the city continue to sustain their high reputation for excellence of work performed and discipline maintained among the scholars.

During the year new eight-room school buildings were erected on Marshall street, between Seventh street and Sherman avenue; at the corner of Twenty-fourth and F streets NW.; upon Sixth street, between B and C streets NE., and in Eckington. A school building was also erected on Connecticut avenue extended, near the District line, and the large building for the Western High School was completed.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that larger tracts of ground should be secured in the future than have been in the past for school sites, so as to provide sufficient playgrounds for the pupils, and thus avoid the congregating of children in the streets, to the annoyance of the public and danger of accident to themselves. At present many of the school buildings have no more ground around them than that occupied by their entrances. This condition of affairs, it is believed, could be greatly improved, greatly to the advantage of the general public and decidedly to the advantage of the scholars. The buildings should also be made fireproof and supplied with the latest and most improved methods of heating and ventilation—conditions which it has been impossible to meet with the appropriations heretofore made. A slight increase in the appropriations would accomplish these desirable results.

The plumbing in many of the schools was found to be very defective, and in some cases unsanitary. The work of installing modern fixtures in the buildings, of the most approved types, under the appropriation for that purpose recently made by Congress, is progressing satisfactorily, and a great improvement is apparent in those buildings where the work has been completed. Owing to the late date at which the appropriation was made, and the fact that it will expire at the end of the fiscal year, it has been necessary to do this work, in many cases, while the schools were in session. If the appropriation could have

been made immediately available, so that contracts could have been promptly entered into, or if it had been made continuous, so as to be available beyond the close of the fiscal year, it would have been possible to do the work during vacation months, when the buildings are unoccupied—an advantage upon which it is needless to enlarge.

PUBLIC VEHICLES.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has inaugurated a local cab system in connection with its passenger service, greatly to the benefit of the traveling public. The vehicles used are of the latest and most approved type, provided with rubber tires and in every way a credit to the company. It is hoped that a similar innovation will be made at the other railroad station and that the movement will result in the general improvement of the cab and hack service of the city. At present many public vehicles are in such a dilapidated condition as to provoke deserved criticism.

EXCISE BOARD.

During the year the excise board has pursued the policy of reducing as far as possible the number of barroom licenses and preventing the establishment of too many barrooms in any one locality. The total number of barroom licenses is now 532 and the number of wholesale licenses 134. Existing legislation regarding the sale of liquor is enforced, but new laws are very much needed, especially one which will prohibit the sale of beer on Sundays by the breweries. A bill is pending which, if enacted into law, would remedy this difficulty, as well as others in this connection, and it is hoped that its passage may be secured.

HARBOR MASTER.

The work of the harbor master with the patrol boat has progressed satisfactorily, excellent results having been accomplished. He has labored under the difficulty of having old and entirely inadequate machinery in a new boat whose average speed is but 6 or 7 miles an hour under the most favorable conditions. The Commissioners earnestly recommend favorable action on the estimate for new machinery and the complete equipment of this busy little craft, in order that the many duties devolving upon it may be properly performed. In this connection, a large amount of wharf property demands protection, the Washington and Georgetown channels must be policed, dead bodies dragged for, the fish and game laws enforced, and security afforded the numerous shipping interests along the entire river front.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department has progressed satisfactorily, and through the prompt action and efficiency of the health officer the city has been saved epidemics of smallpox and other contagious diseases. A case of yellow fever recently made its appearance here, but was so promptly dealt with that infection was prevented. Although the case was fully reported through the press, nothing whatever being withheld, the public did not appear in the least alarmed, which is the highest testimonial that can be paid to the efficiency of the health office.

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There occurred during the year 5,415 deaths, being 322 less than were registered in 1896-97. Of the decedents, 2,973 were white and 2,442 colored. The death rates were therefore as follows: For the whites, 15.43 per thousand inhabitants; for the colored, 27.51; for the total population, 19.32.

As is the case in most variations in mortality, it is improbable that this improvement has been due entirely to any single cause, a statement that is borne out by the fact that a diminishing death rate seems to be the rule at present in most of our cities, while the sanitary improvements which are going on in each are as varied as are their needs. But, if we may judge from the experience of other places, the most potent factors in the present instance are the abolition of a large number of box privies, the closing of numerous shallow wells, an improved milk supply, and an improvement in the drainage and water supply of numerous dwellings, which has been accomplished by the introduction of sewer and water service, in connection with the abolition of privies.

The attention of those who are interested in the statistics regarding diseases is invited to the report of the health officer, already published, which gives in minute detail all the particulars regarding the same.

The number of marriages from which no returns were received, as determined by the difference between the number of licenses issued by the court and the reports received at the health department, was 1,049, or approximately 40 per cent of the entire number. The only remedy for such neglect was pointed out in the last report of this department and depends on Congressional action.

It is a matter of regret and uneasiness that the valuable records of the health department, which could not be replaced, should be subject to possible loss by fire. Their importance is constantly demonstrated, as is shown by the fact that 488 transcripts from them have been issued during the past year. This is another argument for the erection of a new fireproof municipal building.

The number of cemeteries and crematories remains the same as at the close of the last report. Attention is again invited to the necessity for the construction of a public crematory to dispose of that class of indigents who are now buried in the potter's field.

As it is to the interest of every community to promote the study of scientific medicine, the law now in force should be amended so as to furnish all material needed for the study of anatomy, if it can be done without injury to the public. The experience of other places and the experience of this District with reference to the present law seem to demonstrate that this might easily be accomplished.

As promised in the preceding report of this department, improved methods have been adopted in keeping the record of the work done in connection with the medical relief of the poor. As, however, they could not be adopted until January 1, 1898, the figures derived from such record refer only to the six months subsequent to that date. During that period 4,607 persons received medical relief at the hands of the physicians to the poor; of this number, 946 were white and 3,661 colored. These figures represent actual persons, there being no possibility of duplication unless patients have given different names at different times, a source of error that practically can be disregarded. To express the same data in a different way: During the six months ended June 30, 1898, out of every 1,000 persons residing in this District 16.44 received medical treatment through the physicians to the

part of the expenses of the service and of every 100 visits a fee paid out of money loaned, amounting \$1.00. These patients represented 2 per cent of all visits, 20 very poor and 4000 general. It is probable that these figures are smaller than those for corresponding periods in previous years as the actual number of visits during the year was 20,000 and the number of office consultations 1,000 are consequently below similar statistics previously compiled.

The average cost of treating each patient during the past six months has been approximately: For services of physician to the poor, 10 cents; for medicines and sundries, 15 cents; total, 25 cents. The approximate average cost per visit including office consultations during the entire year has been: For service of physician, 5 cents; for medicines and sundries, 10 cents; total, 15 cents. The amount received by each physician to the poor for each visit or office consultation was, therefore, on an average, 34 cents.

Recommendations made by this department on June 11, 1910, in reply to a letter from the Congressional Joint Select Committee to Investigate the Charities and Reformatory Institutions in the District of Columbia, having received the indorsement of that committee, have been carried into effect since June 1.

Under the system adopted, all calls for the service of physicians to the poor are left at police station houses in books provided for that purpose. If the call is in the nature of an emergency, the person bringing the call to the station house is directed to the office of the physician. Otherwise the physician receives the call upon visiting the station, which he does once or twice a day. By this method patients are not confused by changes in boundaries of districts assigned to physicians to the poor, nor by changes of the physicians to the poor themselves. They always are assured that the calls left by them are properly recorded and are delivered to the proper physician. In case of complaints of the failure of any physician to respond promptly to a call, the time of the receipt of such call at the station house is a matter of record, as well as the time of its delivery to the physician, so that such complaints are not, as heretofore, impossible of either substantiation or disproof, but can be very readily verified or otherwise. Physicians to the poor are themselves relieved of the presence of untidy and in many cases unclean official patients about their offices. The presence of such patients there has always been a serious drawback to physicians to the poor, interfering, as it did, with private practice. The change is a relief to them and will justify physicians in accepting such appointments who could not have done so under other conditions.

While the new system has not been in operation long enough to speak positively as to its merits, so far as a conclusion can be drawn from the past month it has been very satisfactory to all concerned.

The disinfection of such articles as could be moved to the municipal disinfecting station and disinfected by steam has been done, as heretofore, under the direction of the health department, but the disinfection of the premises themselves has necessarily been intrusted to the householders because of the absence of any appropriation to enable the health office to do the work. The disadvantages of such a system have been pointed out in previous reports. It is hoped that some provision can be made in the near future for the establishment of a general disinfecting service.

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poor at the expense of the public; out of every 1,000 whites 4.94, and out of every 1,000 colored 41.22. These patients represented 2,998 families, of which 769 were white and 2,229 colored. It is probable that these figures are smaller than those for corresponding periods in previous years, as the actual number of visits during the past year, 21,159, and the number of office consultations, 1,983, are considerably below similar statistics previously compiled.

The average cost of treating each patient during the past six months has been, approximately: For services of physician to the poor, 61 cents; for medicines and sundries, 17 cents; total, 78 cents. The approximate average cost per visit (including office consultations) during the entire year has been: For service of physician, 34 cents; for medicines and sundries, 10 cents; total, 44 cents. The amount received by each physician to the poor for each visit or office consultation was, therefore, on an average, 54 cents.

Recommendations made by this department on June 17, 1897, in reply to a letter from the Congressional Joint Select Committee to Investigate the Charities and Reformatory Institutions in the District of Columbia, having received the indorsement of that committee, have been carried into effect since June 1.

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Decisions of the attorney have, from time to time, shorn the health department of almost all of the authority which it was formerly sup-

posed to have under the act to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria. Its work, therefore, is now almost entirely educational in character and not conducive to the best results. Unless amendments to the existing law are secured, or a new law passed, no action can be taken looking toward the limitation of the spread of these diseases.

The delay which necessarily took place in constructing buildings for the treatment of minor contagious diseases, as provided for by the act of March 3, 1897, though it was at the time a matter of regret and disappointment, has resulted to the best interest of the community. Instead of the amount then appropriated, \$30,000 for two wards, provision has been made by the sundry civil act of July 1, 1898, of \$32,000 for the construction of such buildings on the grounds of Providence Hospital, and \$33,000 for those to be connected with Garfield Memorial Hospital. This seems to settle satisfactorily a matter which has been the source of much embarrassment to the Commissioners and a hindrance to the work of the health department.

The generous action of Providence Hospital in consenting to the use of a part of its grounds for one of the buildings provided for in the appropriation first mentioned deserves recognition. So, also, does the fact that this institution has voluntarily received and treated during the year 4 cases of scarlet fever and 35 cases of diphtheria without any prospect of compensation therefor and for which substantially no other hospital accommodations could have been secured. In no instance has there been any spread of disease from any of these cases after they were admitted to the hospital, demonstrating the practical absence of danger from institutions for the treatment of such maladies.

The need for a building separate from the smallpox hospital, in which cases suspected of being smallpox can be held pending diagnosis, which was so urgently demonstrated during the last outbreak, was presented to Congress several years ago; but the proposition to erect such a building was so unfavorably received that it has not been again submitted. It may possibly be received better at some future time. The recently erected hospital for smallpox has proven of great value, but attention is again invited to the fact that, except when it is occupied by patients, it is without anyone to care for the extensive steam heating plant and the steam disinfecting machinery connected with it. The absence of an engineer will some day be the cause of dangerous delay in removing a patient to the hospital. It has already proven expensive economy by reason of injury to the water and sewer services and to the heating apparatus by freezing. The recommendation for an appropriation for the services of an engineer, which has been made annually for several years past, is respectfully renewed.

ISOLATING WARDS.

Reference was made in the last report to the appropriation of \$30,000 for the erection of two isolating buildings, to be constructed, in the discretion of the Commissioners, on the grounds of two hospitals. Provision was made for one of these wards at the Providence Hospital. When preparations were completed and work about to begin the Commissioners were enjoined in the courts from proceeding further in the construction of this building. This injunction, however, was afterwards dissolved by the court of appeals.

In the meantime Congress had made a new appropriation of \$25,000

for the erection of an isolating ward on the grounds of Garfield Hospital, and a like amount for a similar structure to be erected on the grounds of Providence Hospital. While there had been previously some opposition on the part of the officials of Garfield Hospital to that part of the legislation affecting their institution, they gracefully yielded their consent. This building has been begun and will soon be completed. The building at the Providence Hospital will very soon be commenced and pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Provision was also made for the equipment and maintenance of these two buildings, and a clause in the appropriation bill specifies that they shall receive such cases of minor contagious diseases as may be sent them by the Commissioners. A condition is thus met which had become a source of considerable anxiety to those charged with the public health. Cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever may now be practically isolated, there having been up to this time no place where they could be treated except in the remodeled stable of Providence Hospital.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Attention is invited to the extensive consumption of soft coal, which has so rapidly increased that it promises at no distant date to very seriously mar the beauty of the city and destroy the pleasures which enhance its value as a place of residence. A bill providing the necessary relief has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate. Its enactment would result in the abatement of this terrible nuisance, of which just complaint is so frequently made by our citizens.

THE REMOVAL OF GARBAGE.

The removal of garbage has been attended with comparatively little complaint under an arrangement by which the contractor has daily conveyed the same in suitable covered scows to a point below the District line, where it has been utilized on property purchased by him for its reception. The crematory at the foot of South Capitol street has been reserved for use should navigation be closed during the winter.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the disposal of garbage should be undertaken by the municipality and not by contract, it being a part of the general waste of the city, and that in connection therewith provision should also be made for the disposition of all items of waste, such as ashes, tin cans, paper, rags, bottles, etc. In a practical demonstration of the utility of a city's waste it has been conclusively proven that it is not without intrinsic value and may be converted into a source of revenue which will materially defray the expense incident to its disposal. Congress will accordingly be petitioned to confer upon the Commissioners authority to act in this direction independent of the contract system.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

With the return of prosperity and with a full treasury it is hoped that the objections heretofore made to granting an appropriation for a municipal building have at last been overcome, and that at the coming session of Congress the pending bill, or a modification of it, will receive favorable action and a start made in securing a structure worthy of the nation's capital. The highway-extension act, railroad

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grade crossings, the reclamation of the Eastern Branch flats, and street railroads have engaged the attention of the Commissioners, the citizens, and Congress during the past few years to the exclusion of other important considerations. All these, however, have been settled, or are in a fair state of adjudication, so that the energies of all interested may be centered on the accomplishment of this worthy object with every assurance of success.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Commissioners call especial attention to the public library of the District, which, in pursuance of legislation and appropriation by Congress, is now in operation. This institution has been established "as a supplement of the educational system" of the District, and it is developing rapidly on lines which will make it of special value to the school children and workingmen of the community, in addition to its general usefulness as a popular circulating library, which the capital has long greatly needed. The creation of a tax-sustained library here merely puts Washington on an equal footing in this respect with the progressive municipalities of the United States, including scores of little New England towns. The Commissioners heartily approve the estimates for the maintenance and enlargement of the work of the library. A slight increase in the library force and an appropriation for books are asked. The 15,000 volumes now in the library are all private donations and there will be other additions from similar sources. But in order that the library may be systematically developed in such manner as to be of the greatest usefulness, an appropriation for the purchase of books is essential. The statistics furnished by the trustees show that the library estimates submitted are in all respects modest and reasonable, and the Commissioners believe that in the interest of the community these appropriations should be made.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE BUSINESS MANAGEMENT OF THE DISTRICT BUILDING.

During the year the Commissioners, desiring to ascertain whether the business of the office was being conducted on the best and most modern principles, appointed a committee consisting of the auditor of the District, the secretary of the Board of Commissioners, and the head of one of the divisions of the engineer department. This committee was further augmented by the addition of Mr. E. T. Bushnell, who supervises the examination of District accounts at the United States Treasury.

In order that a wide scope of inquiry might be afforded, this committee was authorized to proceed to other cities and there investigate the methods in vogue. As a result of this investigation important information has been acquired in connection with the systems of tax collection and other municipal transactions. Of especial value were their observations in the auditing departments of some of the largest railroad companies in the East.

The report of this committee is expected shortly and marked improvements are anticipated. It is believed that by the application of more approved methods better results will attend the work of the clerical force.

OPERATIONS OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

The engineer department of the District of Columbia was under the charge of Maj. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., from July 1, 1897, until May, 1898. He had as assistants Capt. Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Capt. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. Captain Burr was relieved from duty with the District of Columbia April 28, 1898, on account of the press of duties incident to the war with Spain, and shortly afterwards was ordered to the front. Major Black was also detailed to duty at the front, and from June 1, 1898, to the end of the fiscal year the department has been in charge of the present Engineer Commissioner, Capt. Lansing H. Beach.

STREET AND ALLEY PAVEMENTS.

Sheet asphalt and asphalt block were the only driveway pavements used upon the city streets during the year. Vitrified block was used almost entirely for alley paving, a few alleys being paved with asphalt block.

Fifty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-two square yards of new concrete pavement were laid, and 22,683 square yards of asphalt block pavement and 30,393 square yards of old pavement were resurfaced, either by adding a coat of binder and surface material to the old material or removing the old material and laying a new surface with concrete base.

The old tar pavements which were laid a few years ago quite liberally throughout the city are beginning to fail very rapidly, and their general replacement can not be longer postponed. This pavement answers the purpose well during hot weather, but as soon as the temperature becomes low enough to cause the tar to become brittle it goes to pieces with but little more cohesion than so much loose gravel or broken stone. It will probably be necessary for Congress within the next two or three years to make a special appropriation for repaving these streets, or Washington will have to suffer the disgrace of having a good many disreputably paved streets within its limits. No resurfacing was done during the year over any other than tar pavement.

It is found upon further investigation that the statement in the last annual report of the engineer department, that asphalt laid over granite block had not given satisfaction in this city, is an erroneous one. The annexed table (p. 22, Vol. II,) shows the work that has been done in paving over concrete block, cobble, and other pavements and the results obtained. The one pavement over granite block which has been unsatisfactory was of an experimental nature, no binder being used, and the wearing surface, with an extra amount of sand, being laid directly upon the blocks and only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. This has worn badly, and a construction of this kind will not be repeated.

The annexed tables (p. 9, Vol. II,) show the cost of repairs per square yard for sheet-asphalt pavements upon 6-inch and 4-inch bases. No expense for repairs has been incurred for streets paved with asphalt block, although some will have to be repaired during the present season.

The present season has been particularly hot, without any intervening cool spells such as generally occur during the summer at this latitude. The result has been that the sheet asphalt has become thoroughly heated and softened and has not had an opportunity for

weeks at a time of hardening. Another inequality in the asphalt pavement is accentuated when the pavement becomes soft, and as a result of the extreme heat of the present summer the pavements of the city have become bumpy to a degree, it is believed, that has never occurred before.

In the report of last year the statement was made that asphalt block laid during hot weather gave better results than when laid during cold weather, as the block, being somewhat softened, the edges would mat, whereas when laid in cold weather, the asphalt being brittle, the edges are liable to break or become rounded, and thus cause a somewhat noisier pavement. The manufacturer of the blocks admits that this occurred with the blocks as formerly made with limestone, but claims that by the use of granite or trap rock that breaking of the corners and edges is not so apt to occur. There has not been sufficient time to prove these claims, although experience to date seems to indicate that it is correct.

The prices for asphalt and asphalt block during the past year were: Sheet asphalt, \$1.54 to \$1.75 per square yard; asphalt block, \$1.77 per square yard. For the coming year the prices will be: Sheet asphalt, \$1.76 per square yard; asphalt block, \$1.77 per square yard.

Much complaint is made in the city against the granite-block pavement, and with very good reason. As described in the report of last year, this pavement is exceedingly slippery in dry weather and at all times excessively noisy. There is no questioning the fact that property interests are injuriously affected by this class of pavement. A residence facing a street of this character can not be rented for an amount equal to that freely given for a similar house upon a more smoothly paved street. The same can be said with regard to stores, with the additional fact that trade is to a certain extent diverted from such a street. The requests for relief from storekeepers and property owners throughout the city is general, and it is believed that it is time action should be taken in the matter. One great objection which has existed before to changing the character of these pavements has been that no use was provided in the plan for the blocks removed, and in this manner a large expense would be incurred and the cost of the blocks practically thrown away. Where there were so many streets in the city clamoring for pavement, this argument had much force. It is now proposed, however, to utilize the granite blocks in diminishing the cost of maintaining the county roads in the manner described under that head in this report.

It is earnestly recommended that the policy be inaugurated of removing such an amount of granite-block pavement from the streets of the city as Congress may consider the revenues will warrant; the street from which the blocks are removed to be provided with a sheet-asphalt or asphalt-block pavement. In this manner a great improvement could be made in city streets and county roads, and at a very slight cost over the price of a new pavement.

SIDEWALKS.

A greater amount of cement sidewalks was laid during the past year than ever before in the history of the city, the number of square yards being 62,796. The low price—89 cents per square yard—was taken advantage of by many citizens, and as the cost but little exceeded that of brick, a very small amount of the latter pavement was laid. Cement sidewalks have been laid in the city 5 inches thick and

without frost base. On account of the proximity of trees to the sidewalk, it is believed to be inadvisable to permit the use of cinders, and other material for forming a frost base becomes expensive. Experience has not shown that a frost base is necessary at this locality, as the ground generally is of such nature that the water does not remain immediately under the sidewalk, and spells of low temperature are not prolonged or severe. Only one instance is known within the past two years of a walk being thrown by frost, and that one was provided with a frost base; local conditions occurring under the walk, favoring the collection of water, causing the damage.

Several instances have occurred where walks have been broken by expansion during the hot weather of the present season, and in this manner the heat appears to cause greater damage to the cement walks than the cold. A new cement sidewalk around the Congressional Library building was subjected to such compression by expansion that a couple of blocks were thrown into the air to a height of several feet, with a noise like the report of a gun, which brought people from the Library and stores in all directions in the vicinity. This is the only case known of explosive action due to expansion, but, as above stated, several instances are known of the gradual breaking up of the walk from this cause. Just what method is best adapted for protection against this trouble has not yet been determined. Flagstone costs much more than cement and does not appear to retain as good a surface. A brick walk is more expensive, unless laid directly upon sand, and when laid in this manner it is apt to lose its smooth surface during periods of alternate freezing and thawing; furthermore, it wears rapidly unless a class of brick is used which brings the cost above that of cement. The price of brick walk is from 75 to 80 cents per square yard, depending upon the distance which the bricks have to be hauled. The price for cement walk during the coming year is 98 cents per square yard without frost base and \$1.18 per square yard with frost base.

SUBURBAN STREETS AND COUNTY ROADS.

The District purchased a couple of steam road rollers during the year, and their use has given much satisfaction, as well as produced a general improvement in the roads upon which they were employed. The District suffers greatly from the lack of good material for a wearing surface for macadamized roads. The gravel obtained from the river, when mixed with a little binder, gives an excellent result for a short while, but the material is not sufficiently hard to have good wearing qualities, and it is necessary to renew the surface very frequently if the road is kept in proper condition. Negotiations are now under way to secure a proper quality of trap rock, and it is hoped that if this material can be secured the work done upon the county roads will be more durable and that considerable saving in cost of maintenance will result.

The appropriation for the coming fiscal year has been increased by Congress from \$40,000 to \$50,000, but even this larger sum is inadequate to secure results which should be obtained. There are 207 miles of suburban streets and county roads to be cared for from this appropriation, leaving the amount only \$241.54 per mile of road.

Several of the county roads—Seventh street, Bennings road, Bladensburg road, Nichols avenue, and to a large extent Canal road—have such a large traffic over them that macadam seems to be insufficient

to stand the wear to which the road is subjected. It is recommended that the policy be inaugurated by Congress of taking granite blocks from the streets within the city and placing them upon the county roads. The roadway of these highways need not be over 30 feet wide, and if the granite blocks were used to pave the two outside thirds of the roadway—that is, a 10-foot strip on each side—it is believed that this portion of the road would be practically removed from the cost of maintenance. A 10-foot strip of asphalt or asphalt block laid down the middle third of the road would give a smooth driveway, and the cost of maintaining this third would be no greater per square yard than the cost of maintaining the same amount of macadam roadway. The cost of the construction of a roadway of this nature is estimated to be \$5 per linear foot, and the cost of sprinkling would also be saved. Take the Bladensburg road, for example. The cost of repairs has been 3.2 cents per square yard and the cost of sprinkling 2 cents per square yard. If the roadway were constructed in the manner described, the cost of repairs would be nothing for five years, after which it would be about 3.2 cents per square yard per year; or, reducing it to a total for the road, the cost of repairs may be estimated to amount to \$1,452.80 per year; sprinkling, \$908 per year; total, \$2,360.80 per year; while the cost of maintenance under the construction proposed, after the guaranty period of five years expired, would probably be about \$484.27 per year.

The organic act providing for the present form of government of the District of Columbia states that all work costing over \$1,000 shall be done by contract, and it has been the interpretation of the office that the macadamizing of streets or county roads, if the cost of doing the work exceeded that amount, must be done by contract instead of by hired labor. The result has been far from satisfactory. None of the contractors who have done work for the District in recent years upon the county roads has possessed a road roller, so that the roads as constructed by them have lacked a proper degree of compaction for best construction. Furthermore, work done under contract requires, under the law, a five-year guaranty from the contractor, it being impossible during the guaranty period for the District to spend any money for repairs. The proper maintenance of a macadamized road is a matter of constant attention and repair. This it has been found impossible to obtain from the contractors, with the result that the roads frequently get in bad condition before the contractor can be brought to do anything upon them, and sometimes it is impossible to secure the results desired, the amount retained under the contract being insufficient to do the work. Connecticut avenue extended is a notable example of this. Owing to these circumstances the policy has been inaugurated by the office during the past year of doing the grading and purchasing the material under contract, the stone being laid by District employees and compacted by the District road roller. Much better results have been secured in this manner, and as the cost of labor seldom runs to \$1,000, even upon the larger works, it is believed that the law is fully carried out. This feature is referred to in the report of Mr. C. B. Hunt, computing engineer (p. 3, Vol. II).

BRIDGES.

The appropriation for the ordinary construction and repairs of bridges has been for the past year and is for the coming year \$15,000, which is too small to serve the purposes for which it is intended.

The Navy-Yard Bridge is entirely inadequate to properly serve the travel which is required to pass over it. It should be replaced at an early date by a modern structure. Estimates for this work have been submitted to Congress for several years, but so far no results have been obtained.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The Brown underground electric system upon the Capital Railway Company's line on Eleventh and M streets SE. is still in an experimental stage, the company having changed the details of the contact boxes; but the last form adopted has been so recently introduced that its permanency is not assured.

Congress has authorized the reorganization of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company and certain of its connecting lines, with the proviso that the portion in the city shall be converted into an underground system similar to that in use on the Metropolitan Railroad. It is hoped that this work will be promptly commenced, as the section of the city which depends upon this line for transit facilities is now suffering greatly for proper means of conveyance to and from the center of the city.

The power house which operated the cable of the Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street lines of the Capital Traction Company was destroyed by fire September 29, 1897, and advantage was taken of this misfortune to change the method of propulsion from cable to underground electric, similar to the system in use on the Metropolitan Railroad. Horses were used to draw the cars during the period of changing the conduits to conform to the new system. After this work was done the Seventh street cable line, which was operated from another power house, was changed to the underground electric system without interfering with the operation of the cars, no temporary tracks whatever being used while the change was being made.

SEWERS.

The details of work done by the sewer department are shown in the report of the superintendent of sewers, Mr. D. E. McComb (p. 84, Vol. II).

Good progress has been made on the Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue intercepting sewer, and appropriations have been made by Congress which fully enable the Commissioners to make contract for building this sewer to the point where it will intercept the present Tiber Creek sewer. Appropriation has also been made for preparing plans for the pumping station, and it is hoped that rapid progress can henceforward be made on the sewage-disposal system. The necessity for the early completion of this system has been so fully told in former reports that it is believed unnecessary to repeat here the statements there made.

The question of doing away with the James Creek Canal has been agitated by the citizens of southeast Washington. This is a measure which should be carried out at the earliest possible moment. The only economical way of doing it, however, is believed to be in the prompt execution of the sewage-disposal works. Any other method of attempted relief would be only temporary and would be unnecessary if the sewage-disposal system is to be completed. An estimate has been made of the cost of constructing so much of the sewage-dis-

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posalsystem as will permit of the abolishment of this canal, which estimate is appended thereto (p. 21, Vol. II).

The recommendation is again made that authority be secured, if possible, in cases where work is done under the continuous contract system, to accept a bond from the contractor equal to each season's work separately, instead of a bond equal to the entire amount of the contract. It is believed that considerable saving to the District would result if this were done, as contractors will thus not be compelled to carry a heavy bond for several years when only small appropriations are made for each year's work. The District invariably has to pay the cost of carrying the bond.

PLUMBING.

The manner in which the work of this department is appreciated by the public is shown by the increased demand by citizens for the services of the office. This is distinctly shown in the report of the inspector of plumbing, to which attention is invited (p. 115, Vol. II).

The act recently passed by Congress establishing a plumbing board and making it unlawful for any person not a licensed plumber to engage in the plumbing business will do much toward preventing improper and careless work being done by irresponsible parties, and will operate as a strong safeguard for the protection of occupants of dwellings throughout the city.

ASPHALT AND CEMENTS.

The details of the work done in this department are set forth in the report of Mr. A. W. Dow, inspector of asphalt and cements, to which attention is invited (p. 120, Vol. II).

PROPERTY.

This office was under the charge of Mr. L. T. Boiseau from the beginning of the fiscal year until June 16, 1898, when he left to enter the Army for service at the front as an officer of the First District of Columbia Volunteers. Since that date it has been in charge of Mr. C. T. Shoemaker.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

The condition of the water department, as will be seen from the report of the superintendent, Mr. W. A. McFarland, is much the same as it was during the preceding year. The supply system still suffers greatly from waste, and attention is invited to the report of Mr. McFarland and the report of Mr. Green concerning the detection of this waste by means of a Deacon meter and the amount of water wasted in the few instances mentioned. The case can not be better stated than has already been done by Captain Burr in his report of last year, and by Mr. McFarland in his report for this year, for which see page 134, Vol. II. Attention is respectfully invited to them, and the statements therein are fully approved by the Commissioners.

STREET LIGHTING.

The details of street lighting are stated in the accompanying report of Mr. W. C. Allen, inspector of electric lighting (p. 156, Vol. II).

The streets of Washington are extremely difficult to light satisfactorily during months when the trees are in leaf, on account of the dense foliage, which prevents the light being thrown to any considerable distance. The electric lights are all provided with long arms reaching out into the street as far as consistent with safety, but even this is not satisfactory. The lights are of a thousand candlepower, which give a strong illumination, so strong, in fact, that it is the cause of constant complaint from the occupants of houses in close proximity, while at points between lamps the light is frequently so intercepted by the foliage as to render the lighting of the entire street very unsatisfactory. While the requirement of lamps of a thousand candlepower has heretofore been insisted on by Congress, it is believed that lights of less power placed closer together would give a much more satisfactory service, and as the cost of each individual light would be less than that of those now maintained, it is believed that no greater cost to the District would ensue.

The present law does not require the lamps to be lighted until forty-five minutes after sunset. This is believed to be too great an interval. Electric lights have been, until recently, used almost entirely upon the business streets, and the lights from stores have provided some illumination until the street lamps were lighted. With the increase in the number of electric lights and their establishment upon residence streets provided with heavy shade trees, it has been found that this service is entirely inadequate. The streets become inconveniently dark long before forty-five minutes after sunset, and upon cloudy evenings many of them well provided with shade trees become almost dangerous from the dense darkness. A schedule causing the lights to be started at fifteen minutes after sunset could, it is believed, be adopted without increased expense and to the great advantage of the public.

Congress has made an appropriation for experimental lighting, and experiments in this line will be conducted during the coming year to see whether it will be possible to provide a light of greater illuminating power than the present gas lamp, yet of less intensity than the electric arc light, which will do away with many of the inconveniences now existing.

BUILDINGS AND BUILDING INSPECTION.

Details of the work done in the office of the inspector of buildings will be found in the report of Mr. John B. Brady (p. 187, Vol. II). In this connection it should be stated that a marked improvement in the appearance of District buildings has been obtained by the employment of private architects to prepare the plans and specifications instead of having them drawn in the office of the inspector of buildings. That official and his assistants have been and are so overcrowded with work that it is absolutely impossible for them to give the necessary time and attention to the preparation of detail plans to secure the best architectural features.

The Commissioners would renew their recommendation that appropriations be made for a definite number of schoolhouses, engine houses, or other municipal buildings in an aggregate sum, leaving the amount to be allotted for each site and building to the discretion of the Commissioners. It is believed that in this way more favorable results can be secured.

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SURVEYOR.

The work of this office is detailed in the appended report of Mr. W. P. Richards (p. 195, Vol. II). The office was, until May 18, 1898, under the charge of Mr. H. B. Looker, who resigned his position to enter the Army, commanding a company in the First District of Columbia Volunteers.

PARKING COMMISSION.

The work done by the parking commission is shown in the report, appended hereto, of Mr. Trueman Lanham, superintendent of parking (p. 197, Vol. II).

The appropriations for several years past have been insufficient to keep in proper condition the trees in the various sections of the city, and which form one of the principal beauties of the national capital. The use of shade trees to the extent developed here, and the judicious care and control over them, is believed not to be equaled in any other city of the country, and the results are most gratifying. Many of the places of the 1,400 trees destroyed in the storm of September 29, 1896, still remain vacant, leaving ugly gaps in the rows, which should be filled at as early a date as possible in order to secure good results. It is earnestly hoped that an increased appropriation for this purpose can be obtained at the next session of Congress.

HIGHWAY-EXTENSION PLANS.

The work done in this department is stated in detail in the appended report of Mr. W. P. Richards, engineer in charge (p. 200, Vol. II).

The highway act of 1893 has recently been amended by Congress so as to authorize a change in the plan of streets in the section between Rock Creek and the Soldiers' Home, and removing most of the features of the original act which were the cause of complaint of so many citizens of the District. It is believed that street extensions under the amended act will be generally satisfactory.

In conclusion, it is deemed only fitting to acknowledge the good work of the assistants and of the clerical force of the various departments of the office, who have not spared themselves in carrying out their duties to the best of their ability.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WIGHT,
JOHN W. ROSS,
LANSING H. BEACH,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE
30, 1898.**

JULY 2, 1897.

Ordered, That the second paragraph of section 54 of the plumbing regulations is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

All stopcocks for water-service pipes will be furnished by the water department. The prices for stopcocks will be determined annually at the beginning of each fiscal year and will be based upon the prices named in District contracts for such fixtures.

JULY 24, 1897.

Ordered, That section 3 of Article X of the police regulations of the District of Columbia, as revised and amended December 16, 1895, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC.3. Sleighs or other vehicles on runners shall have bells so attached thereto or to the animals drawing the same as to sound when such vehicle is in motion; and all cycles, bicycles, and tricycles in motion one hour after sunset shall display a suitable light, and at all times have a suitable gong or bell so attached thereto as to be readily sounded to warn persons of their approach.

JULY 21, 1897.

Ordered, That hereafter no permits will be issued to make excavations in public streets without a previous deposit with the collector of taxes of a sum sufficient to cover the cost of making repairs to pavements over the proposed cuts.

JULY 31, 1897.

Ordered, That the following regulations made by the health officer of the District of Columbia, pursuant to the requirements of section 11 of "An act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, in lieu of the regulations on the same subject made and approved June 26, 1895, are hereby approved:

Regulations for the government of dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia.

SECTION 1. No building or space shall be used for dairy purposes which is not well lighted and ventilated, which is not provided with a suitable floor; and, if such room or space be a cellar or subcellar, or be located in a cellar or subcellar, which is not properly concreted, gutted, and drained.

SEC. 2. No dairy shall be located or maintained within any kitchen, wash room, workshop, or inhabited room, nor in proximity to any water-closet, privy, cesspool, or urinal, nor in any room or space which is not of such size and construction as to permit the entire separation of all milk and milk products, both in the process of handling and storing the same, from all probable sources of contamination, either by dirt, noxious gases, infective organisms or substances, or anything liable to alter unnecessarily the quality of such milk or milk products.

SEC. 3. Every person maintaining a dairy shall provide for the use thereof, and shall use, a sufficient number of receptacles, made of non-absorbent material, for the reception, storage, and delivery of milk, and shall cause them to be kept clean and wholesome at all times; and having delivered any such receptacle to a consumer shall not again use the same for the reception, storage, or delivery of milk or cream in any form until it has been, to his personal knowledge, properly cleaned after such use.

SEC. 4. Every person maintaining a dairy shall provide for the use thereof a supply of pure and suitable water, sufficient for the proper washing of all cans, bottles, and appliances.

SEC. 5. Every person maintaining a dairy shall keep the same and all appurtenances thereto clean and wholesome at all times, and shall change the water in the coolers at least once each day.

SEC. 6. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not well lighted, ventilated, drained, and constructed, or which is not provided with stalls or with proper stanchions for anchoring the cows, so arranged as to allow not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet width of space for each milch cow; or which is not provided with good and sufficient facilities for feeding the animals in a cleanly manner; or which contains less than 600 cubic feet clear space for each cow, unless the use of such building for stabling cows for dairy purposes has been authorized prior to the promulgation of these regulations, in which case it shall contain not less than 500 cubic feet clear air space for each cow.

SEC. 7. No room shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which contains any water-closet, privy, cesspool, urinal, or manure pit; nor shall any fowl, hog, horse, sheep, or goat be kept in any room used therefor.

SEC. 8. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall, when so directed by the health officer, erect and maintain in the stable, stall, shed, or yard connected therewith one or more proper receptacles for drinking water for such cows, and shall keep the same supplied with clean, fresh water, and none other.

SEC. 9. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall keep the entire premises clean and in good repair, and the buildings well painted or whitewashed.

SEC. 10. Every person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall cause the dung to be removed from the stables at least twice daily, and always within one hour preceding every milking of the cows; and shall not allow any accumulation of dung within the building occupied by the cows, but shall, whenever in the opinion of the health officer it is required by local conditions and surroundings, provide temporary storage for the same and for other refuse in a separate place, which shall be covered, and which, when so ordered by said health officer, shall be a water-tight receptacle.

SEC. 11. Every person keeping cows for dairy purposes within the city of Washington or its more densely populated suburbs, or elsewhere

in the District of Columbia, if, in the opinion of the health officer, local conditions require it, shall cause the inclosure in which such cows are kept to be graded and drained so as to keep the surface reasonably dry and to prevent the accumulation of water therein, except as may be permitted for the purpose of supplying drinking water; and shall not permit any garbage, urine, fecal matter, or similar substance to be placed or to remain in such inclosure, nor any open drain to run through it.

SEC. 12. Every person keeping cows for the production of milk for sale shall cause them to be kept clean and wholesome at all times, and shall cause the teats, and, if necessary, the udder, to be carefully cleaned by brushing, washing, or wiping before milking, and shall cause each such cow to be properly fed and watered.

SEC. 13. Any person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall provide and use a sufficient number of receptacles of nonabsorbent material for the reception, storage, and delivery of milk, and shall keep them clean and wholesome at all times, and at milking time shall remove each receptacle, as soon as filled, from the stable or room in which the cows are kept; nor shall any milk or cream be stored or kept within any room used for stabling cows or other domestic animals.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of every person having charge or control of any premises upon which cows are kept to notify the health officer of the District of Columbia of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease among such cows, by letter delivered or mailed within twenty-four hours after the discovery thereof, and to thoroughly isolate any cow or cows so diseased or which may reasonably be believed to be infected, and to exercise such other precautions as may be directed in writing by said health officer.

SEC. 15. Milkers and those engaged in the handling of milk or cream shall maintain strict cleanliness of their hands and persons while milking or while so engaged. It shall be the duty of every person holding a permit to maintain a dairy or dairy farm to enforce this regulation in reference to such persons as may assist them in the maintenance thereof.

SEC. 16. That any person violating any of the foregoing regulations shall, on conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10 for each and every such offense, to be collected as other fines and penalties are collected.

SEC. 17. That the regulations for the government of dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia promulgated June 26, 1895, are hereby repealed.

JULY 31, 1897.

Whereas the act of Congress approved June 14, 1878, provides that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall make and enforce such building regulations for the said District as they may deem advisable, and that the regulations so made shall have the same force and effect within the District of Columbia as if enacted by Congress, it is

Ordered, First, that the following are hereby made and promulgated as the building regulations of the District of Columbia, and shall control the construction, erection, maintenance, repair, and removal of all buildings, as defined in these regulations, and their appurtenances, within the District of Columbia, with the exception of those owned by or under the sole control of officers of the United States.

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Second. These regulations are subject to modification or repeal by Congress or by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as the public interests shall require.

N. B.—These regulations are published in pamphlet form for distribution and are too voluminous for insertion here.

AUGUST 16, 1897.

Ordered, That so much of the order of April 23, 1896, as relates to the tolerance to be allowed for public scales and balances is hereby amended to read as follows:

Classified.—For weighing scales, from 50 tons to 100 tons, including all railroad-track scales, not more than 1 ounce in each 5 pounds in excess nor more than 1 ounce in each 3 pounds in deficiency.

Weighing scales, from 3 tons to 50 tons capacity, not more than 1 ounce in each 12 pounds in excess nor more than 1 ounce in each 8 pounds in deficiency.

For weighing scales, from 1,500 pounds to 3 tons capacity, not more than 1 ounce in each 15 pounds in excess nor more than 1 ounce in each 10 pounds in deficiency.

Weighing scales, from 200 pounds to 1,500 pounds capacity, not more than 1 ounce in each 25 pounds in excess nor more than 1 ounce in each 16 pounds in deficiency.

All spring balances, counter and platform scales, under 200 pounds capacity, not more than 1 ounce in each 50 pounds in excess nor more than 1 ounce in each 30 pounds in deficiency.

All weights, belonging to their respective scales, must compare to standards kept in this office.

AUGUST 24, 1897.

Ordered, That the following schedule of fees for sealing dry and liquid measures, while in the stock of dealers in such utensils, is hereby adopted, pursuant to authority contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, viz:

	Cents.
From 1 to 10 measures or more (each).....	10
From 1 to 25 measures or more (each).....	9
From 1 to 50 measures or more (each).....	8
From 1 to 100 measures or more (each).....	7½
Dry, over half bushel (each).....	25
Liquid measures, 1 gallon or less:	
From 1 to 10 measures or more (each).....	10
From 1 to 25 measures or more (each).....	9
From 1 to 50 measures or more (each).....	8
From 1 to 100 measures or more (each).....	7½

AUGUST 28, 1897.

Ordered, That, pursuant to authority of section 2 of "Joint resolution to regulate licenses to proprietors of theaters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 26, 1892, the following police regulation is hereby made:

It shall not be lawful hereafter for any person or persons to keep, provide for, or maintain, within the city of Washington or the more densely populated suburbs thereof, a cow yard, pen, or stable, for dairy

or other purposes, nearer than 200 feet to any dwelling house other than the dwelling house of the owner or keeper of such yard, pen, or stable: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall apply to persons keeping but one or two cows for their own use, nor be so construed as to prevent the selling of milk by persons who keep one or two cows.

Any person violating the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5 for each day during which such violation has continued.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1897.

Ordered, That permission is hereby granted the Capital Railway Company to install the Brown underground-electric system of railway propulsion on the existing street-railway tracks on the Navy-Yard Bridge across the Eastern Branch, in accordance with the provisions of their charter and the terms of this permit. All details and methods of work and all restrictions in the interest of the District and the public included in the permit. The system, details of construction, and arrangement and methods of connection, ground and feed wires, and other electrical apparatus are to be submitted to and approved by the Engineer Commissioner before construction or installation.

No operation shall be permitted that will tend, in the judgment of the Engineer Commissioner, to impair the strength or safety of the substructure or superstructure of the bridge. All work is to be done subject to the supervision and inspection of the Engineer Commissioner, and a deposit of \$200 will be made by the Capital Railway Company to cover the cost of such inspection, any balance thereof to be returned at the end of the work.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1897.

Ordered, That section 5, Article IV, of the police regulations, designating the locations of hack stands, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following provision for the establishment of two additional hack stands, viz:

On west side of First street SE., one beginning at the first tree in the park south of East Capitol street, extending southwardly, for three vehicles; and one to begin at the first tree in the park north of B street, extending northwardly, for three vehicles. All to stand parallel to curb and street, close to curb, for 1 and 2 horse vehicles. Only one 2-horse vehicle to be allowed on either stand at one time if a 1-horse vehicle is there to occupy the space. When more than one 2-horse vehicle is occupying either stand, the last 2-horse vehicle occupying the stand must make room for the next 1-horse vehicle that wishes the position. The horses of the south stand to face north, and the horses of the north stand to face south. No private vehicle will be allowed to occupy any of the stand space.

OCTOBER 1, 1897.

Ordered, That upon an application from the receiver of the Eeking-ton and Soldiers' Home and Belt Railway companies, a permit will be issued approving of the equipment of said railways with air-motor cars of the type and reservoir capacity of that tested, and provided with

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arrangements for muffling the air and discharging it at some point where it will have no effect upon the roadway, and also to authorize the construction of a sufficient limited number of conveniently located terminal charging stations, provided with proper recharging machinery.

OCTOBER 8, 1897.

Ordered, That permission is hereby granted the Capital Traction Company of the District of Columbia, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, to install the underground electric system on its lines formerly operated by cable power.

OCTOBER 20, 1897.

Ordered, That section 47 of the manual for the guidance of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by the addition thereof of the following, viz: "and when a constable is engaged in serving or executing processes issued by a justice of the peace and there is interference with such constable, it is the duty of the police officer to prevent the same and preserve the peace."

OCTOBER 23, 1897

Ordered, That the following recommendations of the computing engineer, under date of the 4th instant, relative to the use of the Navy-Yard Bridge are hereby adopted and approved:

First. That motor cars be never allowed to pass on the structure nor to follow one another while on the same at an interval of less than 200 feet.

Second. That the speed of such motors on the structure be limited to not exceed 4 miles per hour, the present limit of vehicle travel on this bridge.

Third. That a sufficient post-and chain or other suitable movable barricade, of a type approved by the Engineer Commissioner, be provided and maintained by the Capital Railway Company at the south side of the draw span for proper protection at the open waterway during the passage of water traffic through the draw.

Fourth. That the said railway company station a watchman at the bridge during the hours of travel of its cars to enforce the observance of these regulations and to assist the regular bridge watchman in doing the same.

Fifth. That the employees of the said company be suitably directed to observe strictly and promptly the terms of these regulations and the injunctions of the District's agents at all times.

Sixth. That the said company accept and agree to be bound by the provisions of these regulations. (E. 6653.)

OCTOBER 26, 1897.

Ordered, That all persons engaged in the prosecution of claims against the District of Columbia shall furnish a power of attorney or other sufficient authorization in writing when applying for bills for general taxes or assessments of any kind whatever assessed in the name of parties other than themselves.

NOVEMBER 10, 1897.

Ordered, That section 131 of the Building Regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding thereto the following, viz:

Provided, That where existing streets or avenues are widened or new streets or avenues are laid out and opened in conformity with the adopted and recorded highway-extension plans in subdivisions existing at the time of record of such plans, and said widening or laying out and opening shall leave buildings or parts thereof on said streets or avenues, said buildings will be allowed such projections on said streets or avenues as are now allowed to parts of buildings by the schedule of limitations and provisions relative to the projection of portions of buildings beyond the building line; such buildings will be allowed to be moved to any part of the lot on which they stand.

NOVEMBER 10, 1897.

Ordered, That the schedule of limitations and provisions relative to the projection of portions of buildings beyond the building line attached to the building regulations is hereby amended so as to permit the projection of steps not exceeding 4 feet beyond the building line and 3 feet in height on business streets more than 100 feet in width, subject to all the conditions contained in footnote of said schedule.

NOVEMBER 11, 1897.

Whereas section 3 of the orders governing the platting and subdividing of land in the District of Columbia requires persons making such subdivisions to furnish a certificate that taxes and assessments against the property have been paid, which certificates are furnished free when no back taxes or assessments appear, and whereas satisfactory evidence should be furnished by applicants for free tax certificates in such cases that the certificates are intended to be used only for that purpose, it is

Ordered, That hereafter the assessor will only issue such tax certificates upon the exhibition to him of the plats of proposed subdivisions duly made out by the surveyor and signed by him and by the parties in interest. The assessor shall require the recipient of such certificates to make a written receipt therefor, which the assessor shall file as his voucher for waiving the fee.

NOVEMBER 27, 1897.

That the order of June 25, 1895, amending paragraph 3 of the orders made December 6, 1888, under "An act to regulate the subdividing of land within the District of Columbia," approved August 27, 1888, by directing that no fee should be charged for tax certificates issued by the assessor when called for by the Commissioners to enable persons proposing to subdivide property to meet the requirements of said paragraph, in cases where no overdue taxes or assessments appear against such property, is hereby revoked; but in lieu of a certificate as prescribed in said order of June 25, 1895, the assessor, special assessment clerk, and water registrar shall report whether any taxes and assessments appear against such property.

DECEMBER 1, 1897.

When tenants move from one house to another, so much of the water rent paid by the said tenants on the premises vacated as covers the unexpired portion of the fiscal year may, upon application to the water office, be credited on the water rent due on the new premises: *Provided*, That only one such transfer for the same tenant will be allowed in any one fiscal year, and that applications for transfers of water rents must be accompanied by the receipted bill for the premises vacated.

DECEMBER 2, 1897.

That section 139 of the building regulations of the District of Columbia made July 31, 1897, is hereby amended by placing before the word "No," in the first line thereof, the words "Within the fire limits;" so that the section shall read as follows:

SEC. 139. Within the fire limits no wooden building shall be erected for nor converted to the uses of a cow or hog yard, pen, or stable, dairy, or mechanical purposes.

DECEMBER 4, 1897.

That sections 3, 5, 11, and 30, of Article X of the police regulations of the District of Columbia are hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. Sleighs, or other vehicles on runners, shall have bells so attached thereto, or to the animals drawing the same, so as to sound when such vehicle is in motion; motor carriages and all cycles, bicycles, and tricycles shall have at all times a suitable gong or bell, sufficiently distinctive from the bells provided for the fire department and ambulance service, so attached as to be readily sounded for the purpose of warning persons of their approach, and all cycles, bicycles, and tricycles in motion one hour after sunset, and until one hour before sunrise, shall display a suitable light.

SEC. 5. Every vehicle in motion on a public highway shall keep on the right side thereof. Pennsylvania avenue shall be considered as two streets, separated by the car tracks, but the general movement of vehicles thereon shall be subordinated to the business of the shops and stores. Every vehicle, when passing another vehicle facing or moving in the opposite direction, shall pass to the right; but in passing another vehicle moving in the same direction, shall pass to the left. When a vehicle is to be turned around it shall have the right of way, if turned to the right. If necessary to turn about to the left, the person in charge thereof shall see that his way is clear before turning. Every vehicle turning to the left, into an intersecting street, shall move so as to leave sufficient clear space between it and the left-hand curb to permit the safe passage of another vehicle. Every vehicle, in turning a corner to the right, shall keep to the right of the center of the street. No vehicle shall be so directed as to crowd any person on a bicycle on or against the curb of the street, or on or against any other vehicle or object in such street, or off or over any embankment or into any aperture or depression. Travel on the public streets shall be regulated at all intersecting crossings by allowing the right of way to those going north and south.

SEC. 11. On and after March 1, 1898, all motor carriages, and vehicles drawn by draft animals, in motion between one hour after sunset and

one hour before sunrise, shall display lighted lamps, so placed as to be visible from the front and both sides thereof.

SEC. 30. No bicycle shall be propelled across any intersecting streets on which there are car tracks, in the city of Washington, at a greater rate of speed than six miles an hour, nor at a greater rate of speed between intersecting streets and avenues or cross streets on which there are no car lines than twelve miles an hour, nor at a greater rate of speed on any public street or roadway outside of said city than fifteen miles an hour. Every bicycle in motion on a public highway shall at all times be under the control of the rider. Inasmuch as safety in passing with rapidly moving vehicles requires that the riders or drivers approaching each other shall each be able to judge of the probable movement of the approaching vehicle, no bicycle shall be ridden on the streets within the city limits with the lower end of the handle bars on a plane lower than 4 inches below the top of the saddle at its center, and the rider shall at all times keep his head in such a position as to command a view ahead of not less than 300 feet.

DECEMBER 4, 1897.

That section 19 of the "General orders governing the platting and subdividing of land and grounds in the District of Columbia" is hereby amended by omitting therefrom the words "and Georgetown;" substituting the word "city" for "cities," and by adding thereto the words "except as to lots which can not be provided with frontage on any street or avenue;" so that said section shall read as follows:

SEC. 19. Outside of the city of Washington no subdivision of land into lots fronting on alleys only will be approved, except as to lots which can not be provided with frontage on any street or avenue.

DECEMBER 9, 1897.

That hereafter a lead seal with wire attachment be used for sealing all scales inspected and approved by the sealer of weights and measures; said seal to be stamped on the obverse with the word "Approved," and on the reverse with the number of the year.

That a tin tag, bearing inscriptions similar to those on the lead seal, be inserted in all measures inspected and approved by the sealer of weights and measures.

DECEMBER 16, 1897.

That section 170 of the building regulations for the District of Columbia, made July 31, 1897, is hereby amended as follows:

Line 1, strike out the words "to be used" and insert in lieu thereof the words "shall be erected or converted for use;" line 2, strike out the words "shall be erected;" line 3, after the word "erect," insert the words "or convert;" so that said section shall read:

SEC. 170. No building shall be erected or converted for use as a market unless the person or persons applying for a permit to erect or convert the same shall file with the inspector of buildings the written consent of a majority of the property owners in the square on which said building is to be located and the property owners in the square or squares fronting the site of the proposed structure.

DECEMBER 16, 1897.

That the police regulations in and for the District of Columbia are hereby amended by changing the number of "Article XVII" to "Article XVIII," and by adding thereto the following, to be known as "Article XVII:"

ARTICLE XVII.

SEC. 1. The furnishing of electric light or power on a circuit any portion of which is through a grounded return, or which is intentionally grounded, will not be permitted, excepting in the power stations, cars, and car houses of electric railways, and at street crossings required to be lighted by any railway company, under the terms of its charter; nor shall any dynamo with one pole grounded be used to furnish electric light or power except for the purposes above stated.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

DECEMBER 17, 1897.

That Article XIII of the police regulations of the District of Columbia, as revised and amended December 16, 1895, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:

SEC. 13. That no merry-go-round or flying-horse machine shall hereafter be located or operated on any lot or open space without the written consent of two-thirds of the residents within two squares in each direction from the place where such merry-go-round or flying-horse machine is proposed to be located.

SEC. 14. No circus shall hereafter be located, operated, or conducted on any lot or open space without the written consent of a majority of the residents within two squares in each direction from the place where such circus is proposed to be located.

DECEMBER 23, 1897.

That the order of December 16, 1897, amending section 170 of the building regulations for the District of Columbia made July 31, 1897, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 170. No building shall be erected or converted for use as a market unless the person or persons applying for a permit to erect or convert the same shall file with the inspector of buildings the written consent of the owners of more than one-half of the property situated in the square on which said building is to be located, and of the owners of more than one-half of the property situated on the confronting side or sides of the opposite square or squares.

DECEMBER 28, 1897.

That paragraph 3, section 32, Article X, of the police regulations is amended so as to read as follows:

No street crossing on which tracks of steam railroads are laid shall be obstructed by any train, locomotive, or car for a longer period than five minutes: *Provided*, That no street north of H street northeast, nor any street intersected by street car tracks shall be so obstructed for a longer period than three minutes.

DECEMBER 30, 1897.

Property advertised for delinquent taxes will be sold subject to the following regulations, and in the order given below:

1. All property advertised for delinquent taxes will be sold to the highest bidder for not less than the amount for which it is advertised, and in the order it appears in the pamphlet. The law provides that, in the event of no bids being received sufficient to cover the cost and expenses of sale, the District becomes the purchaser.

2. No bids for property will be received prior to the day set for sale of said property.

3. The surplus bid in excess of the amount for which the property is advertised, in addition to the amount for which it is advertised for sale, must be paid prior to issue of certificate of sale.

4. Payment will be required of purchasers at the time of sale for all property bought at said sale.

5. Order of sale: Wednesday, April 6, squares 1 to 300; Thursday, April 7, squares 301 to 600; Friday, April 8, squares 601 to 900; Saturday, April 9, squares 901 to finish city; Monday, April 11, county not agricultural, plats 1 to 13; Tuesday, April 12, county not agricultural, plats 14 to 26; Wednesday, April 13, county agricultural, all.

DECEMBER 31, 1897.

Ordered, That the following proviso be added to paragraph 3, section 30, Article X, of the police regulations of the District of Columbia: "This provision shall not be applicable to members of the bicycle squad of the police force," so that said paragraph shall read as follows:

Inasmuch as safety in passing with rapidly moving vehicles requires that the riders or drivers approaching each other shall each be able to judge of the probable movement of the approaching vehicle, no bicycle shall be ridden on the streets within the city limits with the lower end of the handle bars on a plane lower than 4 inches below the top of the saddle at its center, and the rider shall at all times keep his head in such a position as to command a view ahead of not less than 300 feet. This provision shall not be applicable to members of the bicycle squad of the police force.

JANUARY 5, 1898.

Ordered, That section 7, Article VIII, of the police regulations is amended by adding thereto the following:

"And no person shall sprinkle salt or other decomposing substance upon any street railway tracks or rails in the District of Columbia for the purpose of melting snow or ice thereon, or for any purpose, unless a permit is granted therefor by the Commissioners," so that said section shall read as follows:

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, in removing snow from the tracks of any street railway company in the District of Columbia, to do so in such a manner as to obstruct the free passageway of any street, avenue, or roadway. And no person shall sprinkle salt or other decomposing substance upon any street railway tracks or rails in the District of Columbia for the purpose of melting snow or ice thereon or for any purpose, unless a permit is granted therefor by the Commissioners.

FEBRUARY 5, 1898.

Ordered, That the following sections of the plumbing regulations of the District of Columbia are hereby amended to read as follows, viz:

SEC. 29. Each registered plumber shall, before being granted a permit to make a cut in any paved street, deposit the sum of \$25 with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, which amount shall be used in repairing pavements cut by said plumber, and which amount shall be kept good as required in section 32.

The following rates shall be charged for repairing cuts: Sheet pavements, 35 cents per square foot; granite block pavement, 15 cents per square foot and 5 cents for each granite block lost; asphalt block pavement, 15 cents per square foot and 7½ cents for each asphalt block lost or broken; granolithic pavement, 25 cents per square foot; vitrified brick pavement, 15 cents per square foot and 2 cents for each vitrified brick lost or broken; macadam and Telford pavement, 15 cents per square foot; cobble pavement, 5 cents per square foot.

SEC. 32. Statement of account will be rendered monthly and each plumber will be expected to promptly deposit such amount with the collector of taxes as will bring his balance to \$25. If any plumber fails to make such additional deposit within five days after rendition of account, and if the balance to his credit upon the statement be less than \$10, no permit will be issued him until he has again brought the funds to his credit up to \$25. Whenever application is made to make cuts in any improved street, the estimated cost of the repair of which is more than \$25, the plumber must deposit a sufficient sum to make the amount of his credit equal to the estimated cost of doing this work plus \$10 before permit can be issued.

FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

Ordered, That the following regulation for installing gasoline gas and kerosene oil engines for power is hereby made, to be known as section 161½ of the building regulations of the District of Columbia, and that the title of sections 160, 161, 161½, and 162 of said regulations is hereby amended to read "Machinery, warehouses, shops, and gasoline gas and kerosene oil engines for power."

SEC. 161½. Gasoline gas and kerosene oil engines for power; engine to be of the type approved by the inspector of buildings, and not to be located above the grade floor of any building; engine to rest on solid brick or stone foundation built up from earth.

Storage tank for gasoline or kerosene to be located under ground at a safe distance from any building—not nearer than 6 feet; top of tank to be below the level of the base of the engine, and not less than 3 feet under ground, and to be solidly inclosed in earth; location to be subject to such of the regulations relating to vaults as are not inconsistent herewith.

Pipes leading from tank shall be put together at every joint, metal to metal. Supply pipe to incline toward tank, in order that surplus gaso- line or kerosene may drain back to tank from building when engine is not in operation.

Filling of storage tank to be done by a competent person, and all attachments between wagon or tank to be tight-fitting screw connections. A vent pipe provided with screw cap must be attached to tank, said pipe to be open during filling. A valve in supply pipe to engine, between engine and tank and near tank, must be provided, said valve

to be closed when filling the tank and when engine is shut down for the night.

Gasoline to be supplied to engine by an approved pump, provided with cut-off valves, overflow, and by-pass, so arranged that all gasoline will drain back to storage tank, leaving building entirely free from gasoline or kerosene when engine is not in operation, cut-off valves for this purpose to be outside of buildings.

The above applies to gasoline, gas, and kerosene oil engines, except that approved pump or pneumatic-pressure system can be used.

No change to be made in the arrangement of engine, whereby the use of gasoline or kerosene may be affected, without notice and approval of the inspector of buildings. Notice of intended introduction of gasoline or kerosene oil engine to be given to the inspector of buildings, when an inspection will be made, and if satisfactory and in accordance with the above regulations, a permit will be issued.

Dimensions of tank to be determined by the inspector of buildings.

Engine room to be of brick or iron; ceiling, door, shutters to be covered with metal.

FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

Ordered, That section 11 of Article X of the police regulations of the District of Columbia as amended December 4, 1897, is hereby further amended so as to provide that said section shall take effect on and after April 1 next.

MARCH 8, 1898.

Ordered, That section 142 of the building regulations, relative to stables, is hereby amended by striking out the words "city limits," in lines 2 and 11, and inserting the words "District of Columbia" in lieu thereof; so that said section shall read as follows:

"SEC. 142. No building shall be erected for nor converted to use as a livery stable in the District of Columbia within 30 feet of a street or avenue, nor shall any such building be so erected or converted within 50 feet of a dwelling house, except when said building abuts on an alley and has no outlet or door on a street or avenue, and does not extend from said alley to within 20 feet of a dwelling that fronts a street or avenue. The owner, agent, or proprietor of any livery stable within the District of Columbia must have the carriage drive in front of such stable paved with brick on edge, or with other materials to be approved by the Commissioners.

No building shall be erected, nor any building be reconstructed, for stabling horses above the first or ground floor, unless it be of fireproof construction.

MARCH 11, 1898.

Ordered, That section 33 of the building regulations is hereby amended by adding to the first paragraph thereof the following, viz:

Provided, That any corner lot adjacent for its full depth to a street or avenue may be built upon for its full depth to a width of 25 feet.

MARCH 22, 1898.

Ordered, That in view of the expression of opinion from so many of the representative business men of the District, at the hearing on this date before the Commissioners, in opposition to section 11 of Article X

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of the police regulations of the District of Columbia, as amended December 4, 1897, and February 26, 1898, said section is hereby further amended so as to apply only to public vehicles for the transportation of passengers, traveling between sunset and sunrise, so that said section shall read as follows:

"SEC. 11. All public vehicles for the transportation of passengers traveling between sunset and sunrise shall display lighted lamps so placed as to be visible from the front and both sides thereof."

MARCH 29, 1898.

That the inspection and sealing of milk cans used in delivering milk to the city dealers by outside parties, the schedule of fees to be charged by the sealer of weights and measures for all cans of one gallon capacity or over, when owned by one dealer, shall be as follows: 1 to 50 cans, 25 cents each; 50 to 100 cans, 20 cents each; over 100 cans, 15 cents each.

APRIL 12, 1898.

That Article XVII of the police regulations as made by the Commissioners December 16, 1897, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following, to be known as section 3 of said article, viz:

"SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any feed or return wire that is a portion of any electric circuit used for furnishing electric current for light, heat, or power purposes to be connected to or with any water main or water service pipe, or any metallic construction directly or indirectly in connection with such main or service pipe. For any violation of this regulation the supply of water will be stopped and will be restored only upon compliance with this regulation and the payment of the cost and expense of turning the water on again."

APRIL 25, 1898.

That section 1 of Article X of the police regulations of the District of Columbia as amended June 9, 1896, as follows:

"SEC. 1. No horse shall be driven, nor vehicle moved, faster than a walk on Fifteenth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and the north line of New York avenue northwest, or across street intersections where street car lines intersect, nor across any other street intersections in the city of Washington at a rate of speed faster than 6 miles per hour. This shall not apply, however, to patrol wagons nor to emergency wagons used by hospitals or street-railway companies," is hereby revoked.

Section 2 is hereby made section 1, and the following sections in said article renumbered accordingly.

MAY 10, 1898.

That hereafter when permits are issued to lay brick sidewalks or to pave portions of parking with brick, the engineer department is authorized to require a deposit of from \$10 to \$25, as may seem best suited to the case.

MAY 16, 1898.

Ordered, That the police regulations of the District of Columbia are hereby amended by adding thereto the following article:

ARTICLE XVII.—*Canals.*

SEC. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to throw or place, or cause to be thrown or placed, any stones, gravel, earth, or other substance or material whatever into any canal in the District of Columbia, its feeders, basins, or other works, or upon the towpath of any such canal. Any person violating any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine of not more than \$20.

That the present Article XVII of said regulations will hereafter be designated as Article XVIII.

JUNE 4, 1898.

Ordered, That the police regulations of the District of Columbia are hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

ARTICLE XXI.—*Bathing beach.*

SEC. 1. The following acts are prohibited at the bathing beach: Loud shouting, singing, giving false alarm; loitering in the passageways, office, or clothes yard; entering the precincts of the beach in an intoxicated condition or taking intoxicants thereto; digging in the sand or mud and putting either upon any person; throwing sticks, stones, or other materials; scuffling, ducking, bullying, and any other roughness or rudeness, either in language or action, that may cause ill-feeling or danger to any person; interfering in any manner with the lifeboat or its management; carrying or enticing into deep water those who can not swim; loitering on the wharves or floats by others than bathers; fishing anywhere in the waters of the bathing beach; entering or leaving the bathing beach inclosures anywhere except through the front gateway, or at any time when the office is closed, or committing any nuisance at or in the vicinity of said beach, or injuring, defacing, or removing any of the public property. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, be fined not more than \$5 for each offense.

JUNE 7, 1898.

Ordered, That section 2 of Article IX of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by striking out the words "or any noise or outcry," in the second line thereof, and the word "local," in the twelfth line thereof, so that said section shall read as follows:

SEC. 2. No person within the District of Columbia shall make any needless noise or outcry for the purpose of advertising wares or attracting the attention or inviting the patronage of any person for any hack or other vehicle, or any business whatsoever: *Provided, however*, That newsboys, in the exercise of their calling, may cry their newspapers between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. on secular days

of the week, and not otherwise: *Provided further*, That newsboys may cry at other necessary hours extra editions of newspapers on extraordinary occasions: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to auctioneers.

JUNE 7, 1898.

Ordered, That the following section, to be known as section 6, is hereby added to Article V of the police regulations of the District of Columbia:

SEC. 6. Any vehicle for the conveyance of passengers for hire which is in an unsafe, unsanitary, unwholesome, or unsightly condition may be condemned by the police officer detailed as hack inspector; and if the owner or agent thereof shall continue to utilize said vehicle without first having made the same in a safe, sanitary, wholesome, or sightly condition, such owner or agent shall be brought before the police court, and, upon conviction, be fined as provided in section 7 of this article.

JUNE 14, 1898.

Ordered, That Section G of the code for the examination, registration, and licensing of master and journeyman plumbers is hereby amended by inserting after the first sentence of said paragraph the following:

"Such applicant shall file with his application articles of copartnership of the firm he represents. Any license based upon false information respecting the status of the applicant as a copartner shall be revoked," so that Section G shall read:

SEC. G. In the case of a firm or copartnership for the practice of the business of plumbing, any member of such firm possessing the qualifications specified in Section C may make application as a representative of the firm, pass examination, register, and receive a license for the firm. Such applicant shall file with his application articles of copartnership of the firm he represents. Any license based upon false information respecting the status of the applicant as a copartner shall be revoked. The bond required shall be jointly executed by all the members of such firm.

JUNE 20, 1898.

Ordered, That Article XXI of the police regulations, as made June 4, 1898, is hereby amended by adding immediately before the penal clause thereof the words "or rowing, sailing, or otherwise propelling any boat or other floating object into or within the waters of said beach without permission of the officer in charge of said beach, depositing any material on or in the vicinity of the beach or in its waters, or taking or enticing dogs or other animals within the inclosures or waters of said beach."

JUNE 28, 1898.

Ordered, That section 12, Article VIII, of the police regulations is hereby amended by adding thereto the following, viz:
That no grate, door, or other opening in any sidewalk in the city of

Washington shall be permitted to remain open any longer than may be reasonably necessary to enable the owner or occupant to move or remove goods in the course of his trade or business.

JUNE 30, 1898.

Ordered, That section 19, Article X, of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 19. It shall be unlawful for any motorman or any conductor to operate or have in charge any cable car or electric car in the District of Columbia that is not fully equipped with fenders of the kind herein adopted or authorized, and any motorman or conductor operating or being in charge of any such car not so equipped shall, on conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine not to exceed \$10.

H. Doc. 7, pt. 1—2

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

WASHINGTON, *October 31, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the year ended June 30, 1898, together with a statement of the assessed value of the taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1899, as follows:

Washington City:		
Taxable on land.....	\$87,697,496.00	
Taxable on improvements.....	71,862,425.00	
		\$159,559,921.00
Washington County:		
Taxable on land, at \$1.50.....	10,695,741.00	
Taxable on improvements, at \$1.50.....	7,161,500.00	
		17,857,241.00
Taxable on land, at \$1.....	4,508,609.00	
Taxable on improvements, at \$1.....	1,230,600.00	
		5,739,209.00
Total assessed value of taxable real estate.....		183,156,371.00
Personal property:		
Washington City.....	12,310,951.00	
Washington County.....	42,545.00	
Railroads, taxed on gross receipts.....	1,077,976.00	
		13,431,475.00
Total assessed value of taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia on July 1, 1898.....		196,587,846.00
Amount of tax:		
Washington City, at \$1.50.....	\$2,393,398.81	
Washington County, at \$1.50.....	267,858.62	
Washington County, at \$1.....	57,392.09	
Total real estate tax.....		2,718,649.52
\$9,777,484, personal property, at \$1.50.....	\$146,662.26	
\$2,576,015, capital stock street railways, less realty, at \$1.50.....	38,640.23	
\$1,031,584, gross receipts street railways, at 4 per cent.....	41,263.36	
\$46,392, gross receipts street railways, at 2 per cent..	927.84	
Total tax on personal property.....		227,493.69
Total tax on real and personal property.....		2,946,143.21

THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

The three members of the board of assistant assessors have been engaged since July, 1897, in making the triennial assessment of real estate and will return the same on the first Monday of January, 1899, when, under the law, the board of equalization and review will meet to receive and determine appeals on the valuations, and for this purpose will remain in session until the first Monday in June following.

NUMERICAL BOOKS.

The official record of the triennial assessment just referred to will be contained in four large volumes, and should be commenced not later than March, 1899, requiring a corps of expert clerks in their compilation. These books are valuable and important records, containing a detailed description of all real estate in the District of Columbia by squares, lots, front feet, square feet, rate of assessment per square foot, value of land and improvements, and names of the owners up to the latest date possible. This work is necessarily performed by the employment of a select corps of clerks, who work after the regular office hours and receive compensation in addition to their regular pay from a special appropriation for that purpose. While the cost in former years for this service has reached the sum of \$6,000, the last assessment books were prepared for \$3,000, which is estimated will be sufficient for the pending one. The act of March 3, 1897, appropriated \$1,946 for photolithographing the last numerical books. It is now proposed to reproduce a sufficient number of copies of the new assessment by the use of an improved typewriting machine, the work to be done by the clerical force of the office under the appropriation asked for, except the cost of two machines and a mimeograph for the estimated additional sum of \$400. This would be a saving of over \$1,400 as compared with the cost of the last numerical books.

THE ACT IN RELATION TO TAXES AND TAX SALES.

The good effects of the law which was passed February 28, 1898, in relation to taxes and tax sales, are already observable in the increased amount of revenue received and number of lots sold at the tax sale of last April. It is believed that many of the evils complained of in the old law are now corrected. One serious defect in the old law has certainly been healed in the provision that no deed shall be issued until all taxes and assessments appearing upon the tax books against the property are paid, with penalties, interest, and costs, including taxes for the years for which the District purchased the property at tax sale. This is legislation in the right direction, and will undoubtedly show beneficial results in the near future.

LICENSES.

During the year ended June 30, 1898, 3,493 licenses were issued, including 531 barroom, 135 wholesale liquor, and 118 engineer licenses. There has been certified to the collector of taxes 1,124 certificates for miscellaneous receipts.

Receipts from licenses during the year ended June 30, 1898.

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apothecaries.....	\$757. 69	\$10. 62	.....
Auctioneers.....	1, 926. 68	501. 65	.....
Banks and bankers.....	276. 27	75. 77	.....
Barrooms.....	221, 170. 80	.....	\$6, 673. 89
Bill posters.....	30. 00	.....	8. 34
Billiard, pool, bagatelle tables, etc.....	3, 370. 36	292. 63	.....
Cattle brokers.....	540. 07	23. 33	.....
Commission merchants.....	1, 727. 04	.....	142. 99
Dealers in ice merchandise.....	174. 00	.....	.....
Dealers in junk and second-hand personal property.....	3, 533. 43	683. 34	.....
Dealers in old barrels.....	50. 00
Entertainments, circuses, balls, and exhibitions.....	3, 925. 00	510. 00

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Receipts from licenses during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Hacks, cabs, and public vehicles	\$2, 533. 64		\$616. 25
Hotels	3, 964. 48	\$461. 40	
Intelligence offices	267. 54	89. 18	
Insurance companies, District of Columbia	1, 606. 72	434. 95	
Insurance agents of outside companies	3, 466. 18	363. 04	
Insurance agents' percentage tax	18, 407. 83		
Insurance companies, fraternal	95. 00	95. 00	
Livery stables	3, 464. 17	164. 91	
Manufacturers of illuminating gas	1, 072. 00		
Peddlers	291. 49		54. 35
Pawnbrokers	500. 00		
Produce dealers:			
Itinerants	\$8, 216. 74		
Special	1, 102. 08		
Fruit stands	191. 67		
Restaurants and eating houses	9, 510. 49		3, 401. 54
Real estate agents	6, 302. 19	605. 22	
Theaters	7, 845. 89	108. 36	
Wholesale liquor dealers	880. 00	163. 33	
	35, 324. 60		3, 356. 70
Total	333, 013. 56	4, 072. 73	13, 764. 06
Total decrease, 1897-98			\$13, 764. 06
Total increase, 1897-98			4, 072. 73
Net decrease			9, 691. 33
Total receipts from licenses, 1896-97			342, 704. 89
Total receipts from licenses, 1897-98			333, 013. 56
Net decrease, 1897-98			9, 691. 33

TRAFFIC IN LIQUORS.

It will be observed that the decrease of nearly \$19,000 of last year received from this source has been followed by a still further reduction of over \$10,000. Thirty-three barroom and eight wholesale liquor licenses were rejected by the excise board during the present license year, besides a number of applications for transfer, both of ownership and location. As stated in my report of last year, the representatives of outside breweries and distilleries are still allowed, under the law, to traffic in the products of their manufactories in this District without license. Unfair competition in business is demoralizing both in theory and practice.

DECREASE IN REVENUE DURING THE WAR.

The deficit in revenue from produce dealers or itinerant hucksters on our streets is very noticeable. Quite a number enlisted to fight their country's battles. The proximity of Camp Alger induced others to transfer their business to that vicinity. The same condition of affairs exists in reference to passenger traffic by licensed vehicles on our streets. The receipts from other sources show a marked increase.

HACKS, CABS, AND PASSENGER VEHICLES.

Four hundred and forty-one vehicles were licensed the past year, divided as follows, viz:

Numbered hacks, omnibuses, and two-horse vehicles	342
Numbered cabs, coupes, carriages, and one-horse vehicles	99
Total	441

INSURANCE.

Two hundred and thirty-nine insurance companies, or their agents have been licensed as follows, viz:

Fire insurance companies outside.....	126
Life insurance companies outside.....	68
Accident, casualty, and guaranty outside.....	28
District of Columbia fire, life, and casualty.....	17
Total	239

FRATERNAL BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

[Act of Congress approved March 3, 1897.]

Fraternal organizations to the number of twenty-one have been authorized to do business in the District of Columbia, as follows, viz:

American Legion of Honor.....	Boston, Mass.
American Guild.....	Richmond, Va.
Columbia Life and Annuity Association.....	Washington, D. C.
Columbian Fraternity Association.....	Washington, D. C.
Independent Order of Foresters.....	Toronto, Ont.
Knights of Honor.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Knights of Maccabees of the World.....	Port Huron, Mich.
Loyal Protective Association.....	Boston, Mass.
Masonic Protective Association.....	Worcester, Mass.
National Union	Toledo, Ohio.
Order of the Iroquois.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Order of Chosen Friends.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Order of Astrea.....	Washington, D. C.
Regular Army and Navy Union of United States Army.....	Washington, D. C.
Royal Benefit Society.....	Washington, D. C.
Royal Arcanum	Boston, Mass.
Sons of Temperance National Mutual Relief Society.....	Washington, D. C.
The Grand Fraternity.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
The National Council of the Protective Degree.....	Washington, D. C.
The Royal Crescent.....	Boston, Mass.
United Order of Golden Cross of the World.....	Knoxville, Tenn.

I beg to state in this connection that under the act of March 3, 1897, this office is required to publish detailed statements of fraternal associations. This work is usually compiled by an efficient force of clerks in the insurance bureaux of the various States, who do nothing else. No appropriation was made to carry its requirements into effect, and the office has been compelled to make the best of circumstances with one clerk, whose time is already taken up in the collection of license revenue from other sources.

THE CLERICAL FORCE.

It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent character of the clerical force connected with this office. They are men of practical experience, good judgment, and gentlemanly deportment, and while each one of them is well entitled to increased compensation, the estimates already submitted for the year ending June 30, 1900, call for an increase in salary for two places only; also, one additional clerk made necessary by the extra amount of labor imposed on the clerical force of this office by the tax-sale act heretofore referred to. All of these recommendations were approved by the Commissioners last year, and I trust will again receive the same favorable action.

Very respectfully,

MATTHEW TRIMBLE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX A.

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the amount required for the proper support of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Assessor	\$3,500
3 assistant assessors (board of assistant assessors) at \$3,000 each	9,000
1 first assistant assessor (who shall perform the duties of assessor during the absence or disability of the assessor), now receiving \$1,600	2,000
1 assistant assessor	1,600
3 clerks, at \$1,400 each	4,200
4 clerks, at \$1,200 each	4,800
1 license clerk	1,400
1 inspector of licenses	1,200
1 draftsman	1,200
1 clerk to board of assistant assessors	1,200
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each	3,000
1 clerk in charge of records	1,000
2 clerks, at \$900 each	1,800
1 messenger and driver (for board of assistant assessors)	600
To continue arrears of taxes	2,000
Contingent expenses	2,500
	<hr/>
	41,000

Very respectfully,

MATTHEW TRIMBLE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX B.

*Estimated receipts of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900,
exclusive of the water department.*

Tax on real estate, \$177,417,162, at \$1.50	\$2,661,257.43
Tax on real estate, \$5,739,209, at \$1	57,392.09
	<hr/>
	2,718,649.52
Washington City, at \$1.50, \$159,559.921	
Washington County, at \$1.50 and \$1, \$23,596.450	2,393,398.81 at 90 per cent..
Tax on personal property, including gross receipts of railroads	325,250.71 at 90 per cent..
Arrears of real-estate taxes	227,493.69 at 60 per cent..
Arrears of personal taxes	
Penalties and interest on taxes	
Advertising property for arrears of taxes	
Licenses	
Market rents	
Fines from courts	
Building-permit fees	
Rent of wharves and District property	
Sale of fish wharf	
Certificates of arrears of taxes	
Surveyor's fees	
Fees of sealer of weights and measures	
Water permits	
Fees from recorder of deeds and register of wills	
Dog tags	
Pound fees	
Hay scales	
Sale of old material	
Interest on assessments for permit work	
Miscellaneous, including fees of inspector of gas meters, sewer permits, etc.	
New buildings	
Total estimated receipts	
	<hr/>
	3,567,380.76

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 23

Valuations on which foregoing estimates are based.

Washington:			
Taxable on land at \$1.50.....	\$87, 697, 496		
Taxable on improvements at \$1.50.....		\$71, 862, 425	
County:			
Taxable on land at \$1.50.....	10, 695, 741		
Taxable on improvements at \$1.50.....		7, 161, 500	
Taxable on land at \$1	4, 508. 609		
Taxable on improvements at \$1		1, 230, 600	
Total assessed value of real estate.....	102, 901, 846	80, 254, 525	\$183, 156, 371
Personal property:			
Washington		12, 310, 954	
County		42, 545	
Railroads taxed on gross receipts.....		1, 077, 976	
			18, 431, 475
Total taxable on real and personal property.....			196, 587, 846

APPENDIX C.

Summary of annual return of the board of assistant assessors, District of Columbia, for the year ending June 30, 1899; also summarized statement of new buildings assessed in 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL RETURN OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ASSESSORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

	City.	County.	Total.
Assessment of new buildings	\$1, 437, 400	\$991, 200	\$2, 428, 600
Additions and improvements.....	\$176, 600	\$17, 100	\$193, 700
Total assessment.....	\$1, 614, 000	\$1, 008, 300	\$2, 622, 300
Net assessment.....	\$1, 431, 000	\$1, 000, 000	\$2, 431, 000
Off.....	\$183, 000	\$8, 300	\$191, 300
Number of new brick buildings.....	581	286	867
Number of frame buildings	4	134	138
Total buildings.....	585	420	1, 005
Number of buildings removed.....	216	12	228
Increase in number of buildings	369	408	777
Number of buildings repaired.....	170	25	195
United States property.....	\$50, 000		\$50, 000
District of Columbia property	\$64, 400	\$16, 000	\$80, 400
Exempt property (estimated).....	\$209, 200	\$36, 300	\$245, 500
Taxable property.....	\$1, 404, 800	\$972, 000	\$2, 376, 800
Average assessed value per house.....	\$2, 766	\$2, 400	

Average assessed value per house in the District of Columbia \$2, 617

BY SECTIONS.

Section.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Off.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Northwest.....	251	\$977, 600	111	\$138, 700	136	\$150, 900
Southwest.....	56	64, 600	27	19, 900	39	13, 500
Northeast	161	266, 900	18	5, 500	12	9, 000
Southeast	117	128, 300	14	12, 500	29	10, 200
Total	585	1, 437, 400	170	176, 600	216	183, 600

Average assessed value per building:	
Northwest	\$3, 895
Southwest	1, 154
Northeast.....	1, 652
Southeast.....	1, 096

24 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Summary of annual return of the board of assistant assessors, etc.—Continued.

NUMBER OF "FLAT BUILDINGS" ASSESSED.

Location.	Number.	Value.
In the city	28	\$140, 300
In the county	3	163, 000

ASSESSED VALUES IN COUNTY, NORTH CAPITOL STREET BEING THE DIVIDING LINE EAST AND WEST.

Section.	New buildings.		Repairs.		Off.		Amount.
	Total amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	
East of	\$80, 900	100	\$74, 300	9	\$6, 600	9	\$3, 500
West of	927, 400	320	916, 900	20	10, 500	3	2, 863
Total	1, 008, 300	420	991, 200	29	17, 100	12	6, 396

Average assessed value per building:

East of North Capitol street	\$743
West of North Capitol street	2, 863

Statement showing the improvements made and assessed in the important subdivisions in the county.

Subdivision.	New build-ings.	Assessed valuation.	Average assessed value per building.
American University Park and first addition	10	\$9, 300	\$930
Georgetown and Rockville Pike near Thirty-fourth street	5	15, 400	3, 080
Kalorama Heights	14	37, 700	2, 693
Columbia Heights	59	169, 900	2, 880
University Park	7	83, 600	11, 943
Grounds Columbia university	11	130, 000	11, 819
Sherman's subdivision	10	24, 600	2, 460
Washington Heights (Commissioners' subdivision)	28	80, 200	2, 865
Holmead's subdivision	39	91, 700	2, 352
Petworth	20	38, 500	1, 925
Brightwood Park	14	10, 400	743
Bloomingdale	21	28, 700	1, 367
Le Droit Park	13	12, 600	970
Eckington	7	9, 300	1, 329
Brookland	6	5, 400	900
South Brookland	6	5, 100	850
Trinidad	5	2, 500	500
Rosedale	4	2, 300	575
Barry Farm	13	6, 900	521

RECAPITULATION.

Total assessments of new buildings for the years 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Amount of assessments	\$9, 814, 700
United States and District of Columbia properties assessed	5, 805, 400
Reductions	375, 000
Increase	9, 439, 600
Number of new buildings	4, 005
Number of buildings removed	455
Increase in buildings	3, 550
Average assessed value per building for the periods	\$2, 451

APPENDIX D.

Number of accounts on the tax ledgers for the year ending June 30, 1899.

City, real estate.....	20,830
County, real estate.....	8,534
City, personal.....	1,790
County, personal.....	63
Total number of accounts.....	31,217

APPENDIX E.

Value of real property in the District of Columbia as assessed for taxation from 1871 to 1899, inclusive.

Year.	Washington.	Georgetown.	County.	Total.
1871.....	\$66,818,886	\$6,213,467	\$6,965,101	\$79,997,454
1872.....	62,421,331	6,036,434	6,500,000	74,957,765
1873.....	72,880,380	6,366,488	8,623,056	87,869,924
1874.....	80,539,782	6,272,010	9,621,280	96,433,072
1875.....	82,292,906	6,312,099	9,270,036	97,875,041
1876.....	78,818,934	5,849,317	8,784,433	93,452,684
1877.....	81,246,847	5,953,932	8,728,622	95,929,401
1878.....	83,101,484	6,028,041	8,480,365	97,609,890
1879.....	75,555,801	5,242,224	6,693,417	87,491,442
1880.....	76,085,940	5,291,313	6,603,103	87,980,356
1881.....	77,256,610	5,282,096	6,414,372	88,953,078
1882.....	78,515,793	5,266,943	6,525,759	90,308,495
1883.....	80,615,448	5,307,116	6,611,101	92,533,665
1884.....	80,293,418	4,013,888	6,541,368	90,848,674
1885.....	82,825,255	4,074,358	6,602,851	93,502,464
1886.....	85,132,151	4,160,222	6,760,956	96,053,329
1887.....	96,383,486	4,741,540	7,172,075	108,302,101
1888.....	99,430,297	4,908,345	7,406,186	111,744,830
1889.....	102,886,043	4,987,632	7,611,678	115,485,353
1890.....	119,613,603	5,395,021	12,617,795	137,626,419
1891.....	123,110,219	5,550,976	12,948,696	141,609,891
1892.....	126,383,584	5,682,676	13,415,018	145,481,278
1893.....	138,104,771	5,796,237	13,123,268	147,024,276
1894.....	160,269,876	7,623,070	23,524,858	191,417,804
1895.....	161,054,761	7,751,615	23,748,670	192,555,046
1896.....	165,399,819	.....	23,522,524	188,922,343
1897.....	156,854,384	.....	23,522,524	180,376,908
1898.....	158,532,366	.....	22,723,918	181,256,284
1899.....	159,559,921	.....	23,596,450	183,156,371

APPENDIX F.

Value of personal property in the District of Columbia assessed for taxation from 1877 to June 30, 1899, inclusive.

Year.	Assessed value.	Year.	Assessed value.
1877.....	3	1889.....	\$11,728,672
1878.....	\$15,429,871	1890.....	11,023,167
1879.....	17,239,050	1891.....	11,697,650
1880.....	13,336,920	1892.....	11,826,190
1881.....	11,421,431	1893.....	12,045,290
1882.....	10,895,712	1894.....	11,206,364
1883.....	9,666,272	1895.....	11,449,485
1884.....	9,028,812	1896.....	10,971,737
1885.....	11,311,622	1897.....	9,532,851
1886.....	12,795,934	1898.....	9,780,658
1887.....	12,658,949	1899.....	13,431,475
1888.....	11,934,245		
	10,943,458		

APPENDIX G.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

[Act March 3, 1897.]

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR, BOSTON, MASS.

[Incorporated March 11, 1879 (chap. 367, 1894). Fred O. Downes, president; Adam Warnock, secretary. Office, 200 Huntington avenue.]

Number certificates issued during 1897	617
Amount of liability effected.....	\$607, 000. 00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	771
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	768
Amount received from assessments for the year.....	\$206, 000. 00
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$1, 983, 500. 00
Number of assessments made	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	None.
Periodical dues or admission fees charged	Fixed and retained by councils.
Per capita on \$1,000.....	Two classes only issued.
Ledger balance, previous year.....	\$539, 700. 76
Total amount received during year.....	\$2, 086, 783. 57
Total amount disbursed	\$2, 080, 199. 24
Balance on hand December 31, 1897.....	\$546, 285. 09
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$12, 000. 00
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments.....	Guaranteed by emergency fund.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets:	
Bonds in Massachusetts.....	\$430, 000. 00
Bonds in Missouri.....	\$1, 000. 00
Real estate	\$90, 000. 00
Cash in bank	\$17, 866. 38
Number of classes in association	2 (\$3,000 and \$500)
Number of certificates lapsed during year	15, 330
Number in force at beginning of year	36, 028
Number in force at end of year.....	21, 315

APPENDIX H.

THE AMERICAN GUILD, RICHMOND, VA.

[Incorporated January 10, 1890 (act legislature approved January 10, 1890). Charles T. O'Ferrall, supervising governor; S. Galeski, secretary. Office, 9 North Tenth street.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897.....	1, 934
Amount of liability effected.....	\$2, 543, 500. 00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	29
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	29
Amount received from assessments.....	\$115, 483. 09
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$82, 039. 99
Number of claims compromised or resisted, etc.....	None
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Regular assessments.
Per capita tax (per month on each \$1,000).....	\$0. 10
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$172, 342. 67
Total amount received during the year.....	\$122, 846. 31
Total amount disbursed.....	\$122, 109. 81
Balance on hand December 31, 1897.....	\$173, 079. 17
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$7, 337. 84
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments.....	No guaranty.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets:	
Real estate.....	
Securities.....	\$7, 982. 38
Stocks, bonds, etc.....	\$60, 642. 75
Mortgages.....	\$45, 079. 16
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	\$36, 822. 25
Number in force at beginning of year.....	1, 436
Number in force at end of year.....	3, 182
	3, 680

APPENDIX I

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

[Incorporated July 21, 1881 (general act, Province of Ontario); May 2, 1889 (special act, Dominion of Canada, chap. 104). Ovonhyatekha, M. D., president; John A. McGillivray, Q. C., secretary. Corner Richmond and Bay streets, Toronto, Ontario.]

Number certificates issued during 1897	30, 137
Amount of liability effected	\$35, 224, 500. 00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	632
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	600
Amount received from assessments	\$1, 617, 218. 77
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$863, 147. 95
Number of assessments made	632
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	25
Periodical dues or admission fees charged	Fixed amounts.
Per capita on \$1,000.....	Graded assessments.
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$2, 015, 484. 38
Total amount received during year.....	\$1, 892, 451. 44
Total amount disbursed	\$1, 349, 193. 04
Balance on hand December 31, 1897	\$2, 558, 832. 78
Amount salaries paid officers	\$33, 011. 69
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments	Absolutely guaranteed by emergency fund.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets:	
Real estate	\$302, 762. 93
Stocks, bonds, and securities.....	\$413, 058. 89
Mortgages, etc	\$1, 542, 063. 00
Accrued interest.....	\$6, 752. 21
Number of classes in association	2 (\$500 and \$5,000)
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	8, 290
Number in force at beginning of year.....	102, 838
Number in force at end of year.....	124, 685

APPENDIX J.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

[Incorporated June 20, 1884 (Laws of Missouri, chapter 21, approved March 20, 1876). J.W. Goheen, president; B. F. Nelson, secretary. Office, corner Ninth and Olive streets.]

Number certificates issued during 1897	10, 571
Amount of liability effected.....	\$1, 424, 550. 00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	2, 233
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	2, 214
Amount received from assessments	\$3, 895, 531. 92
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$3, 918, 263. 80
Number of claims compromised or resisted (5 legislation, 3 suicide, 2 misrepresentation, all compromised and paid)	10
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Graded, whole, half, and quarter, maximum \$2,000, minimum \$500, from 18 to 50 years.
Ledger balance of previous year	\$87, 807. 12
Total amount received during year.....	\$4, 001, 403. 48
Total amount disbursed.....	\$4, 028, 557. 68
Balance on hand.....	\$60, 652. 92
Amount salaries paid officers	\$11, 582. 00
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments	Specified amounts realized by assessments only.
Number of classes in association	2 (\$2,000 and \$500)
Number of certificates lapsed during year	17, 525
Number in force at beginning of year	96, 633
Number in force at end of year	89, 679

APPENDIX K.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES OF THE WORLD.

[Incorporated September 11, 1885 (Laws of Michigan, 1869, chapter 18). D. P. Markey, president; N. S. Boynton, secretary. Office, Huron avenue and Bard street, Port Huron, Mich.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897.....	35, 952
Amount of liability effected.....	\$32, 709, 000. 00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	696
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	679
Amount received from assessments	\$1, 244, 583. 79
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$1, 126, 576. 78
Number of assessments made.....	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	18
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Graded assessments.
Per capita tax.....	\$1 per annum, each social member.
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$316, 914. 41
Total amount received during the year.....	\$1, 476, 497. 76

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Total amount disbursed	\$1, 341, 071. 15
Balance on hand December 31, 1897.....	\$452, 341. 02
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$17, 549. 06
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments	Not guaranteed.
Amount reserve or emergency fund	\$251, 812. 50
Invested assets:	
United States 4-per cent bonds	\$221, 312. 50
Municipal bonds.....	\$30, 500. 00
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	16, 056
Number in force at beginning of year.....	118, 767
Number in force at end of year.....	138, 663

APPENDIX L.

COLUMBIAN FRATERNITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Incorporated September 27, 1898 (act Congress approved March 3, 1897). Herman Baumgarten, Harry C. Scott, R. O. Melton, incorporators.]

APPENDIX M.

LOYAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, BOSTON, MASS.

[Organized June 12, 1895 (Laws of Massachusetts, chapter 367, act 1894). Winfield S. Nevins, president; William E. Bowen, secretary. Office, Tremont Building, 73 Tremont street.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897.....	3, 050
Amount of liability effected.....	\$305, 000. 00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	335
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	339
Amounts received from assessments.....	\$19, 349. 00
Amounts paid members, beneficiaries, etc.....	\$16, 985. 00
Number of assessments made.....	4
Number of claims compromised or resisted.....	None.
Periodical dues or admission fees charged	Fixed amounts.
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$4, 423. 75
Total amount received during the year.....	\$38, 029. 16
Total amount disbursed	\$33, 674. 77
Balance on hand.....	\$8, 778. 14
Amount guaranteed by certificates.....	Amount realized from assessments.
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$855. 00
Amount of reserve or emergency fund.....	\$6, 397. 16
Invested assets.....	In bank and hands of treasurer.
Number of classes in association.....	2
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	1, 282
Number in force at beginning of year.....	2, 294
Number in force at end of year.....	4, 062

APPENDIX N.

MASONIC PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, WORCESTER, MASS.

[Incorporated June 10, 1895 (Acts of 1894, chapter 367). Francis A. Harrington, president; James E. Farrell, secretary. Office, 518 Main street.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897.....	2, 063
Amount of liability effected.....	\$206, 300. 00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	259
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	259
Amount received from assessments for year	\$17, 117. 75
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$11, 472. 50
Number of assessments made.....	4
Claims compromised or resisted.....	14
Per capita tax	\$5. 00
Total amount received during the year.....	\$38, 215. 33
Total amount disbursed.....	\$32, 455. 36
Balance on hand December 31, 1897.....	\$14, 954. 51
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$3, 420. 00
Amount guaranteed by certificates.....	No fixed amount.
Amount reserve or emergency fund.....	None.
Invested assets.....	\$675. 00
Number of classes in association.....	Graded.
Certificates lapsed during year.....	1, 017
Certificates in force at beginning of year.....	3, 014
Certificates in force at end of year.....	4, 060

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 29

APPENDIX O.

THE NATIONAL UNION, TOLEDO, OHIO.

[Incorporated May 14, 1881 (Laws of Ohio). W. M. Bayne, president; J. W. Myers, secretary. Office, National Union Building].

Number of certificates issued during 1897.....	4,212
Amount of liability effected.....	\$83,410.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred.....	368
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid.....	405
Amount received from assessments.....	\$1,354,969.00
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$1,263,500.00
Number of assessments made.....	10
Number of claims compromised or resisted, scaled down, or dropped.....	11
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Fees classed and graded.
Per capita tax per annum.....	\$2.00
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$41,691.49
Total amount received during the year.....	\$1,402,358.25
Total amount disbursed.....	\$1,294,762.02
Balance on hand December 31, 1897.....	\$149,287.72
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$10,225.00
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments.....	Not guaranteed.
Amount reserve or emergency fund.....	None.
Invested assets.....	None.
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	4,392
Number in force at beginning of year.....	46,782
Number in force at end of year.....	46,602

APPENDIX P.

ORDER OF ASTREA, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Incorporated May 25, 1897 (act Congress approved March 3, 1897). J. C. Stoddard, president; Charles S. Willis, secretary. Office, 1345 Pennsylvania avenue NW.]

Number of certificates issued in 1897.....	100
Amount of liability effected.....	\$104,500.00
Losses incurred.....	None.
Losses paid.....	None.
Amount received from assessments.....	\$547.65
Number of assessments made.....	6
Number compromised.....	None.
Periodical dues, not exceeding, per month.....	\$0.50
Per capita tax (entrance fee).....	\$3.00
Total amount received.....	\$347.65
Total amount disbursed.....	\$674.27
Balance on hand.....	\$173.38
Salaries paid officers.....	\$262.50
Number of certificates now in force.....	92

APPENDIX Q.

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

[Organized May 28, 1879 (Laws of Indiana, 1867, section 3502). H. H. Morse, president; T. B. Linn, secretary. Rooms 53 to 61 Commercial Club Building, Indianapolis, Ind.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897.....	26,133
Amount of liability effected.....	\$39,974,500.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred: Disability, 158; death, 522.....	680
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid: Disability, 139; death, 442.....	581
Amount received from assessments.....	\$864,163.22
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives.....	\$848,467.75
Number of assessments made.....	16
Number of claims compromised, resisted, or paid: Disability, 139; death, 442.....	581
Periodical dues or admission fees charged.....	Fixed fee to councils.
Per capita on each \$1,000.....	Assessments graded.
Ledger balance of previous year.....	\$30,536.78
Total amount received during the year.....	\$932,444.55
Total amount disbursed.....	\$921,518.73
Balance on hand December 31, 1897.....	\$41,462.60
Amount salaries paid officers.....	\$8,700.00
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments.....	None.
Amount reserve or emergency fund.....	None.
Invested assets (stocks and bonds).....	\$20,000.00
Number of classes in association.....	Maximum, \$3,000; minimum, \$500
Number of certificates lapsed during year.....	4,640
Number in force at beginning of year.....	26,133
Number in force at end of year.....	24,433

30 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX R.

ROYAL ARCANUM, BOSTON, MASS.

[Incorporated November 5, 1877 (Statute approved 1874, chapter 375.) Edson M. Schryver, president;
W. O. Robson, secretary; office, 407 Shawmut avenue.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897	13,299
Amount of liability effected	\$547,161,000.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	1,812
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	1,813
Amount received from assessments for the year	\$5,405,773.57
Total amount paid members, beneficiaries, or legal representatives	\$5,210,822.80
Number of assessments made	17
Number of claims compromised or resisted, as follows, viz: Statement of age, 19; suicide, 1; suspended, 1; misrepresentation, 3; resisted, 1	25
Periodical dues or admission fees charged	No stated fees.
Per capita on \$1,000	Not less than \$3.
Total amount received	\$5,523,806.36
Total amount disbursed	\$5,337,539.72
Balance on hand December 31, 1897	\$653,972.23
Total amount of salaries paid officers	\$43,969.72
Amounts guaranteed by certificates, without regard to amounts realized from assess- ments	No fixed amounts.
Reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets:	
Real estate	\$59,170.97
Stocks and bonds	\$42,117.50
Cash in bank	\$552,683.76
Total	\$645,972.23
Number of classes in association	2 (\$1,500 and \$3,000.)
Number of certificates lapsed during the year	8,455
Number in force at beginning of the year	190,261
Number in force at end of the year	195,105

APPENDIX S.

THE ROYAL CRESCENT, BOSTON, MASS.

[Incorporated February 5, 1892 (Laws of Massachusetts, chapters 341 and 429.) H. C. Knight, supreme
president; Jacob Sears, supreme secretary; office, 24 Kingston street.]

[RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897	254
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	None.
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	None.
Amount received from assessments	\$1,622.02
Number of claims compromised or resisted	4
Per capita tax per annum in advance	\$3
Ledger balance of previous year	\$27.67
Total amount received during the year	\$1,981.55
Total amount disbursed	\$1,808.40
Balance on hand December 31, 1897	\$200.82
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments	No guaranty.
Invested assets	None.
Number certificates lapsed during year	None.
Number in force at beginning of year	45
Number in force at end of year	254
	361

APPENDIX T.

ROYAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Incorporated November 19, 1897. Wm. J. Wroth, Walter R. Coursey, George Hardisty, incorporators
Office, Washington Loan and Trust Building.]

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 31

APPENDIX U.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE NATIONAL MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Incorporated June 25, 1879 (act of Congress approved May 5, 1870). Benjamin R. Jewell, president; F. M. Bradley, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897	58
Amount of liability effected	\$57, 800. 00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	19
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	27
Amount received from assessments	\$33, 011. 00
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$27, 819. 00
Number of assessments made	22
Number of claims compromised or resisted	3
Per capita tax (each member per year on \$1,000 insurance)	\$1. 00
Ledger balance of previous year	\$474. 44
Total amount received during the year	\$34, 309. 75
Total amount disbursed	\$32, 638. 81
Balance on hand December 31, 1897	\$2, 145. 38
Amount salaries paid officers	\$2, 000. 00
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments. {	Not specified.
Amount reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets	None.
Number of certificates lapsed during year	103
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	1, 054
Number in force at end of year	1, 009

APPENDIX V.

THE GRAND FRATERNITY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[Incorporated October 7, 1893 (act of assembly April 6, 1893, chapter 11). Frederick Gaston, president; Charles W. Jones, secretary. Office 503 Girard Building.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897	857
Amount of liability effected	\$261, 700. 00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	16
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	39
Amount received from assessments for year	\$45, 456. 26
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$48, 522. 51
Number of assessments made	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted	1
Periodical dues or admission fees charged, per year {	\$1. 00
Per capita tax	
Total amount received during the year	\$51, 179. 22
Total amount disbursed	\$39, 358. 73
Balance on hand December 31, 1897	\$61, 043. 41
Amount salaries paid officers	\$2, 764. 04
Amount guaranteed by certificates	Not specified.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets	\$56, 445. 60
Number of classes in association	2
Certificates lapsed during year	465
Certificates in force at beginning of year	1, 438
Certificates in force at end of year	1, 830

APPENDIX W.

UNITED ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CROSS, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

[Incorporated July 4, 1876 (general law, chapter 142, March 19, 1875). Fessenden I. Day, president; William R. Cooper, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897	5, 023
Amount of liability effected	\$6, 655, 500. 00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	319
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	342
Amount received from assessments for year	\$566, 667. 50
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$494, 150. 00
Number of assessments made	18
Number of claims compromised or resisted	2
Periodical dues or admission fees charged, initiation and assessments	\$3. 00
Total amount received during the year	\$583, 554. 17
Total amount disbursed	\$540, 915. 37
Balance on hand December 31, 1897	\$54, 141. 19

30 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX R.

ROYAL ARCANUM, BOSTON, MASS.

[Incorporated November 5, 1877 (Statute approved 1874, chapter 375.) Edson M. Schryver, president; W. O. Robson, secretary; office, 407 Shawmut avenue.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897	13,299
Amount of liability effected	\$547,161,000.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	1,812
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	1,813
Amount received from assessments for the year	\$5,405,773.57
Total amount paid members, beneficiaries, or legal representatives	\$5,210,822.80
Number of assessments made	17
Number of claims compromised or resisted, as follows, viz: Statement of age, 19; suicide, 1; suspended, 1; misrepresentation, 3; resisted, 1	25
Periodical dues or admission fees charged	No stated fees.
Per capita on \$1,000	Not less than \$3.
Total amount received	\$5,523,806.36
Total amount disbursed	\$5,337,539.72
Balance on hand December 31, 1897	\$653,972.23
Total amount of salaries paid officers	\$43,969.72
Amounts guaranteed by certificates, without regard to amounts realized from assessments	No fixed amounts.
Reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets:	
Real estate	\$59,170.97
Stocks and bonds	\$42,117.50
Cash in bank	\$552,683.76
Total	\$645,972.23
Number of classes in association	2 (\$1,500 and \$3,000.)
Number of certificates lapsed during the year	8,455
Number in force at beginning of the year	190,261
Number in force at end of the year	195,105

APPENDIX S.

THE ROYAL CRESCENT, BOSTON, MASS.

[Incorporated February 5, 1892 (Laws of Massachusetts, chapters 341 and 429.) H. C. Knight, supreme president; Jacob Sears, supreme secretary; office, 24 Kingston street.]

[RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897	254
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	None.
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	None.
Amount received from assessments	None.
Number of claims compromised or resisted	\$1,622.02
Per capita tax per annum in advance	4
Ledger balance of previous year	\$3
Total amount received during the year	\$27.67
Total amount disbursed	\$1,981.55
Balance on hand December 31, 1897	\$1,808.40
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amount realized from assessments	\$200.82
Amount of reserve or emergency fund	No guaranty.
Invested assets	None.
Number certificates lapsed during year	None.
Number in force at beginning of year	45
Number in force at end of year	254
	361

APPENDIX T.

ROYAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Incorporated November 19, 1897. Wm. J. Wroth, Walter R. Coursey, George Hardisty, incorporators Office, Washington Loan and Trust Building.]

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 31

APPENDIX U.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE NATIONAL MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Incorporated June 25, 1879 (act of Congress approved May 5, 1870). Benjamin R. Jewell, president;
F. M. Bradley, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897	58
Amount of liability effected	\$57,800.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	19
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	27
Amount received from assessments	\$33,011.00
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$27,819.00
Number of assessments made	22
Number of claims compromised or resisted	3
Per capita tax (each member per year on \$1,000 insurance)	\$1.00
Ledger balance of previous year	\$474.44
Total amount received during the year	\$34,309.75
Total amount disbursed	\$32,638.81
Balance on hand December 31, 1897	\$2,145.38
Amount salaries paid officers	\$2,000.00
Amount guaranteed by certificates without regard to amounts realized from assessments. {	Not specified.
Amount reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets	None.
Number of certificates lapsed during year	103
Number of certificates in force at beginning of year	1,054
Number in force at end of year	1,009

APPENDIX V.

THE GRAND FRATERNITY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[Incorporated October 7, 1893 (act of assembly April 6, 1893, chapter 11). Frederick Gaston, president;
Charles W. Jones, secretary. Office 503 Girard Building.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897	857
Amount of liability effected	\$261,700.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	16
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	39
Amount received from assessments for year	\$45,456.26
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$48,522.51
Number of assessments made	12
Number of claims compromised or resisted	1
Periodical dues or admission fees charged, per year {	\$1.00
Per capita tax	
Total amount received during the year	\$51,179.22
Total amount disbursed	\$39,358.73
Balance on hand December 31, 1897	\$61,043.41
Amount salaries paid officers	\$2,764.04
Amount guaranteed by certificates	Not specified.
Amount reserve or emergency fund, invested assets	\$56,445.60
Number of classes in association	2
Certificates lapsed during year	465
Certificates in force at beginning of year	1,438
Certificates in force at end of year	1,830

APPENDIX W.

UNITED ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CROSS, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

[Incorporated July 4, 1876 (general law, chapter 142, March 19, 1875). Fessenden I. Day, president;
William R. Cooper, secretary.]

Number of certificates issued during 1897	5,023
Amount of liability effected	\$6,655,500.00
Number of losses or benefit liabilities incurred	319
Number of losses or benefit liabilities paid	342
Amount received from assessments for year	\$566,667.50
Amount paid members, beneficiaries, or representatives	\$494,150.00
Number of assessments made	18
Number of claims compromised or resisted	2
Periodical dues or admission fees charged, initiation and assessments	\$3.00
Total amount received during the year	\$583,554.17
Total amount disbursed	\$540,915.37
Balance on hand December 31, 1897	\$54,141.19

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Amount salaries paid officers	\$5,784.66
Amount guaranteed by certificates, maximum	\$2,000.00
Amount reserve or emergency fund	None.
Invested assets	None.
Number of classes in association	Death benefits only.
Number of certificates lapsed during year	4,571
Number in force at beginning of year	32,531
Number in force at end of year	32,983

APPENDIX No. 1.

INSURANCE COMPANIES ADMITTED TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

FIRE.

Baloise, Basle, Switzerland.	International, New York.
Caledonian American, New York.	Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.
Eureka Fire and Marine, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Manhattan, New York.
Erie, Erie, Pa.	Royal Exchange, London, England.
Globe, New York.	Security, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LIFE.

Bankers' Guaranty Fund Life Association, Atlanta, Ga.	Royal Benefit Society, Washington, D. C.
Columbia Life and Annuity Association, Washington, D. C.	Security Trust and Life, Philadelphia, Pa.
Denver, Denver, Colo.	Southwestern Mutual Life, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.	The Life Assurance Company of America, Indianapolis, Ind.
Richmond Beneficial and Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.	Union, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACCIDENT, CASUALTY, AND INDEMNITY COMPANIES.

Guarantors' Finance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	National Accident Company, New York.
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APPENDIX No. 2.

INSURANCE COMPANIES NOW DOING BUSINESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Albany, Albany, N. Y.	Boston Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.
American, Philadelphia, Pa.	Bankers' Alliance, Los Angeles, Cal.
American, Baltimore, Md.	Buffalo German, Buffalo, N. Y.
American, Newark, N. J.	British America Assurance Company, Toronto, Canada.
American, New York.	Caledonian American, New York.
Agricultural, Watertown, N. Y.	Cincinnati Underwriters, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Atlas Assurance Company, London, England.	Colonial Assurance, New York.
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.	Citizens', St. Louis, Mo.
American Central, St. Louis, Mo.	Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.
Armenia, Pittsburg, Pa.	Continental, New York.
Aachen and Munich, Aix La Chapelle, Germany.	Citizens', New York.
Atlanta Home, Atlanta, Ga.	Commercial Union, England.
Ætna Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn.	Caledonian, Scotland.
Baloise Insurance Company, Basle, Switzerland.	Citizens', Pittsburg, Pa.
	Delaware, Philadelphia, Pa.

Erie Fire, Erie, Pa.	Mutual, New York.
Eureka Fire and Marine, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Magdeburg Insurance Company, Magdeburg, Germany.
English American Underwriters, New York.	Northwestern National, Milwaukee, Wis.
Eagle, New York.	New York, New York.
Equitable, Providence, R. I.	New York Underwriters, New York.
Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Ind.	National Standard, New York.
Firemen's, Baltimore, Md.	North British and Mercantile, England.
Firemen's Fund, San Francisco, Cal.	Norwalk, Norwalk, Conn.
Farmers', York, Pa.	Northern, England.
Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.	National, Baltimore, Md.
Farragut, New York.	National, Hartford, Conn.
Firemen's, Newark, N. J.	New York Underwriters' Agency, New York.
Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa.	New Hampshire, Manchester, N. H.
Fire Association, Philadelphia, Pa.	Northwestern Underwriters, Milwaukee, Wis.
German, Baltimore, Md.	Orient, Hartford, Conn.
German American, New York.	Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.
Glens Falls, Glens Falls, N. Y.	Phoenix, London, England.
Georgia Home, Columbus, Ga.	Phoenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	Pacific, New York.
Greenwich, New York.	Providence Washington, Providence, R. I.
Germania, New York.	Palatine, England.
Guardian, London, England.	Prussian National, Stettin, Germany.
German Alliance Insurance Company, New York.	Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Globe, New York.	Peabody, Baltimore, Md.
Home Mutual Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal.	Queen (of America), New York.
Hanover, New York.	Royal Exchange, London, England.
Home, New York.	Rochester German Insurance Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Home, Baltimore, Md.	Royal, Liverpool, England.
Hartford, Hartford, Conn.	Reading, Reading, Pa.
Hamburg-Bremen, Hamburg, Germany.	Scottish Union and National, England.
Howard, Baltimore, Md.	Security, New Haven, Conn.
Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.	Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.
International, New York.	Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass. *
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.	St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, St. Paul, Minn.
Imperial, London, England.	Sun Fire, London, England.
Lion, London, England.	Svea Fire Insurance Company, Sweden.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, England.	Security Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
London Assurance Corporation, England.	Traders' Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.
Lancashire, England.	Thuringia Insurance Company, Erfurt, Germany.
London and Lancashire, England.	Teutonia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Manhattan, New York.	Transatlantic, Hamburg, Germany.
Manchester, England.	United States, New York.
Milwaukee Mechanics', Milwaukee, Wis.	United Firemen's, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mercantile Fire and Marine, Boston, Mass.	Union, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mutual, Montgomery County, Md.	Virginia State, Richmond, Va.
Maryland, Baltimore, Md.	Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada.
Merchants', Newark, N. J.	Western Insurance, Pittsburg, Pa.
Merchants and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore, Md.	Williamsburg City, New York.
	Westchester, New York.

APPENDIX NO. 3.

FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

American Union Life, New York.	Berkshire, Pittsfield, Mass.
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.	Bankers', New York.
Baltimore Mutual Aid, Baltimore, Md.	Boston Mutual, Boston, Mass.
Bankers' Guaranty Fund, Atlanta, Ga.	Chicago Guarantee Fund Life, Chicago, Ill.
Boston Life, Boston, Mass.	

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Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.
 Denver Life, Denver, Colo.
 Equitable Life, New York.
 Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, England.
 Eastern Mutual, Camden, N. J.
 Fidelity Mutual, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Germania Life Insurance Company, New York.
 Hartford Life and Annuity, Hartford, Conn.
 Home, New York.
 International Fraternal Alliance, Baltimore, Md.
 Immediate Benefit Life Association, Baltimore, Md.
 Indiana Life, Indianapolis, Ind.
 John Hancock, Boston, Mass.
 Kansas Mutual, Topeka, Kans.
 Keystone Mutual Benefit Association, Allentown, Pa.
 Life Insurance Company of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
 Life Insurance Company of America, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Life Insurance Clearing Company, St. Paul, Minn.
 Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.
 Mutual Reserve Fund, New York.
 Mutual Life, New York.
 Manhattan, New York.
 Metropolitan, New York.
 Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield, Mass.
 Michigan Mutual, Detroit, Mich.
 Merchants and Manufacturers', Westfield, Mass.
 Masonic of Western New York, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Masonic Mutual, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mutual, Louisville, Ky.
 Maryland Life, Baltimore, Md.
 Mutual Aid Society, Baltimore, Md.
 Masonic Mutual Benefit Society, Indianapolis, Ind.
 National Mutual, Alexandria, Va.
 National Life, Hartford, Conn.
 National Life, Montpelier, Vt.
 Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee, Wis.
 New York Life, New York.
 New England Mutual, Boston, Mass.
 Nederland Life, Amsterdam, Holland.
 Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.
 Penn Mutual Life, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Phoenix Mutual Life, Hartford, Conn.
 Provident Savings, New York.
 Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Provident Life, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Royal Life, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
 Richmond Beneficial and Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.
 Southwestern Mutual, Marshalltown, Iowa.
 Sun Life, Montreal, Canada.
 St. Lawrence Life, New York.
 State Mutual Life, Worcester, Mass.
 Security Mutual, Binghamton, N. Y.
 Security Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 United States Life, New York.
 United Security Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Union Central, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Union Life, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Vermont Life, Burlington, Vt.
 Washington Life, New York.

FOREIGN LIFE, CASUALTY, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Ætna Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn.
 American Sick and Accident Association, New York.
 Atlas Accident Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.
 Central Accident, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Fidelity and Casualty Company, New York.
 Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company, New York.
 Guarantors' Liability Indemnity Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
 Live Stock Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Massachusetts Mutual Accident, Boston, Mass.
 Mercantile Mutual Accident, Boston, Mass.
 Masonic Equitable Accident Association, Boston, Mass.
 Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York.
 New York Casualty Company, New York.

North American Accident Association, Chicago, Ill.
 New England Mutual Accident, Boston, Mass.
 New Jersey Plate Glass, Newark, N. J.
 New York Plate Glass, New York.
 Odd Fellows' Mutual Accident, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Preferred Accident, New York.
 Piqua Mutual Aid and Accident Association, Piqua, Ohio.
 Travelers' Life and Accident, Hartford, Conn.
 Traders and Travelers' Accident Company, New York.
 United States Plate Glass, Philadelphia, Pa.
 United States Casualty Company, New York.
 United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore, Md.
 Union Casualty and Security Company, St. Louis, Mo.
 World Mutual, Wheeling, W. Va.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Fire and fire and marine companies.

	Began business.	Capital.	Assets.	Liabil- ities.	Surplus as to policy holders.
Arlington.....Washington..	1872	\$200,000	\$293,287	\$11,072	\$282,215
Columbia.....do.....	1881	100,000	220,635	13,064	207,571
Commercial.....do.....		100,000	110,251	8,250	102,001
Coreoran.....do.....	1873	100,000	182,630	10,000	172,630
Firemen's.....Georgetown..		200,000	274,043	30,007	244,035
Franklin.....Washington..	1818	125,000	259,972	16,750	243,222
German-American.....do.....	1873	100,000	253,908	8,655	245,253
Lincoln.....do.....	1890	100,000	186,274	15,474	170,800
Mutual Protection.....do.....					
National-Metropolitan.....do.....	1865	100,000	206,395	8,400	197,995
Potomac.....do.....	1867	75,500	197,169	10,152	187,017
Riggs.....do.....	1883	100,000	167,949	11,500	156,449
The National Union.....do.....	1865	100,000	272,562	22,500	250,062
The People's.....do.....	1889	100,000	126,826	7,000	119,826
Washington Insurance Company.....do.....	1898	100,000			

District of Columbia assessment life companies.

Columbia Life and Annuity.
Columbia Industrial.
Capital City Benefit.
Equitable Industrial.

National Life of United States of America.
Provident Relief Association.
Royal Benefit, Washington, D. C.
Washington City Benefit.

District of Columbia accident insurance company.

Home Plate Glass Insurance Company.

APPENDIX No. 5.

Schedule of rates for licenses issued by the District of Columbia.

Business.	When due.	Amount per annum.	Remarks, etc.
Apothecaries.....	Nov. 1	\$4.00	
Auctioneers.....	do	100.00	Bond of \$5,000.
Brokers.....	do	100.00	
Banks and bankers.....	do	.50	Each \$1,000 invested.
Barrooms.....	do	400.00	\$400.—Requires a majority of property owners and residents. Quantity, 4½ gallons and under. Act Mar. 3, 1893.
Billposters.....	do	20.00	
Billiard, pool, bagatelle, and Jenny Lind tables.....	do	12.00	Each table.
Shuffle boards.....	do	12.00	
Bowling alleys.....	do	10.00	Each alley.
Cattle brokers.....	do	20.00	
Commission merchants.....	do	40.00	
Dealers in ice.....	do	4.00	Each \$1,000 capital invested.
Dealers in liquors (wholesale).....	do	250.00	\$250.—Quantity, not less than 1 pint. Act Mar. 3, 1893.
Dealers in junk and secondhand per- sonal property.....	do	40.00	
Dealers in old barrels.....	do	10.00	
Entertainments, balls, etc.....		a 5.00	
Circuses.....		b 200.00	
Hacks and all passenger vehicles (2 horses).....	July 1	10.00	
Cabs, coupés, and all passenger vehi- cles (1 horse).....	do	6.00	

a Per day or night.

b Per week or any fractional part.

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Schedule of rates for licenses issued by the District of Columbia—Continued.

Business.	When due.	Amount per annum.	Remarks, etc.
Hotels	Nov. 1	.....	No less than \$25 per annum, not exceeding 20 rooms; over 20, \$1 each additional room.
Intelligence offices	do	\$10.00	In District of Columbia 50 cents per \$1,000 capital invested.
Insurance companies	do	.....
Insurance agents (each foreign company).	do	15.00	And 1 per cent on gross receipts of agency in District of Columbia, payable in January and July.
Livery stables	do	.....	No less than \$25 per annum for 10 stalls and \$2 for each additional stall.
Manufacturers of illuminating gas	do	.50	Each \$1,000 invested.
Peddlers	Apr. 1	50.00	From date of issue; bond of \$3,000.
Pawnbrokers .....	.....	100.00	
Produce dealers	Apr. 1	25.00	
Restaurants and eating houses	Nov. 1	25.00	
Real estate agents	do	50.00	
Theaters	do	100.00	

Engineer licenses are of three grades—first, second, and third class; requires examination before a board of engineers; fee each grade, \$3. License is good until revoked or changed to higher grade.
Dealers in deadly and dangerous weapons, bond of \$1,000; no fee.

APPENDIX No. 6.

Rates of fare for public conveyance of passengers.

ONE-HORSE VEHICLES.

	Day rates (between 5 a. m. and 12.30 a. m.).			Midnight rates (between 12.30 a. m. and 5 a. m.).		
	Each passenger.	1 or 2 passengers.	3 or 4 passengers.	Each passenger.	1 or 2 passengers.	3 or 4 passengers.
By the trip:						
15 squares or less	\$0.25	.....	.....	\$0.40	.....	.....
Each additional 5 squares or parts of squares ..	.10	.....	.....	.15	.....	.....
By the hour:						
First hour .....	.....	\$0.75	\$1.90	.....	\$1.00	\$1.25
Each additional quarter hour or part thereof ..	.....	.20	.25	.....	.25	.35

TWO-HORSE VEHICLES.

	Day rates (between 5 a. m. and 12.30 a. m.).			Midnight rates (between 12.30 a. m. and 5 a. m.).		
	1 or 2 passengers.	Each additional passenger.	1 or more passengers.	1 or 2 passengers.	Each additional passenger.	1 or more passengers.
By the trip:						
15 squares or less	\$0.50	\$0.25	.....	\$0.80	\$0.40	.....
Each additional 5 squares or parts of squares ..	.10	.10	.....	.15	.15	.....
By the hour:						
First hour .....	.....	.....	\$1.50	.....	.....	\$1.50
Each additional quarter hour or part thereof ..	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.40

When vehicles are not engaged by the hour, trip rates shall be charged.
When charges for consecutive trips exceed rates per hour, charges shall be by the hour.
Fare to points outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown shall be charged by the hour, but vehicles dismissed outside city limits may charge 25 cents additional.

Disputes may be settled at the nearest police station.

A 2-horse vehicle is not compelled to carry less than two passengers, except when paid for two.

Children between 5 and 12 years, one-half rates.

Each passenger shall be entitled to have conveyed, without extra charge, one trunk or other traveling box or bag: *Provided*, That there be no more than two trunks or other traveling boxes or bags to be conveyed at any one time for the person or persons hiring the hack. If there be more than two trunks, traveling boxes, or bags, the driver shall be entitled to 25 cents for each one additional to the two. Each passenger shall be entitled also to have conveyed, without charge, such other small packages as can be conveniently carried within the hack, and the driver shall load and unload all baggage without charge.

SEC. 3. Every hack shall have permanently affixed to the interior thereof, in a place readily to be seen by the passenger, the foregoing schedule of rates and no other, which schedule shall be printed on heavy cards, 8 by 10 inches in size, printed in black ink, with full-face type.

SEC. 4. In case of any disagreement between the driver and the passenger of a hack, the same may be referred by the passenger to the nearest police station, whither the driver shall convey him without discussion or delay, and the decision of the lieutenant of police or other officer in charge of such station shall be conclusive; and in case the passenger is about to leave by railroad, stage, or steamboat, such disagreement shall be summarily decided by the police officer or principal police officer on duty at the station or other place of departure. If decision is in favor of passenger, the driver must carry him from police station to his original destination without additional charge.

SEC. 5. Both the driver and the proprietor or lessee of a hack shall be held responsible for any violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this article: *Provided*, That the penalty therefor shall be paid at once; and for every violation of any of the said provisions the said driver, proprietor, or lessee shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$5 if the complainant be a resident of the District of Columbia, and \$10 if the complainant be a nonresident, and in addition to this the license of the said hack may, in the discretion of the Commissioners, be revoked.

SEC. 6. If any driver, proprietor, or lessee of a hack shall refuse to convey a passenger at the rates hereinbefore provided, the license of the hack may be revoked by the Commissioners.

APPENDIX No. 7.

REGULATION OF BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

AN ACT To license billiard and pool tables in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to keep any billiard table, bagatelle table, shuffleboard, jenny lind table, pool table, or any table upon which legitimate games are played, in any saloon, room, or place of business within the District of Columbia for public use or for profit or gain, without a license therefor first had and obtained from the assessor of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That every person taking out such license shall pay to the collector of taxes of said District a license fee of twelve dollars per annum for each table. Said license may be granted or refused in the discretion of the assessor of said District, and all licenses so granted shall date from the first day of the month in which the liability began and expire on the thirty-first day of October in each year: *Provided*, That in all cases of refusal of said assessor to grant said license, or upon written protest of a majority or more of the property owners or residents of the block in which it is proposed to grant such license, an appeal may be taken to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 3. That every person who shall own, keep, or use any billiard table, bagatelle table, pool table, or any table or board of the kind mentioned in the first section of this Act, for public use or profit without such license first had and obtained, shall, on conviction in the police court, be fined twenty dollars or imprisoned not exceeding three months for each offense, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That it shall not be lawful for the proprietors of billiard tables, pool tables, bagatelle tables, jenny lind tables, or other tables of the kind mentioned in the first section of this Act, shuffleboards and bowling alleys, kept for public hire and gain in the District of Columbia, to sell or to allow to be sold in the same room, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, and all such places shall be closed during the entire

twenty-four hours of each and every Sunday, and also during the hours that bar-rooms are required to be closed.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than forty dollars, and shall in addition forfeit his or her license, in the discretion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved; February 25, 1897.

APPENDIX No. 8.

AN ACT To regulate steam-engineering in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to act as steam-engineer in the District of Columbia who shall not have been regularly licensed to do so by the Commissioners thereof.

SEC. 2. That all persons applying for such license shall be examined by a board of examiners composed as follows: The boiler inspector of the District of Columbia and two practical engineers to be appointed by the District Commissioners. Said examination shall be conducted in all respects under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall from time to time provide; and all steam-boilers and engines shall be subjected to such tests as the said Commissioners may prescribe.

SEC. 3. That applicants for license as steam-engineers must be twenty-one years of age and of temperate habits; must make application in writing, to which application must be attached a certificate as to character and moral habits, signed by at least three citizens of the District of Columbia, themselves of moral standing.

SEC. 4. That the fee for a license as steam-engineer shall be three dollars.

SEC. 5. That any person employed as a licensed steam engineer in the District of Columbia who is found under the influence of intoxicating liquor while on duty shall, for the first offense, have his license revoked for six months; for the second offense, twelve months; and for the third offense, shall have his license revoked and be debarred from following the occupation of licensed steam engineer in the District of Columbia for the period of five years.

SEC. 6. That any owner or lessee of steam boiler or engine, or the secretary of any corporation, who shall knowingly employ a steam engineer as such who has not been regularly licensed to act as such, shall, on conviction thereof by the police court of the District of Columbia, be fined fifty dollars, and in default of payment of such fine shall be confined for a period of one month in the workhouse of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That boilers used for steam heating, where the water returns to the boiler without the use of a pump and injector or inspirator, and which are worked automatically, shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

SEC. 7. That the foregoing section shall not apply to engineers who have been licensed by the United States Government or the laws of any State.

SEC. 8. That this act shall take effect sixty days after the approval thereof.

Approved, February 28, 1887.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENT CLERK.

WASHINGTON, *July 23, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make the following report of the work of the special assessment office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898:

Drawback certificates issued under act of June 2, 1890.....	\$145.13
Amount of drawback certificates on hand, awaiting satisfactory evidence before issue:	
Acts of 1878 and 1879.....	210.12
Act of 1889.....	230.43
Total.....	440.55
Drawback certificates outstanding June 30, 1897.....	10,973.99
Issued during the year.....	145.13
Total.....	11,119.12
Redeemed during the year:	
In payment of general taxes.....	\$378.97
In payment of special assessments.....	5.07
Total.....	384.04
Outstanding June 30, 1898, exclusive of interest.....	10,735.08
Eight per cent certificates of indebtedness:	
Outstanding June 30, 1897.....	300.00
Redeemed during the year.....	300.00
Special assessments pledged to redemption of 8 per cent certificates of indebtedness:	
Outstanding June 30, 1897.....	19,459.33
Collected during the year, exclusive of interest.....	\$879.62
Canceled by supreme court, District of Columbia.....	436.31
Total.....	1,315.93
Total.....	18,143.40
Lien certificates held by third parties:	
Amount of lien certificates issued by the board of public works and held by third parties, for the redemption of which there are outstanding special assessments, as per report of 1897, exclusive of interest.....	3,819.41
Redeemed during the year by drawback certificates issued under act of June 2, 1890.....	53.34
Total.....	3,766.07
Lien certificates for which there are no outstanding special assessments, but which are subject to redemption by drawback certificates under existing laws:	
Amount of lien certificates issued by the late corporation of Washington and held by third parties, for which there are outstanding special assessments, exclusive of interest, and which are subject to redemption by drawback certificates under act of June 2, 1890.....	1,343.48
Outstanding June 30, 1897.....	207.74
Redeemed during the year.....	
Total.....	207.74

40 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

"Compulsory permit" assessments:

Paid.....	3,269.60
Canceled by supreme court, District of Columbia.....	2,021.20
Satisfied by sale \$27.18 and interest \$13.94.....	41.12

"Improvements and repairs" assessments:

Levied.....	9,099.21
Paid.....	8,006.27
Canceled by supreme court, District of Columbia.....	6.96

"Construction of county roads" assessments:

Levied.....	2,641.45
Paid.....	1,806.73
Canceled by supreme court, District of Columbia.....	1,162.07

"Assessment and permit work" assessments:

Levied.....	95,276.00
Paid.....	60,838.75
Canceled by supreme court, District of Columbia.....	1,319.77
Canceled by Commissioners, District of Columbia.....	13.49
Satisfied by sale \$848.62 and \$98.36 interest.....	946.98

"Water-service connections" assessments:

Levied.....	1,239.53
Paid.....	1,558.30
Canceled by supreme court, District of Columbia.....	104.67

"Sewer-service connections" assessments:

Levied.....	174.32
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Reassessments:

Levied.....	2,398.15
Paid.....	62.91
Canceled by supreme court, District of Columbia.....	937.88
Canceled by Commissioners, District of Columbia.....	4,537.61

"Condemnation of alleys" assessments:

Paid.....	78.81
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Very respectfully,

J. W. DANIEL,
Special Assessment Clerk, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WASHINGTON, *September 10, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the business of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, with such recommendations deemed necessary for the better and more efficient transaction of the business of the office, as directed in your letter.

The receipts from all sources were:

From realty tax for the year ended June 30—

1898	\$2, 240, 915.62
1897	320, 009.44
1896	50, 145.87
1895	25, 942.25
1894	11, 622.42
1893	4, 564.84
1892	2, 611.29
1891	1, 443.34
1890	968.12
1889	722.77
1888	629.87
1887	458.91
1886	319.48
1885	408.93
1884	206.27
1883	204.00
1882	187.14
1881	378.02
1880	89.99
1879	149.36
1878	546.83
1877	107.21
1876	235.23
1875	123.11
1874	31.00
1873	9.52
1872	17.85
From arrears of the old corporation, 1845 to 1870	12.74
Total	2, 663, 061.42

From personal tax for the year ended June 30—

1898	154, 171.78
1897	8, 751.08
1896	496.50
Total	163, 419.36

From penalty on realty tax for year ended June 30—

1898	7, 757.10
1897	28, 225.90
1896	10, 727.23
1895	7, 935.53
1894	7, 209.23
1893	3, 305.76
1892	2, 164.03
1891	1, 366.98
1890	981.82

42 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

From penalty on realty tax for year ended June 30—Continued.

1889	\$774.92
1888	655.43
1887	499.42
1886	391.53
1885	559.10
1884	249.99
1883	274.76
1882	289.58
1881	476.81
1880	155.42
1879	329.11
1878	81.36
1877	56.73
1876	
1875	17.32
1874	13.68
1873	23.72
1872	41.20
From arrears of the old corporation (1845 to 1870)	
Total	74,532.66

From penalty on personal tax for year ended June 30—

1898	38.16
1897	494.45
1896	112.09
Total	644.70

From miscellaneous items:

Washington redemption fund—

Principal	\$9,611.18	
Interest	1,127.22	10,738.40

Condemnation of land for alleys—

Principal	147.38	
Interest	50.22	197.60

Police court fines—

District of Columbia	8,378.17	
United States	2,759.57	11,137.74

Market rents—

Washington	7,500.00	
Western	4,690.94	
Eastern	3,446.50	
Georgetown	1,120.00	16,757.44

Licenses		333,013.56
Permit work		24,098.74
Interest on permit work		2,598.92
Criminal court fines		545.00
Advertisements		5,896.32
Dog tax		15,974.30
Fees for sewer and gas permits		2,283.00
Fees for building permits		4,088.57
Fees for water permits		1,366.50
Fees for railings, fences, etc.		638.00
Fees for certificates of taxes		2,456.50
Fees from surveyor		3,678.25
Fees from sealer of weights and measures		4,975.77
Fees from health office		237.00
Fees from pound master		366.00
Rent of reservation		1,750.00
Rent of houses, Rock Creek Park		104.00
Rent of property adjoining James Creek Canal		80.00
Rent of wharves		515.51
Sale of old material		759.72
Sale of hay scales		1,109.22

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 43

From miscellaneous items—Continued.

Sale of fish wharf.....	\$99.25
Engineers' license.....	402.00
Inspecting and proving gas meters.....	576.30
Recording tax sales.....	83.00
From labor, sawing wood.....	172.19
Sanitary fund.....	2.00
Rent of Seventh precinct station house.....	60.00
Fees from magistrate's court.....	5.00
Surplus from tax sale.....	3.00
Total	446,768.80

Water fund:

Water-main tax—

Principal.....	\$8,143.90
Interest.....	1,966.58
	10,110.48

Water rents, taps, etc.....	320,887.30
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Total	330,997.78
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RECAPITULATION.

Collected on account of—

Realty tax.....	\$2,663,030.42
Personal tax.....	163,419.36
Penalties and interest.....	75,308.36
Miscellaneous items.....	446,814.36
Water fund.....	330,952.22

Total	3,679,424.72
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Deposited in the United States Treasury:

Cash.....	3,679,175.77
Drawback certificates.....	248.95

Total	3,679,424.72
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Miscellaneous collections and deposits:

Special assessments (accounts of late board of public works)—

Receipts from—

Certificate account.....	1,351.16
General account.....	594.42
Condemnation of land for alleys.....	78.81

Total	2,024.39
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Assessment and permit work:

Collected under act of Congress approved—

July 18, 1888.....	15.14
March 2, 1889.....	57.55
August 6, 1890.....	38.25
March 3, 1891.....	533.29
July 14, 1892.....	976.00
March 3, 1893.....	1,607.35
August 7, 1894.....	5,248.98
March 2, 1895.....	9,603.57
June 11, 1896.....	27,934.47
March 3, 1897.....	18,942.29

Total	64,956.89
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Improvement and repairs:

Collected under act of Congress approved—

August 6, 1890.....	12.38
March 3, 1891.....	85.78
July 14, 1892.....	223.52
March 3, 1893.....	318.43
August 7, 1894.....	388.31

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Improvement and repairs—Continued.

Collected under act of Congress approved—Continued.

March 2, 1895	\$1, 859. 89
June 11, 1896	2, 260. 70
March 3, 1897	4, 663. 99
Total	<u>9, 813. 00</u>

Water service:

Collected under act of Congress approved—

August 7, 1894	473. 90
June 11, 1896	121. 40
Total	<u>595. 30</u>

Deposits to the credit of the United States:

Being one-half of the collections on account of—

Permit fees, sewer and gas	2, 283. 00
Water-permit fees	1, 366. 50
Advertising	5, 801. 21
Rent of houses, Rock Creek Park	104. 00
Rent of property	2, 444. 75
Inspecting and proving gas meters	576. 30
Sale of old material	759. 70
Interest on permit work	2, 598. 92
Recording tax sales	83. 00
Total	<u>16, 017. 38</u>

Sundry deposits:

Policemen's fund	25, 691. 03
Firemen's fund	1, 537. 86
Schools (Wright's legacy)	850. 45
Total	<u>28, 079. 34</u>

Deposits to repay appropriations:

Metropolitan police	2, 073. 54
Streets	32, 506. 56
Water department	25, 832. 89
Industrial Home School	4, 091. 57
General expenses	1, 474. 87
Bridges	1, 007. 93
Centennial fund	487. 50
Permit work	32, 364. 53
Fire department	53. 98
Sewers	10, 929. 11
Courts	670. 25
All other	3, 992. 10
Total	<u>115, 484. 83</u>

Permit work (whole cost):

Balance on hand July 1, 1897	\$14, 598. 42
Receipts to June 30, 1898	47, 104. 94

Disbursements, auditor's certificates	61, 703. 36
Balance on hand July 1, 1898	43, 500. 00
	<u>18, 203. 36</u>

Summary of collections:

On account of—

General fund	3, 679, 424. 72
Assessment and permit work	64, 956. 89
Improvement and repairs	9, 813. 00
Water service	595. 30
Special assessments	2, 024. 39
Deposited to credit of United States	16, 017. 38
Sundry deposits	28, 079. 34

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 45

Summary of collections—Continued.

On account of—Continued.

Deposits to repay appropriations.....	\$115,484.83
Permit work (whole cost)	47,104.94
Deposits to secure bids.....	200,000.00

Aggregate amount received from all sources 4,163,500.79

REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The following changes have been made by the assessor, District of Columbia, viz:

	Increase.	Reduction.
Realty tax:		
For the year ended June 30—		
1898.....	\$2,613.27	\$4,876.43
1897.....	2,675.07	2,237.10
1896.....		448.94
1895.....		36.27
1894.....		793.29
1893.....		887.48
1892.....		1,037.46
1891.....		1,008.55
1890.....		1,041.44
1889.....		912.68
1888.....		943.05
1887.....		828.70
1886.....		697.00
1885.....		581.24
1884.....		528.58
1883.....		588.62
1882.....		661.34
1881.....		660.54
1880.....		592.08
1879.....		551.61
1878.....		
1877.....		402.00
Total	5,288.34	20,318.40
Personal tax:		
For the year ended June 30—		
1898.....	4,710.41	1,653.30
1897.....		150.00
1896.....		111.00
Total	4,710.41	1,914.30
Balance of unpaid taxes July 1, 1898:		
For the year ended June 30—		
1898.....	<i>Realty.</i> \$447,317.48	<i>Personal.</i> \$23,805.85
1897.....	142,979.82	18,432.20
1896.....	101,021.33	18,131.99
1895.....	68,916.12	16,853.92
1894.....	52,852.29	14,614.57
1893.....	19,905.31	9,448.47
1892.....	19,488.28	7,991.00
1891.....	15,235.36	7,605.11
1890.....	7,953.36	6,269.23
1889.....	11,112.83	5,597.53
1888.....	10,975.32	5,877.19
1887.....	2,219.47	14,145.00
1886.....	7,694.08	8,036.40
1885.....	7,149.00	6,457.40
1884.....	7,147.55	14,036.00
1883.....	6,931.97	
1882.....	5,730.86	7,350.02
1881.....	10,035.08	23,107.18
1880.....	13,063.33	15,765.92
1879.....	1,480.56	34,124.35
1878.....		71,827.52
1877.....	9,986.23	30,066.84
Total	969,195.63	359,543.69

In the estimates submitted for the expenses of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, I have included the amount necessary for an assistant cashier, coupon clerk, and an addition to the salary of the deputy collector.

The cashier is responsible for all funds that pass through his hands; his position is one that requires care and unremitting attention, and during the busy season, which covers more than half of the year, it is impossible for one man to satisfactorily discharge the duties of the office. It is therefore necessary, if the District desires to furnish the public with a complete service, that an assistant cashier be allowed.

Under the system in force in this office the coupons are detached from all bills when paid and turned over to the auditor each day for examination and comparison with our daily reports. It will be readily seen that any loss or discrepancy between bill and coupon adds greatly to the difficulty in auditing our accounts, and entails much labor and loss of time to the auditor, as well as this office, reconciling these differences and thus delays the prompt transmission of our reports to the United States Treasury. The system is safe, simple, and efficient, and is invaluable to this office, but the business of the office has reached that point when it is absolutely necessary that we should have a clerk whose duty it should be to coupon, stamp, and compare each bill and see that every coupon is cared for and returned to the auditor. Then we could always depend upon the accuracy of the coupons, while with our limited force this is impossible, as the clerks who enter the bills do not have time to properly examine and detach coupons, hence errors creep in which are not only annoying but cause great loss of time. The advantage of the coupon system and its great value to the office in numerous ways is so apparent that we earnestly urge that the necessary force to properly carry it out will be allowed us.

My estimate of \$200 additional to the salary of the deputy collector, the amount originally asked for being \$2,000, is only a fair compensation for the duties and responsibilities of the position.

In accordance with a provision of the law in relation to taxes and tax sales, approved February 28, 1898, back taxes can no longer be canceled by the purchase of property at tax sale. While this law is not all that could be desired, it is a long step in the right direction and will doubtless accomplish a great saving to the District. At our first sale held under its provisions, in April, 1898, more lots were sold and a larger amount of money realized therefrom than at any previous sale, showing clearly that the effect of the new law has been to increase sales and thus add to the revenues of the District.

In this connection I beg to refer to the custom of advertising old special assessments every year, and in cases where lots have been subdivided without payment of assessments charged against them, to attach said unpaid assessments to each lot in which the original has been subdivided. In the interest of economy I respectfully suggest that authority be asked of Congress to divide and apportion all charges for special assessments against an original lot among its subdivisions in all cases where subdivisions were made prior to the order of the Commissioners which required all taxes to be paid before a lot could be subdivided; also, that the law in relation to this class of taxes be amended so as to conform with the law regulating the advertisement and sale of property for delinquent realty tax, which provides that property once advertised for delinquent tax shall not again be advertised for the same tax.

As the result of the lack of proper facilities to enable this office to introduce modern methods in the transaction of its business there has been much unfavorable comment, and taxpayers who are obliged to endure the vexatious delays and other inconveniences occasioned by the crowds who throng the office during busy seasons have, we are free to admit, just cause for complaint, but we do the best we can with our present force and facilities. In my report last year I presented a comparative statement showing the great increase of business of this office for the past ten years. What was true then is true now, with added emphasis. Our force is entirely inadequate to the business demands of the office, and unless the proper remedy is applied complaints must necessarily increase. As to our facilities, the fixtures of the office are of antiquated pattern, arranged to meet the requirements of thirty years ago, and could not be remodeled to meet present conditions. Our furniture is old and dilapidated, made up of odds and ends, not at all suitable for the purpose for which it is used, and would not be tolerated in an up-to-date office. Both fixtures and furniture have suffered much from several movings to which it has been subjected, and plainly show the alterations made to fit new surroundings. In a word, to afford taxpayers proper facilities for the transaction of their business additional clerical force, more space, modern fixtures and furniture are required, in order that the working force could be so utilized as to give the best service with as little delay as possible. With these changes and the addition to the force of an assistant cashier and coupon clerk the office would be for several years equal to any demand upon it, and prompt and satisfactory service would be afforded the public.

Our success in collecting overdue personal tax by means of the annual appropriation of \$1,500 encourages us to ask the renewal of the same.

The necessity for a horse and wagon to facilitate the outside business of this office, especially in the collection of checks and making deposits, has been referred to in former reports, and we consider it of sufficient importance to again bring your attention to it with the hope that it will be allowed. This addition to our facilities would greatly lessen the liability from loss, and the time saved by the messenger in making his rounds could be advantageously used and would be an actual saving to the District.

In conclusion, I beg to say that my recommendations for additional force and facilities are made necessary to meet the requirements naturally resulting from the large increase in the business of the office. I therefore hope they will have your approval and receive favorable action of Congress. Furthermore, I desire to testify to the efficiency of the clerks in this office. They have been found faithful and competent, and notwithstanding long hours and exacting duties they cheerfully and promptly respond to all requirements. I can not commend them too highly.

Very respectfully,

E. G. DAVIS,
Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 30, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith, in a series of exhibits marked, respectively, A to G, a report of the receipts and expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1898, together with the balances remaining severally at that date to the credit of the general revenue account, the various trust funds, and the appropriations made by Congress.

A is an exhibit of the revenue account showing, first, the cash surplus on hand July 1, 1897, together with the receipts from taxes, licenses, and all other distinctively District of Columbia sources of revenue, and one-half of lapsed appropriations credited back to the general fund; secondly, the amount appropriated therefrom to meet the payment of one-half of the expenses of the Government, and, thirdly, the balance remaining to the credit of the District at the close of the year.

B is a general statement of appropriations. It shows, first, the total balance of appropriations unexpended and subject to requisition July 1, 1897, the aggregate amount appropriated for the year under various acts of Congress, and repayments to appropriations for the same period; secondly, the amounts advanced therefrom by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions, and, thirdly, the total balances of appropriations subject to requisition in the Treasury of the United States, June 30, 1898.

C is a classified statement of expenditures consisting, first, of payments by the Commissioners in checks drawn upon the Treasurer of the United States, with whom, under the law, all moneys advanced upon requisition are deposited, and secondly, of requisitions approved by the Commissioners in favor, respectively, of the officers of various charitable institutions and the Treasurer of the United States, as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund, on account of principal and interest of the bonded debt.

D is a summary of the account which the Commissioners, in their capacity as disbursing officers, keep with the Treasurer of the United States. It shows the deposits made by them of the amounts received from requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury on account of the general expenses of the District of Columbia, checks drawn against the same by them, and the balance subject to their check remaining with the Treasurer June 30, 1898.

E is a statement of the water-fund revenue account, showing, first, the balance on hand July 1, 1897, and the collections from rents and water-main taxes during the year; second, the amount paid therefrom for the expenses of the service, and, third, the balance on hand June 30, 1898.

F is a statement of the water-fund appropriation account, showing, first, the total balance of appropriations unexpended July 1, 1897, to which are added the appropriations made during the year; secondly,

the amount drawn upon requisition, and thirdly, the total balance of appropriations subject to requisition June 30, 1898.

G is a summarized statement of the various trust funds, showing, first, balances on hand July 1, 1897, and amounts collected and deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the year; secondly, advances made to the Commissioners upon their requisitions, and thirdly, balances subject to requisition remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1898.

CLAIMS OF CONTRACTORS OF THE LATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

When the board of public works was legislated out of office, June 20, 1874, it left as a legacy to its successor in the municipal control of improvements a large indebtedness, for the settlement of which a board of audit, consisting of the then First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury, was created. The awards of this board proving unsatisfactory in a number of cases, it was summarily abolished March 14, 1876, with no provision for completing its unfinished work. Matters remained thus in abeyance until the passage of the act of June 16, 1880, which conferred jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims for the adjustment of all outstanding claims against the board of public works and the contemporary and next succeeding government of the District of Columbia.

The consideration of claims presented under this act developed the fact that a large proportion of the claimants had received, either from the board of public works or from the board of audit, or from both, payments at "board rates" which were in excess of their contract rates, and the Court of Claims gave judgment in favor of the District for counterclaims to the amount of these excessive allowances. Not satisfied with this verdict, claimants appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, but were again defeated, as the decision of the Court of Claims was sustained.

Failing thus to secure judicial sanction of these unearned drafts upon the public treasury, they next sought Congressional approval, urging their suit from year to year, but in vain, until February 13, 1895, when they compassed the passage of an act granting new trials in their cases, and making it mandatory upon the Court of Claims in the rehearings to allow them "board rates," notwithstanding the fact that these rates were from 50 to 150 per cent higher than the prices at which they had agreed to work for the Government, and which were plainly written in their contracts.

This legislative enormity held its place upon the statute books for more than two years, until March 3, 1897, when Congress, awaking to a realization of its utterly inequitable requirements, repealed it by an overwhelming vote, and vacated all judgments rendered in accordance with its provisions that had not already been paid. As this decisive action upon the issues involved was only taken after frequent discussions by the members of the several committees of Congress, attorneys for the claimants, and representatives of the District of Columbia, it was reasonable to hope that it might be accepted as a final settlement. This "consummation" so "devoutly to be wished" was not realized, however, as at the last session the measure was again introduced—Senate bill 1341, House of Representatives, 5349, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session—but this time with the mandatory clause requiring payment of the higher or "board rates" eliminated, and a proviso in lieu thereof inserted directing their allowance if found to be "reasonable, just, and equitable."

This bill was referred to me for consideration, and I reported against its enactment April 23, 1898, basing my opposition upon the ground that it was not justified by any principle of law or equity, but conferred a mere gratuity, quoting in support of this view a deliverance of the Supreme Court of the United States, February 15, 1897, in one of these cases, viz, that of George E. Johnson, administrator of Peter McNamara, deceased, in which the question of the liability of the District to pay interest on these claims which had been adjudged by the Court of Claims was contested by the special assistant attorney representing the District and carried up on appeal to the higher court. In its opinion sustaining the appeal and deciding against the demand for interest, the Supreme Court took occasion to use this explicit language:

* * * There is no element of a legal or an equitable claim within the proper meaning and signification of those words on the part of any of those who will profit by the act of (February 13) 1895, against the municipal authorities of the District. That act bestowed a pure and simple gift.

In view of such a characterization of these so-called claims by the highest tribunal in the land, I feel that I may reasonably assume that the accusation of injustice and prejudice, so often urged against me on account of my uncompromising hostility to their payment, falls to the ground.

The communication I had the honor, as already stated, to address to you April 23, 1898, upon this proposition to virtually reenact the discredited act of February 13, 1895, is printed in the appendix to this report.

The repeal of that act and a failure to reenact it in whole or in part will not work a hardship to any meritorious claimant, as the act of June 16, 1880, "conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia," under which all these suits were originally brought, is still in full force and effect, and contains ample provision for a fair and just determination of every question at issue in the long-standing controversy between these former contractors and the local government.

RECOVERY OF INTEREST PAID UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 13, 1895.

Before the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that the act of February 13, 1895, in allowing contractors "board rates," which were in excess of their contract rates, conferred a gratuity, which as such was due and payable only from the date of the act granting it and therefore without interest, judgments amounting to \$36,500.57 principal and \$27,196.81 interest had been paid, as follows:

No. of cause.	Plaintiff.	Amount of judgment.	Interest.	Total.
33, 34	Matthew J. Laughlin.....	\$3, 139. 82	\$2, 418. 60	\$5, 558. 42
41	Andrew Gleeson.....	7, 695. 00	5, 927. 46	13, 622. 46
75	James Alman, for use of Elias E. Barnes.....	217. 96	159. 63	377. 59
90	Neal T. Murray.....	3, 312. 66	2, 369. 88	5, 682. 54
125	Dennis McNamara.....	253. 53	189. 56	443. 09
142	Patrick Doyle.....	219. 98	156. 45	376. 43
150	Samuel J. Ritchie.....	4, 769. 85	3, 546. 69	8, 316. 54
214	The Old Dominion Granite Company, assignee of John Bardsley.....	1, 293. 50	996. 77	2, 290. 27
219	Thomas Kirby.....	4, 480. 52	3, 219. 25	7, 699. 77
255	Thomas Joyce.....	2, 479. 35	1, 819. 35	4, 298. 70
352	Peter P. Little, administrator of Michael Shiner, deceased.....	1, 275. 80	983. 13	2, 258. 93
359	Henry L. Cranford and Lindley M. Hoffman, late partners as Cranford & Hoffman.....	7, 362. 60	5, 410. 04	12, 772. 64
	Total	36, 500. 57	27, 196. 81	63, 697. 38

As this statute, though never so ill-advised, was yet for a time the law, the payment of the principal of these judgments, which were rendered under its mandate, must stand; but the interest allowed thereon, being unauthorized, should be returned to the Treasury, from which it was illegally drawn. Suits for its recovery were instituted shortly after the rendition of the decision of the Supreme Court, and I am informed by the special assistant attorney who represents the District of Columbia in the Court of Claims that they will be tried at the next ensuing term of the court.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The consideration of these contractors' claims in the ten years last past has often engrossed my attention, to the exclusion of matters of greater importance. I have responded to numerous calls from the Court of Claims for contracts, vouchers, and other papers of record relating to them, and when they have gone to judgment I have studied the referees' reports, the attorneys' briefs, and the findings of the court, to the end that I might intelligently present them for your action. In the shape of measures for relief and instructions to the courts they have occupied the calendars of Congress and taxed the patience of the members of the various committees, ultimately finding their way to me for examination and report. If, as a rule, indications of merit had been apparent I should have met without grudging their exactions upon my time, but the cases were exceptional in which any inherent worth was found.

It occurred to me recently, in reviewing a bill for the payment of one of these claims which had been referred for investigation by the House District Committee, that it might be well to give it special attention and present its salient features somewhat at length as an object lesson to Congress. As a clear case of "total depravity" it is representative of a class, and much valuable time will be saved if hereafter, in reporting upon others of its ilk, I be required only to show briefly the resemblance they bear to their prototype, a copy of which will be found in the appendix.

NORTHERN LIBERTY MARKET CLAIMS.

The auditor of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, who was specially authorized by the act of January 26, 1897, to examine and audit for settlement all claims for property taken, injured, or destroyed September 3, 1871, in the forcible removal by the board of public works of the Northern Liberty Market to make room for street improvements, has completed his labors, and reports that the sum total of allowance is \$128,578.50. The aggregate amount of these claims, without interest, as shown in the report of the Commissioners to the Senate in answer to a resolution of inquiry June 29, 1897, Senate Document No. 164, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, was \$592,215. Appalled by the gross extravagance of these demands, as originally presented under the act of January 26, 1897, I strenuously opposed their allowance and advocated an amendment to that act, which was adopted July 19, 1897, restricting the possible awards to reasonable limits, in accordance with which the final audit has now been submitted.

I am advised by Auditor Payne that he has made an exhaustive examination in every case, giving ample time and opportunity to claimants and their attorneys for the production of proofs of loss, and that in his opinion the sum awarded in every case is a fair and just allowance for the injury sustained.

This result is the outcome of months of careful effort on the part of a faithful and thoroughly competent official, whose task was invested with difficulties not appreciable except by those who are familiar with the circumstances of the investigation, and I have the honor therefore to recommend that an appropriation be promptly made to meet the payment of the amounts found to be due.

PROTECTION OF LABORERS AND SUBCONTRACTORS.

It has been customary for many years to include among the stipulations of contracts made by the District of Columbia the following provision:

Contractors * * * will, from time to time, and as often as may be required by the Commissioners, furnish satisfactory evidence that all persons who have done work or furnished materials have been paid as herein required; and if such evidence is not furnished, such sum or sums as may be necessary for such payment may, in the discretion of the Commissioners, be retained until such claims shall be fully satisfied.

The enforcement of this requirement against contractors who are either unable or unwilling to meet their obligations to those who have furnished them with labor or materials in connection with the work under their contracts has long been a fruitful source of annoyance, besides involving the office in several vexatious lawsuits. Recognizing, however, the fact that a mechanic's lien will not lie against a building erected for the District government, and that mechanics or laborers who work thereon, or dealers who supply material for its construction, are at the mercy of a failing or unprincipled contractor, I have cheerfully accepted the onerous and often exceedingly disagreeable duty imposed by this stipulation, and exacted compliance with its terms in every case that has been brought to my attention.

While these efforts have been instrumental in securing prompt settlement of the claims of many laborers and dealers, it has also frequently occurred that because the terms of this restriction authorize the retention of the money only, and not its disbursement, no settlement could be reached save through the use of legal processes.

In consequence of the difficulties attendant upon the execution of this stipulation, and its failure to provide a complete remedy for the shortcomings of dishonest or impecunious contractors, its use has been discontinued, and it is now omitted from all contracts of the District of Columbia.

APPLICATION OF THE LAW OF AUGUST 13, 1894.

I would suggest, however, as a safeguard for the rights of the class for which this abandoned proviso was originally adopted, that the act of August 13, 1894, "for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the completion of public works" for the United States, be made applicable to the District of Columbia. This law solves the problem of protection to laborers and dealers by requiring contractors to give bonds with ample security for the payment of all obligations incurred by them in the execution of their contracts.

PURCHASE OF HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

When the clause in the current District appropriation act relating to charities was under consideration by the Subcommittee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the question of responsibility for the purchase of supplies by hospitals and other institutions not directly

controlled by the Commissioners was discussed. In response to the inquiry of a member of the committee, I stated that I considered myself, under the law, merely a medium for the transmission of the accounts of these institutions to the Treasury Department, with no authority to object to expenditures shown therein which I might consider extravagant or improper.

This statement led to a protracted discussion, at the conclusion of which it was decided to require the auditing of these accounts by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and a provision to that effect was inserted, together with a further direction, incidental and necessary thereto, that in preparing proposals for annual contracts for general supplies for the District, hospitals and charitable institutions should be included, and their officers instructed to purchase of District contractors. When the bill was finally put upon its passage, however, the requirement as to auditing was adopted, but that governing the purchase of supplies was rejected.

The effect of this action is to leave the situation practically unchanged, as it would be futile for me to disallow purchases by these institutions, at prices in excess of our contract rates, unless at the same time I could arrange to supply them through our own contractors. This, however, I might be unable to do, since, in the absence of a legal requirement, no instructions were issued to bidders to include the furnishing of the hospitals in their proposals, and consequently only the usual kinds and quantities of supplies for institutions immediately controlled by the Commissioners were embraced in the lettings.

The superintendent of charities has called my attention several times to the fact that prices paid by some of the hospitals and other institutions not under our direct control were often 100 per cent higher than those paid for similar articles under our general contracts. For instance, our contract price for fresh beefsteak, sirloin, best quality, and porterhouse, best quality, is 10 cents per pound, whereas hospitals not under our management pay 20 and 25 cents per pound for the same articles.

I inquired of the treasurer of one of these hospitals how he justified his action in thus paying twice as much as we allowed our contractors for similar supplies, and, in reply, was assured by him that while the terms of our contracts, under which the institutions controlled by the Commissioners are supplied, call for the best sirloin and porterhouse steaks, as a matter of fact a much inferior article is furnished and accepted, and that in order to secure really choice meats, which is a matter of prime importance in the case of invalids for whom he caters, it is absolutely necessary to pay the higher prices.

As an offset to this argument, the superintendent of charities tells me that when he conferred with the officers of another hospital, which had been purchasing at open market rates, and urged the propriety of conforming to our contract prices, they acted promptly upon his suggestion and secured without difficulty the best meats at our contract rates.

I was deeply impressed by the plea of the treasurer, who claimed that as he bought for invalids who needed the choicest meat, which could only be obtained at the higher price, he should not be interfered with by accounting officers; but afterwards, when I learned that another home for invalids, with inmates presumably not less dainty in taste and appetite, was being supplied with "best goods at lowest prices," I was sorely perplexed. Finding myself thus "in a strait betwixt two," I concluded to observe a strict neutrality, justifying my action, or inaction rather, by the failure of Congress, at the last moment, to enact the proviso of the Appropriations Committee of the House for the inclusion of sup-

plies for hospitals and charitable institutions in the proposals from intending contractors.

REMISSION OF TAXES AND PENALTIES.

The laws which govern the assessment of taxes and the exaction of penalties upon tax arrearages contain no provisions for remission.

There are many thousands of dollars of tax arrearages which for various reasons are not collectible, but must needs be brought forward annually in the accounts as new books are opened, because there is no authority for their cancellation.

It is also frequently the case that owners of property in arrears for taxes which can not be collected by legal process, who are not equitably chargeable with the delinquency, express a willingness to pay the taxes provided the penalties thereon are remitted; but their offers are necessarily declined.

For these reasons and others equally apparent I would recommend that the Commissioners ask for such legislation as will empower them to order the cancellation of taxes or the removal of penalties whenever in their judgment such action might be deemed advisable as a question of expediency for the government or required by considerations of justice toward the taxpayer.

COLLECTION OF FINES IN POLICE COURT.

I am constrained by a sense of duty once more to urge upon your attention the matter of reforming the laws which relate to the collection of fines in the police court. They are fragmentary and unsatisfactory in their provisions, and as their failure to furnish efficient safeguards for the proper custody of public moneys resulted several years since in a serious loss of revenues derived from this source, the necessity for legislation in this direction would seem to be both urgent and apparent.

During the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress a bill (Senate, 1741) was introduced which provided for the appointment of a bonded collector and a system of checks upon officials handling the money, together with a regular and thorough auditing of the accounts; but it failed to pass. This or some kindred measure should be adopted in the interest of good business administration, as the present lack of proper methods reflects discredit upon all who are responsible for its continuance.

ARRANGING OLD RECORDS.

Three removals, which are said to equal one fire, left the archives of former local governments, stored in the "vault" of the old District building on First street, in what may be fitly termed a state of chaos. No one, I am sure, who has ever had occasion to seek for a document supposed to be somewhere in that receptacle of corporate antiquities will question the fitness of this designation or liken such a search to anything short of hunting for a needle in the traditional haystack.

The act making appropriations for the current year provides for the arrangement of these records with a view to ready reference and use. Under its authority much has been accomplished, many valuable papers relating to the governments of the late corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and the levy court, together with those of the board of public works and the board of audit, have been rescued from threatened destruction, and something like order established where confusion had reigned supreme.

CHANGE IN DISBURSING METHODS.

The act making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1899, approved June 30, 1898, creates the office of disbursing officer, requiring advances thereafter to be made to him by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition of the Commissioners, and charging him with the duty of making all disbursements—a function which had previously been exercised by the Commissioners.

CLOSE OF COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

The act of June 30, 1898, also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury "to cover into the Treasury, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia, any unexpended advances standing upon the books of the Treasurer of the United States to the official credit of former boards of Commissioners of the District of Columbia." This legislation was sought in order to clear the records of balances which had been accumulating for years, and under its sanction the work has been accomplished much to the relief of the bookkeepers in the Treasurer's office, and in my own as well. With the removal of these long-standing charges against former Commissioners and the repayment of all unused advances which had been made to the present board, every disbursement account between the District of Columbia and the United States Treasury prior to July 1, 1898, is fully and finally closed.

In writing this final entry in the history of a financial régime which extended from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1898, I may be pardoned for a feeling of pride in mentioning the fact that not a single difference or disallowance for even so much as a penny exists in our accounts for the expenditure during this period of more than one hundred millions of dollars.

COMMITTEE TO REVISE ACCOUNTING METHODS.

The committee appointed to examine the methods used for the keeping of records and accounts in several of the District offices, with a view to recommending such changes as might seem desirable for the betterment of the systems in vogue, have secured by correspondence and by personal interviews much valuable data and many practical suggestions from the experience of other municipalities, besides giving to the subject that careful thought and consideration which its importance merits at their hands. Pressure of other duties has hitherto delayed the completion of their task, but it is their purpose in the near future to submit a summarized statement of the results of their investigation.

TRIBUTE TO EMPLOYEES.

If in reporting the operations of this office I were to fail in acknowledgment of the ability and faithfulness of its employees, with some of whom I have been associated for more than a quarter of a century, it would be a serious omission.

It affords increasing pleasure, as the years go by, to bear testimony to their worth and high character both as men and as officials, and to commend them, as I do, to your most favorable consideration.

CONCLUSION.

There were 12,106 claims audited during the year, in payment of which 33,468 checks were issued.

Thanking you for your appreciation of my efforts, so often expressed, which has lightened the labors of supervision, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. T. PETTY,
Auditor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A.—Statement of revenues of the District of Columbia and appropriations therefrom for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1897, available for appropriation		\$683, 936. 80	
Half of unexpended balances of appropriations carried to general fund District of Columbia	\$29, 971. 42		
Reimbursement of the District of Columbia for payment for lots, Potomac River flats	13, 342. 04	43, 313. 46	
General taxes, including penalties	2, 904, 173. 19		\$727, 250. 26
Licenses	333, 013. 56		
Eastern Market, rents	3, 446. 50	3, 237, 186. 75	
Western Market, rents	4, 690. 94		
Georgetown Market, rents	1, 120. 00		
Washington Market Co., franchise rental	7, 500. 00		
Rent of hay scales	1, 109. 22	16, 757. 44	
Rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings	2, 509. 51		
Rent of fish wharves and stalls	99. 25		
Fines, criminal court	545. 00	3, 717. 98	
Fines, police court	11, 137. 74		
Fines, magistrates' court	5. 00		
Fees from surveyor	3, 678. 25	11, 687. 74	
Fees from sealer of weights and measures	4, 975. 77		
Proceeds of labor, municipal lodging house	172. 19		
Fees from tax certificates	2, 456. 50		
Permit fees for sewer and gas	2, 283. 00		
Permit fees for water	1, 366. 50		
Permit fees for railings	641. 00		
Building permits	4, 088. 57		
Health department permits	237. 00		
Tax on dogs	15, 974. 30		
Pound fees	366. 00		
Fees for inspecting gas meters	576. 30		
Engineers' licenses	399. 00		
Sale of old material	759. 72		
Advertising taxes	5, 896. 32		
Condemnation of land	197. 60		
Interest on improvements and repairs and permit work	2, 598. 92		
Recording tax sale	83. 00		
		46, 749. 94	
Total revenues			3, 316. 099. 85
Aggregate			4, 043, 350. 11
APPROPRIATIONS BY THE UNITED STATES.			
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1898 (act Mar. 3, 1897)	5, 687, 650. 93		
Salaries supreme court, District of Columbia, 1898 (act Feb. 19, 1897)	30, 000. 00		
Salaries and expenses court of appeals, District of Columbia (act Feb. 19, 1897)	25, 720. 00		

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 57

A.—Statement of revenues of the District of Columbia and appropriations therefrom for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
APPROPRIATIONS BY THE UNITED STATES—continued.			
National Zoological Park, District of Columbia, 1898 (act June 4, 1897)	\$55,000.00		
Deficiencies, District of Columbia (acts July 19, 1897, and Jan. 28, 1898)	132,981.37		
Total.....	5,931,352.30		
One-half of which, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, is.....		\$2,965,676.15	
Permanent system of highways, District of Columbia, 1898 (act Mar. 3, 1897)	16,000.00		
Deficiencies, District of Columbia (act July 19, 1897)	10,179.50		
Expenses of excise board, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1891)	4,011.65		
Alleys (act Mar. 3, 1893), carried to surplus fund and reappropriated	33,397.16		
Payment of debt increasing water supply, District of Columbia (Act Mar. 3, 1897)	83,921.38		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, District of Columbia	12,582.36		
Total payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		160,092.05	
Total appropriations			\$3,125,768.20
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1898, available for appropriation			917,581.91

B.—Statement of appropriations and advances by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Title.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1897, subject to requisition on account of appropriations for the year 1897 and prior years		\$508,614.58	
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1898 (act Mar. 3, 1897)	\$5,687,650.93		
Salaries supreme court, District of Columbia, 1898 (act Feb. 19, 1897)	30,000.00		
Salaries and expenses court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1898 (act Feb. 19, 1897)	25,720.00		
National Zoological Park, District of Columbia, 1898 (act June 4, 1897)	55,000.00		
Deficiencies, District of Columbia (acts July 19, 1897, and Jan. 28, 1898)	143,160.87		
Permanent system of highways, District of Columbia, 1898 (act Mar. 3, 1897)	16,000.00		
Expenses of excise board, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1891)	4,011.65		
Alleys (act Mar. 3, 1893), carried to surplus fund and reappropriated	33,397.16		
Payment of debt increasing water supply, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1897)	83,921.38		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, District of Columbia	12,582.36		
Total appropriations.....		6,091,444.35	
Repayments to appropriations		391,804.79	
			\$6,991,863.72
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition on account of appropriations		6,460,098.11	
Unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the United States surplus fund and the District of Columbia general fund		59,942.84	
			6,520,040.95
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1898, subject to requisition on account of appropriations for the year 1898 and prior years			471,822.77

58 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Statement of expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS.			
Work on streets and avenues, new:			
Georgetown schedule, 1898.....	\$13, 174. 26		
Georgetown schedule, 1897.....	791. 90		
Northwest schedule, 1898.....	48, 791. 31		
Northwest schedule, 1897.....	2, 963. 31		
Southwest schedule, 1898.....	19, 223. 34		
Southwest schedule, 1897.....	1, 000. 25		
Southeast schedule, 1898.....	33, 327. 51		
Southeast schedule, 1897.....	6, 898. 35		
Northeast schedule, 1898.....	43, 461. 82		
Northeast schedule, 1897.....	1, 287. 07		
Paving H street from Twenty-second to Twenty-third, 1898.....	4, 345. 69		
Paving Morris street, from Sixth to Seventh, 1898.....	3, 801. 89		
Paving D street, from Sixth to Seventh, 1898.....	3, 988. 42		
Paving North Capitol street, from O to Q street, 1898.....	4, 984. 61		
Paving Florida avenue, 1897.....	5, 902. 78		
Total.....		\$193, 942. 51	
Work on suburban streets and county roads:			
Paving Connecticut avenue and Columbia road, 1898 ..	31, 498. 34		
Paving Connecticut avenue extended 1897.....	413. 49		
Paving Spruce and Bohrer streets, 1898.....	6, 403. 41		
Extension of Connecticut avenue, 1898.....	1, 546. 32		
Extension of North Capitol street, 1894.....	734. 07		
Paving Massachusetts avenue extended, 1898.....	4, 994. 33		
Grading Massachusetts avenue extended, 1897.....	3. 75		
Grade and regulate Sherman avenue, 1898.....	9, 821. 12		
Grade and regulate Sherman avenue, 1897.....	40. 53		
Grade and regulate Yale street, 1897.....	681. 98		
Grade and regulate Kenesaw avenue, 1898.....	9, 922. 80		
Grade and regulate Emporia street, 1898.....	3, 998. 09		
Grade and regulate Twelfth street extended, 1898.....	11, 190. 56		
Grade and regulate Clifton, Irving, Yale, Bismark, Harvard, Columbia, Steuben, Thirteenth, Kenesaw, Wallach, Roanoke, and Princeton streets, 1898.....	7, 999. 24		
Grade and regulate streets on Meridian Hill, 1897.....	51. 87		
Grade, regulate, and pave Princeton and Roanoke streets, 1898.....	8, 990. 48		
Grade and gravel Joliet street, 1898.....	4, 999. 88		
Grade and gravel Albemarle street, 1897.....	4, 624. 04		
Grade and gravel Pearce and High streets, 1897.....	226. 84		
Grade Illinois avenue, 1897.....	430. 90		
Improving Naylor road, 1892.....	354. 72		
Improving Brightwood avenue, 1894.....	8. 00		
Improving Thirty-seventh street, 1898.....	822. 36		
Improving road from Broad Branch to Chevy Chase, 1897.....	389. 39		
Total.....		110, 146. 51	
Assessment and permit work:			
1898.....	213, 120. 60		
1897.....	57, 188. 66		
1896.....	63. 02		
1894.....	48. 52		
Total.....		270, 420. 80	
Surveys on account of subdivision of land:			
1898.....	2, 546. 60		
1897.....	482. 27		
Total.....		3, 028. 87	
Permanent system of highways:			
Surveys and plans, 1898.....	5, 934. 84		
Surveys and plans, 1897.....	157. 37		
Surveys and plans, 1896.....	577. 46		
Advertising and court expenses, 1898.....	4, 895. 64		
A. S. Worthington, attorney, payment for street extension cases.....	5, 000. 00		
Total.....		16, 565. 31	
Grading streets and avenues, 1898 (by chain gang).....		5, 964. 58	
Aggregate.....			\$600, 068. 58
CARE AND LIGHTING OF STREETS, ALLEYS, ROADS, AND PARKING.			
Repairs to concrete pavements:			
1898.....	146, 044. 25		
1897.....	4, 212. 50		
Total.....		150, 256. 75	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 59

C.—Statement of expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
CARE AND LIGHTING OF STREETS, ETC.—continued.			
Cleaning and sweeping streets and alleys:			
1898	\$137,066.57		
1897	11,483.03		
Cleaning snow and ice from gutters and crossings, 1898.....	1,000.00		
Total		\$149,549.60	
Current repairs to streets and alleys:			
1898	55,035.93		
1897	2,719.68		
Total		57,755.61	
Current repairs to county roads and suburban streets:			
1898	40,800.72		
1897	465.71		
Total		41,266.43	
Parking commission, expenses of:			
1898	20,751.59		
1897	5,123.67		
Total		25,875.26	
Replacing curbing and sidewalks around public reservations:			
1898	2,570.01		
1897	1,525.84		
Total		4,095.85	
Street lamps, gas:			
1898	147,961.56		
1897	12,641.67		
Total		160,603.23	
Electric lighting:			
1898	50,114.96		
1897	4,898.23		
Total		55,013.19	
Aggregate			\$644,415.92
BRIDGES.			
Ordinary care:			
1898	3,500.00		
1897	268.31		
Total		3,768.32	
Construction and repairs:			
1898	12,474.74		
1897	213.94		
Total		12,688.68	
Widening P street bridge, 1898.....		344.58	
Design for bridge over Rock Creek at Connecticut avenue, 1898		1,971.30	
Aggregate			18,772.88
SEWERS AND BASINS.			
Cleaning and repairing:			
1898	48,471.23		
1897	10,635.05		
Total		59,106.28	
Replacing obstructed:			
1898	22,702.76		
1897	4,677.89		
1891	126.59		
Total		27,507.24	
Main and pipe:			
1898	52,684.87		
1897	23,945.88		
1894	96.99		
Total		76,727.74	

60 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Statement of expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
SEWERS AND BASINS—continued.			
Suburban:			
1898	\$67,281.50		
1897	32,092.52		
1891	1,096.98		
1890	157.66		
Total		\$100,628.66	
Rock Creek and B street:			
1898	52,652.17		
1897	10,431.05		
Total		63,083.22	
Automatic flushing tanks for:			
1898	803.66		
1897	167.52		
Total		971.18	
Eckington Valley sewer:			
1897	120.38		
1896	2.29		
Total		122.67	
Condemnation of rights of way for—			
1897	10.80		
1896	14.25		
Total		25.05	
Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue, 1898		44,632.45	
F street and Easbys Point, 1897-98		44,445.57	
Fifteenth street sewer, 1897		6.45	
Brookland sewer, 1897		37.59	
Kenesaw avenue, sewer, 1897		2.55	
Aggregate			\$417,296.65
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES.			
Executive office:			
Salaries, 1898	51,911.46		
Salaries, 1897	279.06		
Total		52,190.52	
Coroner's office:			
Salary of coroner, 1898	1,800.00		
Salary of assistant coroner, 1897	110.00		
Salary of assistant coroner, 1896	80.00		
Expenses of office, 1898	799.45		
Expenses of office, 1896	102.01		
Total		2,891.46	
Surveyor's office:			
Salaries of surveyor and assistant, 1898	4,429.12		
Salaries of employees, 1898	5,125.00		
Salaries of employees, 1897	215.25		
Total		9,769.37	
Markets:			
Salaries of market masters and laborers, 1898	4,500.00		
Repairs, 1898	1,452.95		
Repairs, 1897	35.88		
Total		5,988.83	
Rent:			
District office building, 1898	9,000.00		
Property yards, 1898	300.00		
Vault, fireproof, 1897	600.00		
Vault, fireproof, 1896	600.00		
Total		10,500.00	
Advertising:			
Notice of arrears of taxes, 1898	7,000.00		
Notice of arrears of taxes, 1897	5,266.10		
General and miscellaneous, including school notices, 1898	458.54		
General and miscellaneous, including school notices, 1897	1,646.34		
General and miscellaneous, including school notices, 1896	546.24		
General and miscellaneous, 1895	21.52		
Total		14,938.74	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 61

C.—Statement of expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICES—continued.			
Engineer's stable:			
Expenses of 1898.....	\$4, 788. 02		
Expenses of 1897.....	461. 21		
Total.....		\$5, 249. 23	
Contingent expenses of offices, including police court:			
1898.....	19, 518. 15		
1897.....	2, 945. 57		
1894.....	1. 95		
Total.....		22, 465. 67	
Collections by distraint, 1898.....		1, 500. 00	
Book of arrears of taxes, preparation of, 1898.....		2, 000. 00	
Photolithographing numerical book, 1898.....		1, 986. 00	
Auditor's office, salaries, 1898.....		17, 681. 85	
Assessor's office, salaries, 1898.....		33, 251. 03	
Collector's office, salaries, 1898.....		15, 983. 60	
Attorney's office, salaries, 1898.....		9, 000. 00	
Sealer of weights and measures office, salaries, 1898.....		3, 884. 27	
Street-cleaning office, salaries, 1898.....		23, 984. 65	
Superintendent of charities office, salaries, 1898.....		3, 823. 71	
Engineer's office, salaries, 1898.....		67, 133. 86	
Sinking-fund office, salaries, 1898.....		2, 400. 00	
Special-assessment division, salaries, 1898.....		11, 900. 00	
Board of examiners steam engineers, salaries, 1898.....		900. 00	
Aggregate.....			\$319, 422. 79
METROPOLITAN POLICE.			
Salaries of officers and members, 1898.....		595, 548. 26	
Rent of station house at Uniontown:			
1898.....	150. 00		
1897.....	50. 00		
Total.....		200. 00	
Repairs to station houses:			
1898.....	1, 964. 82		
1897.....	216. 26		
Total.....		2, 181. 08	
Contingent expenses:			
1898.....	18, 030. 15		
1897.....	1, 681. 23		
1896.....	8. 50		
Total.....		19, 719. 88	
Fuel, 1898.....		2, 136. 51	
Additional cells in Fourth precinct station, 1898.....		10. 00	
Extension of patrol system, 1898.....		270. 00	
Aggregate.....			620, 065. 73
FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of officers and members, 1898.....		174, 145. 53	
Repairs to engine houses:			
1898.....	3, 336. 72		
1897.....	548. 88		
1896.....	2. 10		
Total.....		3, 887. 70	
Repairs to apparatus, and new appliances:			
1898.....	3, 329. 50		
1897.....	998. 50		
Total.....		4, 328. 00	
Fuel:			
1898.....	2, 873. 92		
1897.....	377. 02		
1896.....	55. 20		
Total.....		3, 306. 14	
Forage:			
1898.....	7, 103. 78		
1897.....	504. 92		
Total.....		7, 608. 70	

62 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Statement of expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
FIRE DEPARTMENT—continued.			
Contingent expenses:			
1898	\$9,174.87		
1897	1,360.21		
1896	476.67		
Total		\$11,011.75	
Horses, 1898		6,525.00	
Hose, 1898		7,000.00	
New engine, 1898		4,200.00	
New engine, 1898 (deficiency appropriation)		4,200.00	
Hose carriage, 1898 (deficiency appropriation)		900.00	
Hose carriage, 1898		900.00	
New engine house, lot, etc., between Seventh, Twelfth, C, and F streets, 1898		36,806.32	
New engine house, lot, etc., Anacostia, 1898		13,102.86	
New engine house, lot, etc., North Capitol street, 1897		1,534.22	
New engine house, lot, etc., Brightwood, 1897		1,345.57	
New engine house, lot, etc., for No. 2 Company, 1896		617.20	
Aggregate			\$281,418.99
Salaries, 1898		10,800.00	
General supplies:			
1898	8,842.68		
1897	3,667.61		
1896	94.77		
Total		12,605.06	
Extension of fire-alarm system, 1898		7,494.34	
Renewal of patrol system, 1897-98		5,000.00	
Aggregate			35,899.40
COURTS.			
Salaries:			
Judges and employees of police court, 1898	18,094.45		
Judges and employees of supreme court, District of Columbia, 1898	30,000.00		
Judges and employees of court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1898	25,720.00		
Employees of court-house, 1898	13,564.32		
Total		87,378.77	
Witness fees:			
1898	2,300.00		
1897	1,001.25		
1896	732.50		
1895	31.25		
1892	1.25		
Total		4,066.25	
Repairs to police court building:			
1898	370.30		
1897	87.85		
Total		458.15	
Repairs to furniture, police court:			
1898	191.15		
1897	80.50		
Total		271.65	
Rent of building adjoining police court:			
1898	600.00		
1897	150.00		
Total		750.00	
Payment of jurors, police court:			
1898	6,124.00		
1897	500.00		
Total		6,624.00	
Judicial expenses:			
1898	740.34		
1897	134.00		
1896	3.75		
Total		878.09	
United States marshals' fees, 1896		100.00	
Additional cells for police court, 1898		86.15	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 63

C.—Statement of expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
COURTS—continued.			
Defending suits in Court of Claims:			
1898	\$2,000.00		
1897	1,500.00		
Total		\$3,500.00	
Payment of referees, Court of Claims, 1897		990.00	
Aggregate			\$105,053.06
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
Salaries of teachers, officers, and janitors:			
1898	832,645.27		
1897	279.40		
Total		832,924.67	
Rent of buildings:			
1898	9,559.50		
1897	4,314.50		
Total		13,874.00	
Repairs to buildings and grounds:			
1898	32,495.30		
1897	4,868.69		
1896	2.65		
Total		37,366.64	
Manual training:			
1898	8,413.75		
1897	654.24		
Total		9,067.99	
Text-books and school supplies:			
1898	39,996.57		
1897	727.88		
1896	553.92		
Total		41,278.37	
Fuel:			
1898	35,558.28		
1897	184.89		
Total		35,743.17	
Night schools, contingent expenses:			
1898	497.33		
1897 .....	.75		
Total		498.08	
Furniture:			
Sixth division building, 1898	1,377.95		
Conduit road, Congress Heights, and Langdon buildings, 1898	1,692.17		
Connecticut avenue, extended, building, 1898	349.68		
Tenley building, 1897	3.75		
Ivy City building, 1897	31.50		
For new buildings, 1896	75.00		
Total		3,530.05	
United States flags:			
1898	677.27		
1897	104.25		
Total		781.52	
Contingent expenses:			
1898	27,228.97		
1897	2,088.29		
Total		29,317.26	
Buildings and grounds:			
New building, Fifth division, 1898	16,383.74		
New building, Third division, 1898	21,748.64		
New building, Seventh division, 1898	21,543.74		
New building, Eighth division, B, 1896	195.51		
New building, Sixth division, A, 1896 (Conduit road) ..	81.50		
New building, North Capitol and R streets, 1898	25,872.49		
New building, Connecticut avenue extended, 1897-98 ..	7,819.48		
New building, Northeast section, 1897	11,586.59		
New building at Langdon, 1897	4.71		
New building, Connecticut avenue extended, 1897	1,993.02		

64 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Statement of expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.			
New building, Stevens, 1896.....	\$3,218.53		
Reconstruct the Wallach, 1897.....	1,271.03		
Reconstruct the Wallach, 1898.....	1,921.03		
Reconstruct the Anthony Bowen, 1897.....	18,192.04		
Reconstruct the Stevens, 1897.....	2,561.06		
Construct the Western High School building, 1897-98..	78,660.67		
Construct the Western High School building, 1897.....	4,434.08		
Equipment of Western High School building, 1898.....	.90		
Heating Lovejoy building, 1898.....	16.00		
Lot adjoining the Curtis building, 1898.....	4,973.00		
Additional ground in Fourth division, 1896.....	177.95		
Purchase of lots 35 and 36, block 1, for Conduit road school building 1897.....	1,702.83		
Additional story on Congress Heights building, 1897-98..	11,565.04		
Total.....		\$235,833.58	
Aggregate.....			\$1,240,215.33
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries:			
1898.....	36,588.86		
1897.....	760.00		
Total.....		37,348.86	
Rent of stable:			
1898.....	110.00		
1897.....	10.00		
Total.....		120.00	
Collection and removal of garbage:			
1898.....	56,476.50		
1897.....	6,358.03		
Total.....		62,834.53	
Scarlet fever and diphtheria service:			
1898.....	4,567.00		
1897.....	257.39		
Total.....		4,824.39	
Aggregate.....			105,127.78
MILITIA.			
Rent, fuel, light, repairs, and care of armories:			
1898.....	13,919.44		
1897.....	704.20		
1896.....	6,473.42		
Total.....		21,097.06	
Telephone service:			
1898.....	93.75		
1897.....	31.25		
Total.....		125.00	
Lockers, gun racks, furniture, and apparatus:			
1898.....	799.81		
1897.....	568.15		
1896.....	74.24		
Total.....		1,442.24	
Printing and stationery:			
1898.....	299.95		
1897.....	82.64		
1896.....	51.63		
Total.....		434.22	
Cleaning and repairing uniforms and contingent expenses:			
1898.....	298.49		
1897.....	2.48		
Total.....		300.97	
Drills and parade:			
1898.....	799.85		
1896.....	540.50		
Total.....		1,340.35	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 65

C.—Statement of expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
MILITIA—continued.			
Rifle practice and matches:			
1898	\$3,599.48		
1897	751.60		
Total		\$4,351.08	
Incidental expenses:			
1898	298.31		
1896	162.58		
Total		460.89	
Camp instruction, annual encampment:			
1897	2,889.40		
1896	2,568.88		
Total		5,458.28	
Salary of custodian of property, 1898		900.00	
Aggregate			\$35,910.09
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Washington Asylum:			
Salaries of employees, 1898	16,102.72		
Contingent expenses, 1898	39,651.11		
Contingent expenses, 1897	6,552.61		
Heating system, 1898	4,035.39		
Heating system, 1897	3,924.79		
Resurfacing walls and floors, 1898	1,498.02		
Total		71,764.64	
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum:			
Salaries of employees, 1898	15,967.43		
Rent, 1898	4,000.00		
Rent, 1897	333.34		
Subsistence, 1898	18,839.14		
Subsistence, 1897	3,026.06		
Subsistence, 1896	20.44		
Contingent expenses, 1898	9,958.62		
Contingent expenses, 1897	1,617.85		
Contingent expenses, 1896	18.60		
Contingent expenses, 1894	3.41		
Bedding matter, 1896	5.28		
Total		53,790.17	
Reform School (boys):			
1898	48,373.60		
1897	2,639.65		
Total		51,013.25	
Girls' Reform School:			
1898	7,943.75		
1897	600.00		
Total		8,543.75	
Industrial Home School:			
Support, 1898	13,276.63		
Support, 1897	632.83		
Replace old almshouse, 1898	5,969.23		
Total		19,878.69	
Relief of the poor:			
Medicines and medical attendance, 1898	11,970.54		
Medicines and medical attendance, 1897	1,089.15		
Medicines and medical attendance, 1895	1,500.00		
Night lodging house and wood yard, 1898	3,616.85		
Night lodging house and wood yard, 1897	380.91		
Total		18,557.45	
Transportation of paupers and prisoners:			
1898	3,099.41		
1897	266.74		
1896	44.42		
Total		3,410.57	
Board of Children's Guardians:			
1898	27,407.65		
1897	20.00		
Total		27,427.65	

66 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Statement of expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
German Orphan Asylum:			
1898	\$1,800.00		
1897	383.50		
Total.....		\$2,183.50	
Support of prisoners:			
1898	40,000.00		
1897	229.28		
Total.....		40,229.28	
United States jail:			
Salary of warden, 1898.....	1,800.00		
Improving grounds, 1898	10,000.00		
Total.....		11,800.00	
Hospital for the Insane, 1898		109,278.96	
Support of convicts, 1898		45,000.00	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1898		22,000.00	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, 1898		15,000.00	
Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb, 1898		10,500.00	
Children's Hospital, 1898		10,000.00	
National Association for Colored Women and Children, 1898		9,915.40	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, 1898		8,500.00	
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, 1898		6,000.00	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 1898		5,406.10	
St. Rose Industrial School, 1898		4,500.00	
Women's Christian Association, 1898		4,000.00	
House of the Good Shepherd, 1898		2,700.00	
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, 1898		2,687.86	
Washington Home for Incurables, 1898		2,000.00	
St. John's Church Orphanage, 1898		1,947.78	
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, 1898		1,800.00	
Association for Works of Mercy, 1898		1,800.00	
Young Women's Christian Association, 1898		1,000.00	
Hope and Help Mission, 1898		1,000.00	
Newsboys and Children's Aid Society, 1898		1,000.00	
Eastern Dispensary, 1898		1,000.00	
Smallpox hospital, build and equip, 1896		1,824.62	
Aggregate			\$577,459.65
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.			
Emergency fund:			
1898	7,308.70		
1897	687.79		
1893	200.00		
Total.....		8,196.49	
Harbor and river front:			
1898	2,577.00		
1897	19.07		
New hull for harbor boat, 1897	1,243.72		
New hull for harbor boat, 1897-98	1,199.60		
Total.....		5,039.39	
Bathing beach:			
Care, 1898	970.05		
Care, 1897	361.73		
Improving the inner basin, 1897	1,335.56		
Total.....		2,667.34	
Public pumps:			
1898	7,252.94		
1897	99.94		
Total.....		7,352.88	
National Zoological Park:			
Maintenance, 1898	54,400.00		
Maintenance, 1897	23.10		
Total.....		54,423.10	
Interest and sinking fund on bonded indebtedness, 1898		1,213,947.97	
Washington Aqueduct, engineering and maintaining, 1898		26,000.00	
Expenses of the excise board, 1898		4,449.88	
Investigating Northern Liberty market-house claims		3,080.40	
Judgments, payment of		2,585.29	
Writs of lunacy, 1898		2,000.00	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 67

C.—Statement of expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—continued.			
Board of medical supervisors		\$209.99	
Public scales, 1898		180.50	
Alleys, condemnation of		71.25	
Maintain public order, act Feb. 6, 1897		42.35	
Isolating wards, building, 1898		3.57	
Aggregate			\$1,330,259.40
WATER DEPARTMENT.			
General expenses and pipe distribution:			
1898	94,048.00		
1897	14,551.33		
1896	15.00		
Total		108,614.33	
Contingent expenses:			
1898	1,646.54		
1897	505.14		
1896	13.50		
1895	9.50		
Total		2,174.68	
Interest and sinking fund:			
Water-stock bonds, 1898	\$6,618.75		
Increasing the water supply, 1898	9,165.60		
Total		15,784.35	
Salaries of employees, 1898		37,669.45	
High-service system of distribution, 1898		76,260.92	
Refunding erroneously-paid water rent, etc		915.74	
Aggregate			241,419.47
SPECIAL AND TRUST FUNDS.			
Police relief fund		26,860.32	
Firemen's relief fund		9,706.67	
Refunding erroneously-paid taxes, etc		14,000.07	
Permit fund, unexpended balance of deposits for permit work		9,835.71	
Redemption of:			
Tax-sale certificates		11,261.01	
Special-assessment certificates		3.48	
Contractors' guarantee fund, act June 11, 1878		293.12	
Sanitary fund		5.00	
Surplus fund		42.00	
Aggregate			72,007.38
Grand aggregate of expenditures to June 30, 1898			6,644,804.10
The foregoing expenditures may be classified as follows:			
From United States appropriations		3,151,353.23	
From District of Columbia revenues		3,194,024.09	
From water fund of the District of Columbia		241,419.47	
From special and trust funds		58,007.31	
Aggregate			6,644,804.10

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D.—Statement of deposits and disbursements by the Commissioners on account of general expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

On what account.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
DEPOSITS.			
Balances to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States July 1, 1897.....	.....	\$296, 210. 45 50. 09	
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	\$4, 741, 181. 29		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	14, 000. 00		
Water department.....	240, 197. 25		
Washington redemption fund.....	11, 522. 58		
Permit fund.....	17, 000. 00		
Contractors' guaranty fund.....	293. 12		
Police relief fund.....	25, 282. 00		
Firemen's relief fund.....	9, 035. 00		
		5, 058, 511. 24	
			\$5, 354, 771. 78
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount of checks drawn by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	4, 662, 865. 61		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	14, 000. 07		
Water department.....	225, 635. 12		
Washington redemption fund.....	11, 261. 01		
Redemption of assessment certificates.....	3. 48		
Permit fund.....	9, 835. 71		
Contractors' guaranty fund.....	293. 12		
Sanitary fund.....	5. 00		
Surplus fund.....	42. 00		
Police relief fund.....	26, 860. 32		
Firemen's relief fund.....	9, 706. 67		
		4, 960, 508. 11	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to appropriations to close accounts, namely:			
Of Commissioners Ross, Wight, and Black, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	225, 639. 30		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	712. 74		
Water department.....	5, 372. 90		
Washington redemption fund.....	732. 82		
Permit fund.....	3, 400. 63		
Expenses excise board.....	988. 35		
Police relief fund.....	370. 68		
Firemen's relief fund.....	378. 33		
		237, 595. 75	
Of Commissioners Wight, Ross, and Beach, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	133, 361. 78		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	693. 22		
Water department.....	16, 597. 18		
Washington redemption fund.....	807. 65		
Permit fund.....	4, 567. 17		
Expenses excise board.....	618. 22		
Police relief fund.....	21. 00		
		156, 666. 22	
			5, 354, 770. 08
• Balance to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1898, subject to check, the same being unexpended balance of requisition.....	.....		1. 70

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 69

E.—Statement of revenues and expenditures of the water fund of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

From what source.	Total.	Aggregate.
REVENUES.		
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1897	\$78, 572. 78	\$409, 570. 56
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury.....	330, 997. 78	
EXPENDITURES.		
Amount of requisitions upon the United States Treasury for the support of the water department of the District of Columbia.....	249, 372. 83	208, 855. 35
Less repayments.....	40, 517. 48	
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1898		200, 715. 21

F.—Statement of appropriations and advances by the United States on account of the water department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Title.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Balance to the credit of appropriations of the water department of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1897 .....	.....	\$35, 361. 46	\$249, 586. 51
Appropriations by the United States:			
Ordinary expenses (act of Mar. 3, 1897).....	\$137, 954. 13		
High-service system (indefinite).....	76, 270. 92	214, 225. 05	
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition on account of appropriations.....	.....	247, 822. 83	207, 666. 61
Less repayments .....	.....	40, 156. 22	
Balance to the credit of appropriations of the water department of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1898 .....	.....		41, 919. 90

G.—Statement of receipts and requisitions on account of trust funds of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Washington special-tax fund:	
Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—	
Balance July 1, 1897.....	\$9, 074. 61
Washington redemption fund:	
Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—	
Balance July 1, 1897	\$1, 313. 58
Collections	10, 738. 40
Repayments	732. 82
	12, 784. 80
Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury.....	11, 522. 58
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1898.....	1, 262. 22
Redemption of tax-lien certificates:	
Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—	
Balance July 1, 1897	3, 279. 79
Collections.....	14. 87
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1898	3, 294. 66
Redemption of assessment certificates:	
Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—	
Balance July 1, 1897.....	648. 18

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Permit fund:

Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—	
Balance July 1, 1897.....	\$3,743.40
Collections.....	24,098.74
Repayment.....	3,400.63
	<u>\$31,242.77</u>
Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury.....	
	17,000.00
Balance in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1898.....	<u>14,242.77</u>

Contractors' guaranty fund:

Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—	
Balance July 1, 1897.....	6,795.53
Proceeds of sale of bonds.....	1,863.70
	<u>8,659.23</u>
Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury.....	
	293.12
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1898.....	<u>8,366.11</u>

Police relief fund:

Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—	
Balance July 1, 1897.....	1,925.49
Fines in police court.....	17,666.39
Fines of policemen.....	561.58
Donations.....	120.00
Sale of captured and abandoned property.....	299.35
Amount retained from pay of policemen.....	6,534.15
Repayment.....	370.68
	<u>27,477.64</u>
Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury.....	
	25,282.00
Excess of receipts from fines repaid to close accounts.....	2,195.64
	<u>27,477.64</u>

Firemen's relief fund:

Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—	
Balance July 1, 1897.....	825.98
Interest on bonds.....	2.00
Fines in police court.....	6,936.90
Fines of firemen.....	190.00
Donations.....	610.00
Amount retained from pay of firemen.....	2,471.70
Repayment.....	378.33
	<u>11,414.91</u>
Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury.....	
	9,035.00
Excess of receipts from fines repaid to close accounts.....	2,379.91
	<u>11,414.91</u>
Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—	
United States 4 per cent bonds.....	50.00

APPENDIX.

Claims of contractors of the board of public works.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, April 23, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report upon Senate bill No. 1341, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, which seeks to amend the act of June 16, 1880, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear the same."

In suits brought for recovery under this act by contractors of the board of public works the Court of Claims held that the District of Columbia was entitled to plead as a set-off against their claims the amounts that had been paid to them in excess of their contract rates, and gave judgment accordingly. The object of this bill is to grant a rehearing in all such cases, but to prohibit the District from pleading these excessive payments as set-offs or counterclaims, "so far as the prices allowed and paid were reasonable, just, and equitable." Plainly stated, the proposition is to allow contractors who had agreed to work at certain prices, as written in their contracts and entitled "contract rates," but who were paid by the board of public works or board of audit much higher prices, afterwards established and known as "board rates," to retain the amounts thus illegally paid to them in violation of the terms of their contracts.

That the questions at issue may be understood I quote herewith a review of the legislation authorizing and governing the contracts with these claimants, as set forth in the opinion of Mr. Justice Peckham in the cases of Johnson and others against the District of Columbia, which were carried up on appeal from the Court of Claims to the United States Supreme Court, and decided by the latter February 15, 1897, as follows:

Supreme Court of the United States. Nos. 617, 618, 619, and 620. October term, 1896.
The District of Columbia, appellant, v. George E. Johnson, administrator, etc.
617. The District of Columbia, appellant, v. Margaret R. Sheckels et al. 618.
Appeals from the Court of Claims. February 15, 1897.

Mr. Justice PECKHAM delivered the opinion of the court:

These are appeals from the Court of Claims, which gave judgments in favor of the appellees in actions commenced by them in December, 1880, pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 16, 1880, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes." (21 Stat. L., 284; 31 C. Cls. R., 305.)

The actions relate to work done under various contracts with the authorities of the District of Columbia between 1871 and 1876. These contracts were a few among a very large number of others, entered into with the authorities of the District of

Columbia by many different persons, and relating to improvements then in contemplation and partly in course of completion in the city of Washington. Those in question here were originally made with one Peter McNamara, in or about the year 1872, for work in the nature of grading, sewerage, and filling various streets in that city. The contracts were in writing, and stated the specific prices which were agreed upon for the various items of work to be performed under the contract.

At the time when these contracts were entered into, an act of Congress, approved February 21, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 419, chap. 62), forbade the municipal authorities to contract except in writing, and forbade the allowance of extra compensation for work done under a written contract. Notwithstanding this legislative prohibition the board of public works then existing, without authority and in plain violation of the terms of the act, raised the prices agreed to be paid under the contracts with McNamara to what are called "board rates" (that is, rates allowed by the board of public works), the effect of which was to enormously increase the cost of the work done under them. In this way the work upon the improvements went on until in 1874, when Congress, by an act approved June 20 of that year (18 Stat. L., 116), abolished the District government and substituted another in its stead. The sixth section of the act constituted the First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury of the United States a board of audit for the settlement of all unfunded or floating debts of the District of Columbia and of the board of public works, as specified in such section, and the section further provided that the board of audit should issue to each claimant a certificate signed by the board and countersigned by the comptroller of the District, stating the amount found to be due to each and on what account.

The seventh section of the act provided that the sinking fund commissioners of the District should cause bonds of the District of Columbia to be prepared, bearing date August 1, 1874, and payable fifty years thereafter, with interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent per annum, payable semiannually, which bonds the sinking fund commissioners were authorized to exchange at par for like sums for any class of indebtedness named in the preceding sixth section, including certificates of the auditing board provided in the act. The section contained the following statement: "And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged that the United States will by proper proportional appropriations, as contemplated in this act, and by causing to be levied upon the property within said District such taxes as will do so, provide the revenues necessary to pay the interest on said bonds as the same may become due and payable, and create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof at maturity."

By general resolution, approved March 14, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 211), Congress abolished the board of audit and forbade the further issue of bonds.

By another act, approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 102, 104, 105), a permanent government was established for the District of Columbia, and in it the Commissioners were required to annually make assessments for all expenses of the District, which, upon being submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by him, were to be laid before Congress; and it was then provided that "to the extent to which Congress shall approve of said assessments Congress shall appropriate the amount of 50 per centum thereof, and the remaining 50 per centum of such approved assessments shall be levied and assessed upon the taxable property and privileges in said District other than the property of the United States and of the District of Columbia." In this manner Congress assumed the payment of a portion of the bonds and expenses of the District.

Under the authority of these statutes the bonds of the District of Columbia, carrying interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent, were issued and used to a certain extent in the payment of the indebtedness of the District incurred as above mentioned. In 1880 there still remained outstanding many certificates which had been delivered by the board of audit under the sixth section of the act of 1874, and many accounts against the District were also outstanding and unprovided for.

On the 16th of June, 1880, Congress passed "An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes." That act conferred jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in regard to all such claims against the District of Columbia as then existed, arising out of contracts made by the late board of public works and extensions thereof, and to other claims mentioned in the section; and the act conferred upon the court the same power and provided that it should proceed in the same manner and should be governed by the same rules in respect to the mode of hearing, determination, and adjudication of claims as in those against the United States.

The second section provided that the claims should be prosecuted by the contractor, his personal representative or his assignee, in the same manner and subject to the same rules, so far as applicable, as claims against the United States are prosecuted therein. Judgments were to be entered, and for the payment thereof the sixth section provided as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to demand of the sinking

fund commissioner of the District of Columbia so many of the three sixty-five bonds authorized by act of Congress approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and acts amendatory thereof, as may be necessary for the payment of the judgments; and said sinking fund commissioner is hereby directed to issue and deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of three sixty-five bonds required to satisfy the judgments; which bonds shall be received by said claimants at par in payment of such judgments, and shall bear date August first, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and mature at the same time as other bonds of this issue: *Provided*, That before the delivery of such bonds as are issued in payment of judgments rendered as aforesaid on the claims aforesaid the coupons shall be detached therefrom from the date of said bonds to the day upon which such claims were due and payable; and the gross amount of such bonds heretofore and hereafter issued shall not exceed in the aggregate fifteen millions of dollars: *Provided*, The bonds issued by authority of this act shall be of no more binding force as to their payment on the Government of the United States than the three sixty-five bonds issued under authority of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four."

The mode of payment thus provided for was changed subsequently by a provision in the act approved March 3, 1881 (21 Stat. L., 458, 466), as follows:

"The Treasurer of the United States, as ex officio sinking fund commissioner, is hereby authorized, whenever in his opinion it will be more advantageous for the District of Columbia to do so, to sell the bonds authorized to be issued under the provisions of the sixth section of the act of the Congress of the United States entitled 'An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes,' approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, for the satisfaction of the judgments which may be rendered by said Court of Claims under the provisions of said act, and pay the said judgments from the proceeds of said sales instead of delivering to said judgment claimants the said bonds as provided for in said act."

A large number of actions were brought against the District under these statutes, and among them the two actions in question. They were brought by the executrix of McNamara and by the assignee of a portion of his claim against the District for the purpose of recovering payment of the balance alleged to be due under the various contracts which McNamara had secured from the municipal authorities. They were consolidated into one action on motion of the Attorney-General, and proceeded to trial before a referee. The referee found upon the trial a certain amount due the claimants by reason of the work done under the contracts mentioned in the actions. He also found that there was due from the McNamara estate to the defendant, the District of Columbia, over and above the sum due from the District of Columbia to such estate, the amount of \$6,694.41, being the excess which had been paid to McNamara at "board rates" for work done under his contracts, and which sum was over and above the amount which was due him at the rates provided for in his contracts, and the referee further found that such amount was due to the defendant as a counterclaim June 1, 1874, with interest from that date. The report of the referee having been filed was excepted to by claimants, but the defendant took no exception to the report and there the matter rested until after the passage of the act of February 13, 1895. (28 Stat. L., 664, chap. 87.)

Prior to the passage of that act many of those contractors in whose favor "board rates" had been allowed instead of the prices which were contained in the contracts executed by them had brought suits against the District of Columbia of a nature similar to the two suits now here, and had based their claims as to the balance due them with reference to the board rates allowed for work under the contracts instead of the prices named in such contracts. These claims had been held to be illegal, and the District of Columbia had successfully defended the actions and had succeeded in obtaining judgments allowing counterclaims in its favor for the difference between the prices as named in the contracts and those which had been paid by the board. The Court of Claims had decided many cases to that effect, among which are those of Roche (18 C. Cls. R., 217), Barnard (20 *ibid.*, 257), Barnes (22 *ibid.*, 366), and Eslin (22 *ibid.*, 359, and 29 *ibid.*, 370). This court had held the same proposition in *Barnard v. District of Columbia* (127 U. S., 409). The ground upon which the recovery on the counterclaim had been allowed was the illegality of altering the prices named in the contracts and of paying any greater sums for the work contracted to be done than was provided for in the written contracts, and payments beyond those sums were held to have been illegal.

Prior to the passage of the act of 1895, therefore, it is undisputed there was no claim, legal or equitable, which the parties could successfully maintain against the District of Columbia for the recovery at board rates for work done under written contracts with the municipal authorities, but such work could only be legally paid for at the prices named in the various contracts for such work.

Under the statute of 1880 it had been customary for the Court of Claims in deciding questions arising in this class of cases to state the day upon which the claims

awarded by it had become due and payable, so that under the sixth section of the act of 1880, if payment were to be made in the 3.65 bonds, the coupons thereon might be detached from the date of the bonds to the date upon which the claims were by the judgment of the court found to have been due and payable. If instead of paying judgments by the delivery of the bonds as provided for in the act of 1880, the Treasurer of the United States proceeded under the act of March 3, 1881, to sell the bonds, he might do so, and with the proceeds pay the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims.

Matters were in this condition when the act of February 13, 1895, was passed, which provided as follows (28 Stat. L., 664):

"That in the adjudication of claims brought under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes,' approved the sixteenth of June, eighteen hundred and eighty (Twenty-first Statutes at Large, page two hundred and eighty-four), the Court of claims shall allow the rates established and paid by the board of public works; and whenever said rates have not been allowed, the claimant or his personal representative shall be entitled, on motion made within sixty days after the passage of this act, to a new trial of such cause."

* * * * *

The petitioners who are now applying for relief were contractors under this legislation. They brought suits under the act of 1880 in the Court of Claims. These suits were either dismissed for want of prosecution, or tried, or are still pending. If dismissed for want of prosecution, they come within the provisions of the seventh section of that act:

In all cases prosecuted under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the claimant, after the commencement of said actions, to prosecute them in said court diligently, and after any issue of law or of fact shall be joined in any case, the Attorney-General shall have power to place the same on the trial calendar of said court for trial; and in all cases when any case has been reached in its order on the calendar, and the trial thereof has been unreasonably delayed by the claimant, the said court may, on motion of the Attorney-General, on notice to the claimant, or his counsel, attorney, or solicitor, dismiss said claim; and such dismissal or final judgment on any claim shall be a conclusive bar against any further prosecution of such claim before any court or tribunal whatsoever. The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, according to the provisions of this act, the said judgments from time to time as they may be presented.

If tried, the parties took advantage of the relief afforded them and received all they were entitled to obtain. Notwithstanding these facts, for many years they have made persistent efforts to secure legislation by Congress which would give them, instead of their contract rates for work done and material furnished, allowances heretofore referred to as "board rates." In 1884, 1886, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1893, 1894, and 1895 bills for this purpose were introduced. Finally their efforts were successful, culminating February 13, 1895, in the passage of a mandatory act, which, regardless of law or equity, compelled the Court of Claims to allow board rates in lieu of contract rates, and in every case where they had not been allowed to grant "a new trial of such cause."

Under this act more than one hundred cases were revived in the Court of Claims, and judgments were obtained and paid, which amounted, with interest, to \$63,697.38. The interest was paid from the general revenues, while bonds to the amount of \$34,500 were sold to pay the principal of these judgments, leaving but \$33,200 remaining of the \$15,000,000 of 3.65 bonds, directed by the act of 1880 to be issued by the Treasurer of the United States, as ex officio sinking-fund commissioner of the District of Columbia, in payment of judgments of the Court of Claims and of outstanding certificates of the late board of audit. There were rendered other judgments in excess of this balance, but before they had been satisfied Congress, realizing the harmful and inequitable character of the legislation of February 13,

1895, passed an act March 3, 1897, repealing it absolutely and forbidding the further payment of judgments granted in accordance with its requirements. This was done because it was manifest that judgments would be rendered under its peremptory provisions imposing liabilities upon the District and the United States, and requiring large appropriations beyond the \$15,000,000 to which the issue of bonds was originally limited.

The object of these petitioners is to accomplish, by new legislation, that which Congress inadvertently granted in 1895 and wholly receded from in the repealing act of 1897. No arguments are advanced now which are stronger, or more persuasive, or differ in any wise from those which have been so often and so persistently urged before the Commissioners and the committees of Congress.

Their claim that assessments based on board rates were made upon, and collected from the owners of, property adjoining and to be benefited by the improvements, has nothing whatever to do with the rates that should be paid to contractors. The latter have no right to complain or seek advantage of this circumstance. It is a matter between the taxpayer and the District if the authorities of the latter have wrongfully imposed the assessments. As Speaker Reed tersely and forcefully said to the petitioners' attorneys in the hearing before the Committee on Rules, to which reference has been made by them, their contention "might be an argument for refundment to the taxpayer, but not for an increased allowance to the contractor."

It is difficult to see upon what grounds these parties can justly claim relief. That some of them have been unfortunate in their enterprises may be true. That some persons were paid rates largely in excess of their contract rates is true, but this wrong against the District should not be extended upon any false idea of equality. The late Chief Justice Richardson, in speaking of these acts, said:

In reality, this increase as to preexisting contracts was nothing more nor less than a gratuity, which the board directed the auditor to allow to contractors, and which they had no authority to grant from public funds. * * * It was the consummation of just such pernicious and illegal practices by the board of public works that contributed to swell the debt of the District of Columbia to more than \$20,000,000.

The Supreme Court of the United States said:

The entry on the journal of the board was no part of the contract with the claimant, nor could it in any respect control the construction or limit the effect of such contract. The board could not in that way either make a new contract or alter the one previously made so as to bind the District.

There is also, in my judgment, a consideration that should be a controlling influence in any legislation of the character proposed. The evidence showing the amount of work done and the prices paid therefor is mainly, in many cases exclusively, contained in the measurements and vouchers made by the officers of the District. Upon them, generally, were indorsed the particulars of the certificates issued and the receipts of the contractors. Many of these papers are lost. It must be remembered that these suits were required to be brought in the year 1880. Many of them were dismissed after the decision of the court, in similar cases, that the contractor could recover only the rates prescribed in the contracts, and that where they had been paid in excess of the contract rates the District could recover the amounts so illegally paid, upon counterclaims. To prevent judgments upon the counterclaims was the reason for dismissal. Thirteen or fourteen years have elapsed and these matters were considered settled. As fair trials were had in every case at a time when the records were complete and

the witnesses for both the claimants and the Government alive and at hand, I can see no reason now, when important papers are lost and witnesses scattered or dead, making it often difficult if not impossible to fairly state the accounts between the parties, for disturbing the settlements made and burdening the taxpayers of the District with obligations which can not be defended upon any principle of law or equity.

I will not take upon myself to argue the propriety of judgments upon the counterclaims. The statute gave this remedy; the courts enforced it. That is enough for me.

It is urged that the bill under consideration only allows the contractor to receive his contract price, but does not allow the set-offs heretofore pleaded, provided the court finds it is just and equitable that they should not be pleaded. This argument is illogical. What are the set-offs? Merely, as I have repeatedly said, that the contractor is indebted to the Government, because in cases where full settlement had been made for work done he had been paid more than his contract rates. Why should Congress restrict him to his contract rates for the work for which he has not been paid and allow him to retain the higher rates for that for which he has been paid? If it be just and equitable in one case, it is in the other.

Is it not clear that the whole aim is to accomplish, in a slightly diminished form possibly, that which was improvidently granted by the act of 1895 and which Congress but yesterday repealed? It must be evident that in the face of the original prohibitory statute and of the written contracts the object of this legislation is to allow to these parties the improperly granted "board rates."

In my annual report for the fiscal year 1896, submitted December 4, 1896, I said:

The act of June 20, 1874, authorizing the 3.65 bonds, limited their issue to \$15,000,000. Only \$33,200 of these bonds remain, and if judgments heretofore and hereafter rendered under the act of February 13, 1895, are to be paid it will be necessary to increase the District debt. When this act was under consideration, Congress was advised that the claimants were few in number and the amount involved about \$70,000, but the docket of the Court of Claims shows 98 petitioners, whose claims aggregate \$753,526.75, amounting, with interest, to \$1,300,000.

This statement as to claims docketed was a transcript of the record, as I am assured by the official in the Department of Justice by whom it was prepared. I did not manufacture the figures, but accepted them at the hands of one in position to know, who affirmed them and still maintains their substantial accuracy.

Exception is taken to the fact that I included interest in my estimate, and you are advised that the Supreme Court has decided that it should not be allowed. I am well aware of this decision, but my statement was made several months before it was promulgated at a time when the Court of Claims was allowing, and the Treasurer of the United States was paying, interest upon every judgment rendered. This would seem to be sufficient reason for taking it into my calculations.

When the House of Representatives was discussing the propriety of repealing the act of February 13, 1895, I submitted a tabular statement of these claims, which may be found on pages 1635 and 1636 of the Congressional Record of February 4, 1897. This list, which was compiled from the records of the Court of Claims, contained the names of the claimants with the numbers and amounts of their claims, as shown upon the docket. The figures given, being those which appeared in the claimants' own petitions, I do not see why I should be censured for accepting them in their entirety, since I could not assume to say what

proportion would be abated, dismissed, or allowed. I meant to be entirely fair and evidenced this intention by procuring my statement, not at secondhand, but from the source and fountain of information, the docket of the court itself. My critics say that \$95,241.76 of suits not pending were included, but fail to state that about \$300,000 of claims were omitted which might have been embraced. They also say that I place the dismissals at \$174,807.57, while the court records show that they amount to \$271,205.42. This criticism is not ingenuous, as I called attention, in an accompanying table, to other dismissals amounting, in connection with the former, to \$205,604.63. I did not deduct the difference between \$174,807.57 and \$205,604.63 from my list of claims pending, because the cases represented in this difference were themselves not included in that statement.

My apprehensions as to the sum of the awards possible under the act of February 13, 1895, are ridiculed, and you are gravely assured that \$200,000 is the utmost that could have been recovered. Let us see which contention is the stronger in its claims to what, in the nature of the case, can be only an approximation.

There were 24 cases, aggregating \$153,383.16, in which judgments were rendered for \$81,660.76. Two additional instances may be cited, in one of which \$96,539.48 was claimed and \$70,272.50 awarded by the referee, while in the other \$31,754.57 was allowed by the same authority.

These 26 cases show an aggregate of \$281,677.21 claimed, of which \$163,687.83 was allowed in the shape of judgments or referees' awards. Granting, for argument's sake, all that the petitioners claim, I do not see, in the light of these facts, how anyone not swayed by considerations of interest can maintain that I was extravagant in my estimate of the amount involved or fail to concede that the sum of \$200,000, named by these claimants as the limit of allowance, will be absolutely, not to say ridiculously, inadequate.

When speaking to the question of the repeal of the act of 1895 in the House of Representatives, February 2, 1897, the Hon. Mahlon Pitney said of this act:

It gives a rehearing upon the whole case, although other points (than the difference between contract rates and board rates) may have been and were adjudicated contrary to the contractor after a full and fair hearing.

Attorneys for the petitioners, replying to Mr. Pitney, say:

The fact is, and the Court of Claims at the very beginning of the trial of the causes under the act of 1895 decided, that all items except for board rates were *res adjudicata*.

This statement is misleading. In many cases claims were for items other than those involving the difference between contract prices and board rates, where board rates had not been allowed. In some instances this was put upon the ground that the cases were pending independent of the jurisdiction under the act of 1895. In some the contention was broadly set out that the whole case was opened when the new trial was granted, items being claimed, proofs taken upon them, and allowances made by referees for work no claim for which was originally preferred, and where, therefore, no question could be raised as between contract rates and board rates. Cases were heard and judgments rendered of necessity where the work done had not formed the subject of the original suit, but where the particulars of the transaction had merely been set out in that original suit.

In one signal instance, upon motion for judgment on the report of

the referee, judgment was rendered by the court for the amount found, in which report allowances were made for work which the court had before, under the act of 1880, adjudicated the claimant was not entitled to be paid. These facts were brought to the attention of Mr. Pitney, and upon their representation to him his statement was based and was correct.

This contested question of construction was not presented to the court for decision until some time subsequent to the operation of the act of 1895, nor until after the judgment to which I have alluded had been rendered upon the report of the referee.

This discussion of estimates or of statutory construction, however, although I have given it so much space, is, after all, not the real question at issue. If the claims were just it is conceded that the amount involved should not be urged against them, and any fair-minded person would sanction a liberal reading of the statute in their settlement, but it is because of my conviction of their entire lack of merit that I have shown such uncompromising hostility to their allowance.

In a single word, what these claimants demand is a gratuity. They ask to be paid for work or material at a higher rate than that which was written, with their knowledge and consent, in the contracts between them and the Government. What right have they, more than other citizens, to receive a bonus from the District treasury? That allowances in excess of contracts were made long since in the years of the past is no argument for a renewal or continuation of the practice. The organic law in terms forbade it then, and ordinary regard for the public interest forbids it now.

I have no misgivings as to the fairness of my contention against the claims of these petitioners, but were the semblance of a doubt suggested it ought to be surrendered in deference to the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the decision from which I have already quoted herein. In the light of that strong characterization I am utterly unable to recognize a single feature that is "reasonable, just, and equitable."

The cases then being tried upon appeal from the lower court were representative in their character, and one of them, at least, superior in its claim for consideration to any with which I am at all familiar. Under the act of 1895 they had received judgment for the principal of their claims, together with interest for a period of twenty years, and if the proposed legislation be enacted they will be entitled to share in all its privileges and benefits. The court was only asked to decide the question of interest, but in so doing it became necessary to determine the character of the allowances made by this act of 1895.

Mr. Justice Peckham said of the cases in question:

Under the holdings of the Court of Claims and this court it is perfectly apparent that the result of the passage of the act of 1895 was simply to bestow a pure gratuity to the amount of the difference between the contract price and the board rates upon those persons included within its provisions. There is no element of a legal or an equitable claim, within the proper meaning and signification of those words, on the part of any of those who will profit by the act of 1895 against the municipal authorities of the District. The act bestowed a pure and simple gift

No language can be clearer or more convincing than that of this eminent jurist, while his deliverance is the judgment of the most august tribunal that holds the scales of justice among the nations of the world.

Under this exalted sanction I rest my argument, with the unwavering assurance that I did not err in suggesting and advocating the repeal of the act of February 13, 1895, and that I do no wrong now in striving

to prevent its reenactment, in whole or in part, whether my action be viewed from the standpoint of obligation in the recognition of a private right or responsibility in the performance of a public duty.

Very respectfully,

J. T. PETTY,
Auditor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

NOTE.—This report is applicable as well to bill H. R. No. 5349, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, which is identical in its provisions with Senate bill No. 1341

An object lesson for Congress—The Schooler claim.

OFFICE AUDITOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, May 23, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report upon bill H. R. 6037, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, entitled "A bill for the relief of William Schooler, for compensation for work done and not paid for at written-contract rates by the District of Columbia."

The act of February 21, 1871, which created a Territorial form of government for the District of Columbia, provided for a board of public works, which was clothed with authority to make contracts and expend public moneys in the execution of a comprehensive plan projected by the board for the improvement of the streets, avenues, and roadways of the District. This authority was exercised for more than three years, and contracts were let and executed upon a large scale, involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars.

June 20, 1874, an act was passed abolishing the board of public works and creating a board of audit, which was empowered to adjust and pay all claims left unsettled by the board of public works and the contemporaneous government of the District of Columbia.

March 14, 1876, the board of audit was in turn abolished, and claims which had not been presented for its consideration, or which it had failed to act upon, were held in abeyance until June 16, 1880, when an act was passed "to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same," directing, in case of the rendition of a judgment, payment thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury in bonds of the District of Columbia, which he was authorized to prepare and issue for that purpose. Claims which had been rejected by the board of audit were excluded from consideration by the Court of Claims, and those which were not prosecuted by the filing of petitions of claimants, as required by the rules and practice of the court, within six months from the passage of the act were, by its terms, "forever barred."

In considering the claims presented under this act it was found that many of the contractors had received allowances by the board of public works and the board of audit in excess of the rates written in their contracts, and the Court of Claims gave judgment in favor of the District of Columbia for counterclaims to the extent of these excessive allowances.

Not satisfied with this decision, which was sustained on appeal by the Supreme Court of the United States, the intervention of Congress was sought year after year, until February 13, 1895, when a law was

passed providing that in the adjudication of claims brought under the provisions of the act of June 16, 1880, "the Court of Claims shall allow the rates established and paid by the board of public works," which were known as "board rates" in contradistinction to contract rates. This act, which compelled the payment of higher prices than those agreed upon between the contractors and the Government, was so flagrant in its disregard of the public interest that Congress, by a decisive vote, repealed it March 3, 1897, and forbade the payment of any judgment rendered in pursuance of its requirements.

With this brief résumé of legislative history, I proceed to the consideration of the claim in question.

The claimant, Schooler, was awarded two contracts by the board of public works, one of which, No. 229, dated April 9, 1872, was for work on Twenty-first street, between M and Boundary streets NW., and the other, No. 759, dated June 12, 1873, for the improvement of M street, between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets NW., and O street, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.

Work under contract No. 229 was finished and a voucher for the final measurement given June 12, 1873. The total amount due and payable under this contract, as reported by the engineer in charge of the work, was \$24,434.24, on account of which advances were made from time to time as the work progressed until June 17, 1873, when the sum of \$11,197.04 was paid upon the voucher for final measurement, leaving a balance of \$136.90, which was paid in full January 21, 1874.

Contract No. 759 was for sewers, sidewalks, and carriage ways in M street, between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets NW., and O street, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.

Final measurement for sewers in M street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, was given December 10, 1873, and paid December 17, 1873, except a retent of \$79.50, which was settled by the board of audit December 1, 1874.

Final measurement for sewers in O street, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, was given December 11, 1873, and paid December 17, 1873, except the usual retent, amounting to \$152.50, which was paid by the board of audit December 1, 1874.

Final measurement for sidewalks and carriage ways on M street, between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets NW., was given December 10, 1873, and paid December 17, 1873, except the retent of \$191.30, which was paid by the board of audit December 1, 1874.

That portion of contract 759 which provided for paving the carriage ways and sidewalks of O street, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets NW., was extended by the Commissioners and completed under their orders after the board of public works had been abolished, final measurement therefor being given by the engineer November 11, 1875, and paid by the board of audit November 16, 1875, except a retent of \$89.20, withheld in accordance with the terms of the contract.

In connection with these final measurements an allowance of \$488.31 for extra work—that is, work outside the contract—was made at the same time by the engineer, and which was accepted by the contractor without protest or objection, thus showing that in his own opinion, as well as in that of the board of public works, the settlement then had was full and complete.

The eighth condition of each one of these contracts provided as follows:

And it is further expressly agreed that no money shall become due and payable under this contract except upon the certificate of said engineer (chief engineer of the board of public works) as hereinbefore provided.

In view of this provision it is clear that Schooler had no authority to work outside his contract, except as directed by the engineer, and as this officer gave, in connection with the final measurements, a full statement of extra work, which was accepted by Schooler without question, the proof that the settlement was in satisfaction of all demands seems conclusive. Schooler could not work without the knowledge and sanction of the engineer, and the latter could have no motive for withholding from him a measurement which was fairly due for labor or materials.

The claimant filed with the board of audit sundry claims amounting in the aggregate to \$1,945.33, of which \$920.02 were allowed and \$1,025.31 disallowed; but the bulk of his claim was presented for the first time in a petition to the Court of Claims dated September 3, 1880, under the act of June 16, 1880. March 24, 1883, he filed an amended petition materially different in items and amounts from that of September 3, 1880, but the case was never pushed, and finally, May 24, 1884, was dismissed for want of prosecution. Under the act of February 13, 1895, it was reinstated on the docket and referred to a referee, who made a report allowing claimant, at board rates, \$5,090.10. To this report the District filed exceptions and insisted, with a show of proof and reason that can not be successfully controverted, that he was not entitled to recover at all.

In his affidavit filed April 8, 1895, in support of the motion for reinstatement of his case and a new trial under the act of February 13, 1895, Schooler swears: "That he was at work * * * when the board of audit was abolished, and it was a long time thereafter before he received the final measurement of his work."

The gross inaccuracy of this statement will appear by reference to the dates of the final measurements, one for each division of the work of the two contracts, as hereinbefore mentioned, which are shown by the official vouchers filed in the Court of Claims. I will recapitulate them:

Contract 229, Twenty-first street, from M to Boundary, one final measurement June 12, 1873.

Contract 759, four divisions, as follows:

M street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, for sewers; final measurement December 11, 1873.

O street, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, for sewers; final measurement December 11, 1873.

M street, between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets, for sidewalks and carriage ways; final measurement December 10, 1873.

O street, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, for carriage ways and sidewalks, extended by and completed under the Commissioners; final measurement November 11, 1875; paid by the board of audit November 16, 1875.

As the board of audit paid this, the last of the final measurements, in November, 1875, and continued in office thereafter until March 14, 1876, the averment in Schooler's affidavit that he did not get a final voucher until long after the board was abolished is shown to be without any foundation whatsoever in fact.

When the board of public works was abolished, June 20, 1874, many of their contracts for street improvements were unfinished and the Government was indebted to the contractors for labor or materials, or both, which had been furnished by them in the prosecution of their contracts. The act abolishing the board of public works constituted the then First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury a board of audit to receive and examine all claims against the board of public works or the previous government of the District of Columbia, and,

when ascertained, to pay the amounts found due by issuing in settlement thereof certificates of indebtedness exchangeable for securities of the District of Columbia popularly known as 3.65 bonds.

The board of audit, composed of able, impartial officials, with a trained corps of clerks and accountants, was invested with absolute authority to adjust and settle all claims against the Government, whatever their character, and enjoyed exceptional facilities for reaching a fair and just conclusion in every case, being quartered in the District building, where its employees had by express provision of law unrestricted access to every voucher, book, or record relating in any wise to the questions at issue between the claimants and the authorities of the District, and at a time when the records themselves were intact.

In the light of these incontestable facts it is scarcely conceivable that a contractor who had accepted final measurements for completed contracts months before the board of audit was created would neglect, during the two years of its existence, to present his claim for omissions in those measurements, or, having presented it and secured action thereon, would fail to receive from a tribunal so constituted a settlement in strict accordance with the principles of justice and equity; and yet this claimant has no better ground for his contention than that involved in treating as a fact one or both of these improbable contingencies. His claim, except for a retent of \$89.20, consists either of items which were presented to and disallowed by the board of audit, or those for which no demand was ever made until years after it had ceased to exist.

The absurdity of this demand is so palpable that it might properly be dismissed without further consideration but for the fact that I have thought it well to devote a larger space to the discussion than its merit, or lack of merit, rather, deserves in order that I may make a presentation which shall serve as an object lesson to the Commissioners and to Congress, who are so often and so persistently asked to consider claims, of which the one under consideration is typical and representative in its character, and which are as baseless and unreal as the mythical *Châteaux en Espagne*.

In justification of this criticism I present herewith a tabular statement showing the variant claims of this petitioner at different times, from which it would seem that their amount was governed by the fancy or the cupidity which held sway at the moment rather than by any inherent or settled conviction of their justice.

A careful study of this tabulation will repay perusal by anyone at all interested in the vexed question of these time-worn, so-called claims against the District of Columbia.

Looking merely at totals, we find that in 1874 Schooler was willing to give the Government a quittance for the comparatively small amount of \$1,025.31. Later, "a change came o'er the spirit of his dream," for according to his original petition, filed in the Court of Claims in 1880, he believed and solemnly swore that the District owed him the large and exact sum of \$12,927.01. Three years later, in 1883, when filing an amended petition, for some reason not apparent unless due to an infirm memory or an awakened conscience, he lowered his demand and prayed judgment for only \$7,737.31. In 1895, with the boldness born of the prodigality of the statute of February 13, 1895, he raised his figures once more and laid claim to \$10,168.36. In 1898, through the bill under consideration, he appealed to Congress for an appropriation in settlement upon the basis of an allowance, all told, of \$3,171.90.

Remarkable as these differing claims appear in their several aggregates, the wonder grows when examined item by item in detail.

For instance, in 1880 the sum of \$11,812.50 is asked for hauling 35,000 cubic yards of excavation 2,700 feet at $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per 100 feet, but in 1883 this item becomes 36,500 feet of excavation hauled only 700 feet at one-half cent per 100 feet, amounting to \$1,277.50, with the addition of two items, not mentioned in 1880, of 10,000 cubic yards of grading, \$3,000, and the hauling of 10,000 cubic yards of grading, \$1,350.

In 1895 Schooler swears with fervent emphasis that he hauled 6,831 cubic yards of excavation 2,350 feet, for which he was entitled to receive \$2,090.26, but in 1898 he deposes with equal fervor, supported by the affidavits of several other good swearers, that this identical 6,831 cubic yards of excavation was only hauled 867 feet, at a cost to the District of but \$739.79.

There are other features of this last-named item so peculiarly interesting as to merit the more extended mention which I have given it further on in this report.

In trials under the acts of June 16, 1880, and February 13, 1895, the Court of Claims, according to usage, referred each case to a referee to ascertain the amount due and to state the account as between the District and the claimant. I do not criticise this method of procedure, as it is doubtless the best that could be devised for securing information necessary to a proper determination of the questions in controversy, but under the constraint of an imperative duty I trust I may be pardoned, while disclaiming the slightest intention of reflecting in anywise upon the honorable court, for inviting attention to the referee's lack of qualification as an accountant and want of discernment as a judge of testimony, so apparent in his report in this case, which is a marvel of incompetency and failure to meet the requirements of justice. As the judgments of the court are governed largely by these reports, it is vitally necessary that the referee be well fitted for the discharge of the duties of his important trust.

There are two items for redressing old bluestone curb—one under contract 229, on Twenty-first street between M and Boundary streets, and the other under contract 759, on M street between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets—which have figured largely in the consideration of this case, and, being fairly representative, a brief history of the action upon them is here given in support of this criticism.

The referee, speaking of the first item on Twenty-first street, says:

In item 19 of this account, for 3,225 $\frac{1}{2}$ linear feet of curb redressed and rejointed, at 20 cents a foot, I have allowed \$645.10 as a proper charge for the work done. The number of feet is contained in file No. 1, XX, and the evidence of the labor having been performed will be found in the depositions of Joseph Fanning, the stonecutter who did the work, Daniel P. Williams, Benjamin Qualls, and the claimant, William Schooler.

Turning to file No. 1, which is the voucher for final measurement, we find this entry: "3,225 $\frac{1}{2}$ running feet of 5-inch bluestone curb, reset at 25 cents, \$806.37."

Not a word is said about that amount of curb being redressed, and the statement of the referee is therefore a bald and absolutely unwarranted assumption.

I quote from the testimony to which he refers:

DEPOSITION OF JOSEPH FANNING.

Q. Did you ever do any work for him (Schooler)?—A. Yes, sir; I have done work for him.

Q. What kind of work was it?—A. I had a contract with him in 1873 to redress a lot of bluestone curbing, I think, running on M street from Eighteenth to Twenty-first street; and also a lot of curbing on Twenty-first street between M street and Massachusetts avenue or New Hampshire avenue.

Q. Did you redress and rejoin all the old curb that was put down on the streets mentioned between those points?—A. I did, if my memory serves me right. My impression is that there was considerable curb furnished in lieu of stone that was wasted in the joining.

Q. Was any other person dressing or redressing that old curb before you worked on it?—A. No one but myself or my men did that work.

Cross-examination:

Q. How did you redress that old curb? Did you take it up?—A. It was taken up for me. * * *

Q. Who placed the curb when it was redressed?—A. I think Schooler did it.

Q. You do not know about that?—A. No, sir. * * *

In the deposition of Williams I find no testimony in support of the item.

DEPOSITION OF BENJAMIN QUALLS, FOREMAN.

Q. Was there any curb redressed and rejointed on Twenty-first street?—A. There was.

Q. Who did that?—A. Mr. Schooler did that work.

Q. Do you know anything about the quantity that was dressed and rejointed?—A. I do not know just the quantity.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM SCHOOLER, CLAIMANT.

Q. How about the old curb that was reset on Twenty-first street?—A. That was taken up and redressed and rejointed and put back. Pieces under 3 feet in size were not allowed to be put back.

The question at issue here is the *quantity* of curb redressed, and although no proof whatever is adduced to show the amount, the claimant's demand is allowed.

On the other hand, in file No. 1, already referred to, which is the voucher of final measurement upon which the claimant was paid June 12, 1873, under contract 229, prepared by the engineer in charge, and which purports to contain a statement of all the work done, this entry appears: "150 running feet 5-inch old bluestone curb and setting, at \$1.20 (redressed), \$180."

What can be plainer than that this represents the full measure of this character of work? It was prepared for and accepted by the contractor at the time his contract was finished in 1873, and against it nothing is offered but the indistinct recollections of individuals as set out in affidavits made twenty-two years after the occurrences to which they relate.

Referring to the second of these items, that for redressing curb on M street, between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets, the referee says:

Item 22 of this account, for 1,751 linear feet of curb redressed and rejointed, has also been allowed as a new (?) and proper (?) charge against the District of Columbia.

It is unnecessary to quote the testimony to which he refers as establishing this claim, as file No. 373, board of public works, which is conspicuously posted in the ledger account with Schooler, shows that payment therefor was made January 21, 1874.

Further comment upon the failure of the referee in these two instances to use the material at hand, which constituted a valid defense of the District, seems superfluous.

There are seven items for taking up and hauling old material, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,025.31, which the referee allows upon testimony not more reliable than that already quoted, ignoring entirely the fact that these items were presented to the board of audit, considered by them, and disallowed.

While the referee is silent upon the fact of this disallowance, the attorney for the claimant has this to say in regard thereto:

This claim, except \$89.20, was presented to the board of audit for payment, but no action was taken by the board. On the papers is indorsed by someone unknown, "Not allowed."

The attorney is entirely wrong in this assertion, as action was taken, and the indorsement showing the result of that action was made not by "someone unknown," but by an official well known, who was charged with that particular duty, and who made hundreds of other precisely similar entries.

Taking up the papers recently in this investigation, I recognized the handwriting without difficulty as that of S. M. Wilcox, assistant accountant to the board of audit, and also recalled the fact, as within my recollection, that the form of the indorsement was in accordance with the custom of the board. In order, however, to place the matter beyond reasonable controversy, I submitted the papers a few days ago to Mr. Wilcox himself for examination. He recognized them instantly, positively identified the entries as in his handwriting, and said the fact was beyond question that these claims marked "Not allowed" had been fully considered by the board and rejected.

As the board of audit was installed in the District building, surrounded by officials fully conversant with the history of every claim, with free and constant access to all vouchers or records relating to the matters in controversy, and at a time when these matters were fresh in the recollection of all parties concerned, their decision should be accepted as a fair and final settlement. Congress seems to have been governed by this opinion when enacting the law of June 16, 1880, by prohibiting trial in the Court of Claims of any case which had been rejected by the board, and I trust that body will not by legislation now, in 1898, undo the work so well performed by their predecessors of eighteen years ago.

There is one item to which I have already briefly referred, but it is so unique in its want of merit, so sui generis in its lack of even the semblance of a shadow of justification, and withal so new, so entirely new, never having seen the light until the year of grace 1895, that it merits a more generous notice, which I shall bestow without further ceremony.

With an innocence born of utter ignorance the referee says of this item:

Item 21 of the account under contract 759, for 6,831 cubic yards of earth and gravel hauled 867 feet over 200 feet, at 10.83 cents per yard, amounting to \$739.79, has been allowed as a just charge. In file No. 2 the number of cubic yards excavated is specified, but the voucher does not contain any item for hauling. The deposition of John F. Alexander, a civil engineer and a former employee of the District of Columbia, who testified on behalf of the claimant, * * * states the distance of said hauling.

Simply because the voucher contains an allowance for grading which is not followed by one for hauling, the referee seems to conclude that the omission of the latter was an error. He also refers to the testimony of Alexander as supporting the claim. As a matter of fact, Alexander deposed that he did not know whether or not the work was done. His only connection with it was twenty-two years afterwards, in July, 1895, when Schooler engaged him to compute the distance from a point on M street where Schooler informed him he did the grading to another point in New Hampshire avenue where he said it was hauled. Merely computing the distance between two given points as an ordinary engineer, with no significance whatever attaching to the fact that he was

an ex-employee of the District, and the mention of which in this connection is therefore gratuitous and misleading, was the sum and substance of Alexander's work. As to the merits of the case, or whether the dirt was hauled at all, he distinctly testified that he knew nothing about it.

But we need not grope in the dark, as the original field book of Franklin, the engineer in charge of the work at the time it was done, and who did know, from which he made up the final measurement in 1873, and the voucher itself for the final measurement, referred to herein as "file No. 2," throw a flood of light upon the subject.

Mr. G. H. Bailey, for many years computing engineer of the District, in whose custody are Franklin's field notes, furnishes this statement:

It is claimed that the earth was hauled from M street to New Hampshire avenue between L and M streets. R. S. Hulse had a contract for grading New Hampshire avenue, dated January 9, 1872, the last payment for which was made in July, 1872. Schooler's contract, No. 759, for M street, was dated July 12, 1873. Franklin gave curb grade on New Hampshire avenue July 8, 1873. His field notes, book 68, page 86, show that scarcely any filling was required at that time, and the street was practically at grade when Hulse finished in July, 1872, so that the earth could not have been hauled there by Schooler. It may have been used to fill some of the low lots on New Hampshire avenue and paid for by lot owners.

Here is a reasonable, and doubtless the true, explanation of the omission of the haul from the voucher for final measurement. The earth having been sold to and used by private lot owners, the Government was not properly chargeable for its removal.

But recurring again to "file No. 2," the voucher for final measurement, I find what to any accountant must seem conclusive proof that the omission of the haul was no accident, but the result of painstaking design. The voucher is made upon a regular form, in which the various items for paving, grading, hauling, etc., are printed, with blanks for quantities to be filled in as required. The item "6,831 cubic yards of grading" appears. Immediately following is the item for haul, but, instead of leaving the spaces reserved for the number of cubic yards and the number of feet hauled blank, a horizontal black line is carefully drawn through the space, indicating a purpose to emphasize the absence of figures, and to say with as much plainness as if language had been used, "This blank is not intended to be filled." Perpendicular red lines are also drawn through the marginal space immediately above and below the figures for the quantity of grading, still further showing intelligent design in the exclusion of the haul.

No mention is made of this claim for haul in any of Schooler's numerous and diversified petitions before 1895, although he was represented by eminent counsel who might safely be relied upon to see that no item of so much importance should be overlooked. In 1895, however, a new counselor enters upon the scene, and coincident with his advent this fresh and before unknown demand appears.

As Schooler is illiterate, unable either to read or write, the conclusion is irresistible that the claim originated in the able imagination of his new legal adviser, who doubtless pointed out to him the apparent anomaly of a charge for grading without a consequent one for hauling.

In the accompanying table I have numbered the original items and charges therein from 1 to 21, inclusive. Items 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 18 represent those for which Congress has been asked to make an appropriation of \$3,171.90. Seven of the latter, from 4 to 13, inclusive, were presented to and considered by the board of audit in 1874, under favoring circumstances as to time, records, and witnesses, but rejected as without merit. No. 14 was paid twenty-four years ago,

while Nos. 15 and 17 have no foundation other than an eager but overwrought fancy.

There is a bare possibility that the sole remaining item of \$89.20 for a retent under contract No. 759 is due and unpaid, but as I have been unable to satisfy myself fully in this regard I can not advise its allowance. Like "Old Dog Tray," it is found in bad company, and justice will not suffer if it pay the penalty of evil associations.

Believing that I have clearly demonstrated the fact that this claim has no foundation in law or in equity, nothing remains but to recommend, as I do most earnestly, that the Commissioners set the seal of their disapproval upon bill H. R. 6037 herewith returned.

As I have already intimated, many of the claims against the late board of public works and the concurrent District government are so shadowy, as well as shady, that they are intrinsically unworthy of serious consideration, but the work of exposing the shallowness of their pretensions is none the less an onerous task.

In the present instance the investigation has been exceptionally tedious and protracted, but the outlay of time and laborious effort involved will prove to be a good investment if their expenditure contribute to the defeat of a scheme so entirely devoid of merit, and serve as well by inference to impress upon the Commissioners and Congress the innate worthlessness generally of the claims of which this is characteristic and representative.

Respectfully,

J. T. PETTY,
Auditor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

88 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement contrasting the amounts claimed at different times by William Schooler as being due to him from the late board of public works.

Items.		Claimed by, in—				Claim as presented to Congress in 1898.	Remarks.
		1874.	1880.	1883.	1895.		
1	35,000 cubic yards excavation hauled 2,700 feet over 200 feet, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yard per 100 feet.	.....	\$11,812.50	.....	.....	.....
2	36,500 cubic yards excavation hauled 700 feet over 200 feet, at one-half cent per yard per 100 feet.	.....	.....	\$1,277.50	.....	.....
3	36,500 cubic yards excavation hauled 2,000 feet over 200 feet, in 1873, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yard per 100 feet, \$9,125, less \$3,650 paid, at one-half cent per 100 feet, balance due.	.....	.....	.....	\$5,475.00	.....
4	2,672 square feet 16-inch flagging taken up, hauled, and piled, at 6 cents per foot.	\$160.32	160.32	160.32	160.32	\$160.32	Rejected by board of audit.
5	2,812 square feet 12-inch flagging taken up, hauled, and piled, at 6 cents per foot.	168.72	168.72	168.72	168.72	168.72	Do.
6	1,120 square feet 16-inch flagging taken up, hauled, and piled, at 6 cents per foot.	67.20	67.20	67.20	67.20	67.20	Do.
7	2,954 $\frac{1}{2}$ square feet 12-inch flagging taken up, hauled, and piled, at 6 cents per foot.	177.26	177.26	177.26	177.26	177.24	Do.
8	2,423 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards cobblestones taken up, hauled, and piled, at 8 cents per yard.	193.87	193.87	193.87	193.87	.....
9	2,423 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards cobblestones taken up, hauled, and piled, at 15 cents per yard.	.....	.....	.....	.....	363.53	Rejected by board of audit.
10	1,364 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards cobblestones taken up, hauled, and piled, at 8 cents per yard.	109.15	109.15	109.15	109.15	.....
11	1,364 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards cobblestone, taken up, hauled, and piled, at 15 cents per yard.	.....	.....	.....	.....	204.60	Do.
12	2,975 $\frac{3}{4}$ square feet brick pavement, taken up, hauled, and piled, at 5 cents per foot.	148.79	148.79	148.79	148.79	.....
13	2,575 square feet brick pavement taken up, hauled, and piled, at 8 cents per foot.	.....	.....	.....	.....	206.00	Do.
14	1,751 linear feet curb redressed and jointed, at 20 cents per foot.	.....	.....	350.20	350.20	350.20	Paid twenty-four years ago. Receipt on file. An invention.
15	3,225 $\frac{1}{2}$ linear feet curb redressed and jointed, at 20 cents per foot.	.....	.....	645.10	645.10	645.10	
16	6,831 cubic yards earth hauled 2,350 feet over 200 feet.	.....	.....	.....	2,090.26	.....
17	6,831 cubic yards earth hauled 867 feet over 200 feet.	.....	.....	.....	.....	739.79	Do.
18	Amount of retent under contract No. 759.	.....	89.20	89.20	89.20	89.20	Possibly due and unpaid.
19	8,969 cubic yards earth hauled 2,200 feet over 200 feet, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 feet, \$2,466.47, less \$1,973.18 paid, at 1 cent per 100 feet, balance due.	.....	.....	.....	493.29	.....
20	10,000 cubic yards grading, at 30 cents per cubic yard.	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
21	10,000 cubic yards excavation hauled 2,700 feet over 200 feet, at one-half cent per 100 feet.	.....	.....	1,350.00	.....	.....
Total.....		1,025.31	12,927.01	7,737.31	10,168.36	3,171.90	

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 21, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: Agreeably to your request I herewith submit the following report of the business of the office of the attorney for the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1898:

There is but one District case pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. I refer to the case of *Humphreys v. District*, on appeal from the judgment of the court of appeals. In that case Elizabeth M. Humphreys, a child about 12 years of age, is alleged to have had one of her feet severely injured by the careless operation of the draw in Anacostia Bridge. She recovered a verdict for \$7,000, which, being set aside by the court of appeals, she appealed to the Supreme Court.

The two cases of *Parsons v. District* and *Bailey v. District*, mentioned in my last report as pending in the Supreme Court, were decided during the year under consideration. In the *Parsons Case* (170 U. S., 45), which was a bill to enjoin the collection of a tax for a water main laid in Military road, on the ground that it was not a benefit to the property of the complainant, and that the rate, \$1.25 per linear foot for laying water main, collected more money than was necessary to lay the main, and that therefore the act of Congress fixing the rate was unconstitutional. It was held by the Supreme Court, affirming the court of appeals, that the assessment was valid, and that it was immaterial that the rate of \$1.25 per linear foot against abutting property exceeded the cost of the work since the excess of cost was carried into the water fund and used in keeping up the plant. This case is valuable to the water department since it settles several important questions affecting water-main assessments.

The case of *Bailey v. The District* (171 U. S., 161) was an action to recover \$10,519.20 on an alleged award. In 1879 the Commissioners gave a contract to the Bailey-French Paving Company for resurfacing, with asphalt, certain streets of this city. The agreement was in writing, and the price of the work aggregated about \$41,000. In 1880, after about three-fourths of the work had been done, and the contractor had earned about \$36,000, including \$5,784.14 for extra work, the Commissioners notified him that no more work would be done because the appropriation for it was exhausted. In 1883, Davis W. Bailey, alleging that he was the Bailey-French Paving Company, sued the District to recover \$25,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the suspension of said work. The District filed pleas, among others one claiming a set-off by reason of improper performance of the contract. Bailey died and his administratrix revived the action.

In 1891 the attorney for the claimant addressed a letter to the Commissioners proposing arbitration, and they appointed the late J. J. Johnson, a member of the District bar, referee. Mr. Johnson took some evidence, and on July 18, 1892, filed in the cause his report as referee. Exceptions on behalf of the District were filed to the report, and the claimant filed a motion for judgment thereon. Without action on the exceptions, and the motion above referred to, the claimant, in 1893, instituted an action (No. 34564) in the supreme court of the District of Columbia to recover \$10,519.20, basing her right to do so on

the claim that Mr. Johnson's report was an award and a final disposition of the case. The District appeared and filed pleas, among others that there was no award, and that the original case was referred to Johnson for a report as a step in the cause. The two cases, against the objection of counsel for the District, were consolidated and tried in 1896, resulting in a verdict against the District for \$10,519.20, with interest from July 18, 1892. A motion for a new trial having been overruled, the District took an appeal to the court of appeals, and that court having affirmed the judgment below (9 Apps. D. C., 360) both parties prosecuted writs of error to the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the court of appeals was reversed with direction to the court below to dismiss the action on the alleged award.

This case, aside from its money value to the District, is important as establishing the principle, contended for by counsel for the municipality all through the proceedings, that the Commissioners, in view of the provisions of the act of Congress of June 11, 1878, were without authority to submit a claim against the District to arbitration.

There were 480 official opinions given the Commissioners during the year, being an increase of 13 over the previous year.

There are five District cases pending in the court of appeals, viz: Robinson's Executors *v.* District, Crumbaugh and Wife *v.* District, Hayes *v.* District, Mary J. McBride *v.* District.

The case of Robinson's Executors *v.* The District is to recover damages for trespass upon real estate. In this case the engineer department, in 1881, decided to improve Harewood road by changing its grade at a point where there was quite a steep ascent, on the supposition that it was a public highway. The earth and gravel removed from within the lines of what was supposed to be the boundaries of the road, being about 4,000 cubic yards, was used in improving Harewood road and other roads connecting with it. The late Conway Robinson, who owned the land on both sides of the road at the point where the grade was changed, sued the District, in 1881, to recover \$50,000 damages, alleging that Harewood road so far as it was on his premises was a private road, and claiming to recover the value of the gravel removed and the cost of reducing his abutting land to the altered grades, etc. The District filed pleas, among others one that Harewood road was a public road. The case has been twice tried by a jury, once in 1897, resulting in a verdict for \$5,000, which being set aside, the case was tried again in May, 1898, and resulted in a verdict of \$8,000 against the District. A motion for a new trial being overruled, the District tendered a bill of exceptions, and removed the case to the court of appeals.

The case of John H. Crumbaugh and wife against the District was an action to recover damages for personal injuries to the wife, who, it was alleged, stepped into a "dangerous hole" in a plank walk on Canal road.

The case of Dempsey was an action against the District and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. The claimant was severely injured while on his bicycle by colliding with a loose telephone wire which was hanging from a tree within the roadway of K street near Sixteenth street NW., in September, 1896. He recovered a verdict of \$3,000 against the District and the telephone company. The trial court overruled motions for new trials, and both of the defendants appealed to the court of appeals. In the event the judgment in this case is affirmed, it will not result in loss to the District, since the telephone company, whose negligence was the proximate cause of the injury, will be required to pay the damages.

The case of *Hayes v. The District* is an appeal from the police court, and involves a question under the excise law.

The case of *Mary J. McBride* is an appeal from a decree of the supreme court of the District awarding a mandatory injunction requiring her to remove her fruit stand from within the lines of the public streets at the Connecticut avenue entrance to the Zoological Park.

The court of appeals during the year under consideration handed down several decisions in District cases, among others that of *Lansburgh v. District* (11 Apps. D. C., 512) and *Frederick W. Moore v. District*. In *Lansburgh's Case* the court held that an enterprise by which a trading-stamp company distributed among merchant subscribers so-called trading stamps for distribution to customers according to the amounts of their purchases, which stamps, when collected in sufficient numbers, entitled the holders to premiums supplied by the company, was a gift enterprise within the meaning of the act of Congress of February 17, 1873 (R. S. D. C., secs. 1176 and 1177), prohibiting gift enterprises in the District of Columbia. The appellant acquiesced in the decision, and the trading-stamp business ceased in this District. The case of *Frederick W. Moore* involved the police regulation requiring the handle bars of bicycles ridden on the streets of the city to be on a plane not lower than four inches below the top of the center of the saddle. While the court reversed the judgment of the police court on its rulings in regard to the admission of evidence, the regulation was sustained as a reasonable and valid exercise of the police power.

There are 52 cases against the District pending on the law side of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Of these, 28 are of the class known as "flood cases," growing out of the flooding of premises fronting Missouri avenue and Pennsylvania avenue during the rainy season of 1889. Two of this class of cases (*King v. District* and *Mueller v. District*) have been tried since my last report, resulting in verdicts for the District. The remainder of the actions pending are generally to recover damages for personal injuries occasioned by defects in streets.

During the year of this report 22 cases against the District, in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, were tried or otherwise disposed of, as follows:

No. 23884. *Robinson's Executors v. District*, trespass. Amount claimed, \$50,000. Verdict for \$8,000. Appealed to court of appeals.

No. 24279. *Bailey v. District*, damages for breach of contract for paving. Amount claimed, \$25,000. Verdict for defendant; motion by plaintiff for new trial overruled. Appealed to court of appeals and judgment affirmed.

No. 33143. *District v. Carroll*, breach of contract to furnish meat to the poorhouse. Amount claimed (penalty of bond), \$7,100. Amount recovered, \$350.

No. 34333. *Downey v. District*, damage to house and stable by reason of alleged negligent construction of sewer in an alley. Amount claimed, \$3,000. Amount recovered, \$1,000. Verdict set aside and new trial ordered.

No. 34564. *Bailey v. District*, action on alleged award. Amount claimed, \$10,519.20. Amount recovered, \$10,519.20. Motion for new trial overruled, and appealed to court of appeals. Judgment affirmed, and appeal to Supreme Court, and judgment of court of appeals reversed, with directions to court below to enter the action dismissed.

No. 34695. *Brooks v. Boland* (policeman), damages for assault. Amount claimed, \$10,000. Amount recovered, \$628. Verdict set aside and new trial ordered.

the claim that Mr. Johnson's report was an award and a final disposition of the case. The District appeared and filed pleas, among others that there was no award, and that the original case was referred to Johnson for a report as a step in the cause. The two cases, against the objection of counsel for the District, were consolidated and tried in 1896, resulting in a verdict against the District for \$10,519.20, with interest from July 18, 1892. A motion for a new trial having been overruled, the District took an appeal to the court of appeals, and that court having affirmed the judgment below (9 Apps. D. C., 360) both parties prosecuted writs of error to the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the court of appeals was reversed with direction to the court below to dismiss the action on the alleged award.

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No. 34333. *Downey v. District*, damage to house and stable by reason of alleged negligent construction of sewer in an alley. Amount claimed, \$3,000. Amount recovered, \$1,000. Verdict set aside and new trial ordered.

No. 34564. *Bailey v. District*, action on alleged award. Amount claimed, \$10,519.20. Amount recovered, \$10,519.20. Motion for new trial overruled, and appealed to court of appeals. Judgment affirmed, and appeal to Supreme Court, and judgment of court of appeals reversed, with directions to court below to enter the action dismissed.

No. 34695. *Brooks v. Boland* (policeman), damages for assault. Amount claimed, \$10,000. Amount recovered, \$628. Verdict set aside and new trial ordered.

No. 36623. *Perls v. District*, damages for personal injuries resulting from defect in street. Amount claimed, \$30,000. Amount recovered on first trial, \$5,000. Verdict set aside. Amount recovered on second trial, \$1,000.

No. 37455. *Lambkin v. District*, damages for personal injuries resulting from alleged defect in sidewalk. Amount claimed, \$5,000. Verdict for plaintiff for \$3,000, Verdict set aside and new trial ordered.

No. 38281. *Humphreys v. District*, damage for personal injuries resulting from alleged negligent operation of draw in Anacostia Bridge. Amount claimed, \$25,000. Verdict for \$7,000. Verdict set aside by court of appeals; case on appeal by plaintiff to Supreme Court.

No. 38518. *Selhausen v. District*, damages to real estate, back water from sewer. Amount claimed, \$10,000. Amount recovered on second trial, \$1,700.

No. 39330. *Payne v. District*, damages for personal injuries resulting from defective sewer trap. Amount claimed, \$10,000. Amount recovered, \$1,250. Judgment affirmed by court of appeals.

No. 39480. *Clancy v. District*, damages for personal injuries resulting from alleged defect in street. Amount claimed, \$10,000. Discontinued by order of plaintiff's attorney.

No. 39481. *Clancy v. District*, damages for personal injuries resulting from defect in street. Amount claimed, \$10,000. Discontinued by plaintiff's attorney.

No. 39855. *Carrick v. District*, damages for personal injuries resulting from defect in street. Amount claimed, \$10,000. Discontinued by plaintiff's attorney.

No. 40086. *Krause v. District*, damages—trespass on land abutting Brightwood avenue. Amount claimed, \$20,000. Amount recovered, \$1,000. Motion for new trial overruled, and appealed to court of appeals. Judgment affirmed.

No. 40475. *Dempsey v. District and Telephone Company*, damages for personal injuries resulting from loose telephone wire on street. Amount claimed, \$20,000. Amount recovered, \$3,000. Motion for new trial overruled, and case on appeal to court of appeals.

No. 40480. *Sullivan v. District*, damages for personal injuries from defective sidewalk in Tennallytown. Amount claimed, \$10,500. Amount recovered, \$750. Motion for new trial overruled. Appeal to court of appeals, and judgment affirmed.

No. 40756. *Iglehart v. District*, damages for personal injuries resulting from alleged defect in sidewalk adjoining Eastern Market. Amount claimed, \$10,000. Verdict for defendant.

No. 40967. *Eaton v. District*, damages for personal injuries resulting from alleged defect in sidewalk. Amount claimed, \$2,000. Amount recovered, \$1,500. Appealed to court of appeals, and judgment affirmed.

No. 41030. *Crumbaugh et ux. v. District*, damages for personal injuries to wife—defective plank in sidewalk on Canal road. Amount claimed, \$10,000. Amount recovered, \$600. Motion for new trial overruled; case on appeal to court of appeals.

No. 41249. *Ashton v. District*, damages for personal injuries resulting from alleged negligence of District contractor in constructing sewer in F street NW. Amount claimed, \$10,000. After plaintiff's evidence was all in juror was withdrawn and the case continued.

There were 19 new actions brought against the District during the year under consideration, 1 being in trespass for alleged injuries to real property, and 18 were to recover damages for personal injuries received because of alleged defects in the streets and sidewalks of the city.

There were brought during the year 25 suits in equity against the District for the cancellation of arrears of general taxes where tax deeds had been delivered, and relief was sought under the decision of the supreme court of the District in *Brewer's Case* (5 Mackey, 274), that a tax deed made in pursuance of a sale for the unpaid taxes of a certain year passes the property to the purchaser discharged of the lien of all taxes remaining due and unpaid at the time of the sale. This annual loss in the revenues of the District will cease in April, 1899, Congress, by act approved February 28, 1898, in relation to taxes and tax sales, having enacted that no tax deed "shall be issued until all assessments, taxes, costs, and charges due the District, of whatever nature, shall have been paid in full."

There were 7 suits in equity for injunction brought against the Commissioners for relief, as follows:

No. 18358. *Hydraulic Brick Company v. District et al.*, for injunction. Answers have been filed. This is an interpleader suit for the distribution of a fund in which the District has no interest.

No. 18518. *The Brightwood Railway Company v. District and Collector of Taxes*, to enjoin collection of personal taxes. This case is on demurrer, will be heard at the October term, 1898, of the court.

No. 18519. *The Anacostia and Potomac River Railway Company v. District and Collector of Taxes*, to enjoin collection of personal taxes. On demurrer, and will be heard at October term, 1898, of court.

No. 18571. *Oettinger v. The Commissioners*; bill to enjoin use of part of lot 201 in square 1301 by the public for Thirty-seventh street. The District demurred to this bill on the ground that the complainant did not state a case for equitable relief, and the case is on the calendar for hearing at the October term of the court.

No. 18833. *The Potomac Electric Power Company v. The Commissioners et al.*, to enjoin the laying of electric conduits on Ninth street NW. An injunction was granted in this case, and the conduits have since been legalized.

No. 19153. *Naylor et al. v. District*, to enjoin collection of taxes on ground of improper assessment, etc.

No. 19356. *Cross v. Commissioners*, to enjoin proceedings to open "Newport place" through square 69. Testimony is being taken in this cause.

No. 19434. *Sisters of the Visitation v. District*, to enjoin collection of assessments for local improvements on ground of exemption. The answer of the District has been filed in this case.

No. 19480. *John B. Daish v. District*, to enjoin award of contract for forage. The court, on a hearing, refused an injunction in this case.

The Commissioners brought one suit for a mandatory injunction (*Ross et al. v. McBride*) to compel the removal of a fruit stand from the public street at the entrance of the Zoological Park. The court granted the injunction, and the defendant appealed to the court of appeals.

There were 174 cases in certiorari to quash assessments for special improvements. Of these only 4 were brought to quash reassessments. In this connection I would suggest that the act of Congress of April 24, 1896, authorizing reassessments in certain cases perhaps needs amendment. That act provides for reassessment in all cases where general taxes or assessments for local improvements may be quashed by the court by reason of an imperfect or erroneous description of the lot, or because the tax or assessment has not been authenticated by the proper officer, or of a defective return of service of notice, "or for any technical reason other than the right of the public authorities to levy

the tax or make the improvement in respect of which the assessment was levied to reassess," etc. Mr. Justice Cole of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in the case of *Wise v. The District* and also in Bryan's case, which were proceedings to quash reassessments on the ground that there was no preliminary notice, or a defective preliminary notice, of intention to make the improvement in respect of which the original assessment was imposed, has held that the reassessment act did not contemplate the case of the want of such preliminary notice or of a defect in such notice. That the want of a sufficient preliminary notice by the Commissioners of intention to make an improvement was jurisdictional, and that the phrase "or for any technical reason other than the right of the public authorities to levy the tax or make the improvement," contained in the reassessment act, did not contemplate such a defect, which was one of substance. I should have taken the opinion of the court of appeals on these cases, but they were otherwise so defective that I concluded not to do so.

Several instances have again come under my observation where District revenues have been lost because of the want of power in the Commissioners to compromise tax cases. Many assessments, for general and special taxes, prior to 1894, are defective because of failure on the part of the taxing officers to observe some detail in making them, and there are some cases where taxes and assessments are uncollectible by reason of the lapse of time. In a great many of these cases the taxpayer is willing to pay the principal of his taxes without penalties, which often amount to as much or more than the tax, but the Commissioners being without power under existing law to compromise, the result is the taxpayer goes into court, and on the authority of adjudged cases, the assessment is declared void. There would be no loss to the District if the Commissioners had power in these matters to compromise, since the statute authorizing reassessments provides for interest only from the date of the reassessment.

There were 7 applications for the writ of mandamus. Of this number 5 were against the excise board, to compel the grant of retail liquor licenses, and in each case a mandamus was refused. The other 2 were against the Commissioners, to compel the issuance of building permits. In one case, *United States ex rel. Richards*, the building regulation that no building less than 16 feet wide should be permitted was drawn in question. The court held the regulation unreasonable, and the Commissioners acquiesced in the judgment and granted the permit. In the other case, *United States ex rel. Bliss*, the building regulation limiting the height of buildings on residence streets to 90 feet was involved. The relator proposed to erect a nine story apartment house 110 feet high, on Sixteenth street NW. The court sustained the Commissioners in refusing a permit for the erection of the building.

There were 8 cases brought against the District before justices of the peace, as follows:

George A. Smith v. District, damages for loss of horse resulting from alleged defect in a bridge. Amount claimed, \$300. Amount recovered before the justice, \$300. Appealed by defendant to circuit court, judgment reversed, and verdict for defendant.

Etta Vale v. District. Amount claimed, \$300. Personal injuries; defective sidewalk. Amount recovered, \$300. Appeal by defendant to circuit court; judgement affirmed.

John J. Lyon v. District. Account, amount claimed, \$12.50. Judgment for \$12.50.

James M. Patten v. District, damages to real property. Amount

claimed, \$300. Amount recovered, \$75. This case is on appeal by defendant to circuit court.

John F. Dickson *v.* District, damages for personal injuries, defect in street. Amount claimed, \$300. Verdict, \$300.

Thornton Morris *v.* Einstein (poundmaster), damages for trespass in discharge of official duty. Amount claimed, \$300. Verdict for defendant.

James L. McElhone *v.* District; damages, personal injuries, due to alleged defect in street. Amount claimed, \$300; judgment, \$100. On appeal to circuit court.

The District of Columbia brought an action before a justice of the peace against the Washington Gaslight Company to recover the statutory penalty for inferior gas, but at the request of the Commissioners the case was continued, and the gaslight company given an opportunity to explain.

There were 178 tax deeds prepared during the year of this report.

There were 260 lunacy proceedings during the year (being an increase of 121 over the previous year). Of this number 191 were tried by jury, 10 cases were continued, 8 cases abated by death of the alleged lunatics; in 5 cases the alleged lunatics were found not to be insane, and 52 cases are awaiting trial. There were also 20 insane persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane on the certificate of the Commissioners, under sections 4846 and 4850 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The expenses in these cases will be materially decreased by a provision in the deficiency bill, approved July 7, 1898, which declares that thereafter the marshal shall impanel the jurors in attendance on the criminal courts and the police court in all proceedings in lunacy instituted by the Commissioners.

There were during the year six proceedings to condemn private property for public use, as follows:

To extend Albemarle street;

To condemn a right of way for a sewer through square 635;

To extend Connecticut avenue from Florida avenue to Waterside drive, as provided in the District appropriation bill approved March 3, 1897;

To condemn right of way for Tiber Creek high-level sewer;

To open Newport place through square 69; and

To condemn the right of way for a sewer in square 1201.

In the matter of Albemarle street the awards made by the juries were deemed too high and the Commissioners abandoned their purpose to open the street. In the matter of the extension of Connecticut avenue the awards were satisfactory, and Congress has appropriated the money to pay them. The proceedings to condemn a right of way for Tiber Creek high-level sewer have been delayed at the request of the engineer department, on the supposition that some if not all the property owners affected will dedicate the right of way. The proceedings to open Newport place have been completed and the verdict of the jury recorded as required by law. As to the alley in square 1201, the matter was compromised, and the property owners affected dedicated a right of way on lines slightly different from those specified in the proceedings.

There were 141 Northern Liberty Market claims against the District examined, and the testimony closed before the auditor of the supreme court of the District during the year in question. Very many sittings were had in these cases for the purpose of taking testimony. The sessions occurring twice a week, and lasting often all day, have added very materially to the labors of this office.

It is gratifying to note that Congress adopted the recommendation contained in my last report, that jurisdiction be conferred on the police court to issue writs of fieri facias on forfeited recognizances. By act of March 3, 1898, Congress conferred upon the police court power to issue executions on forfeited recognizances, and enacted that thereafter all writs of fieri facias and other writs of execution on judgments of the police court be directed to the United States marshal for the District of Columbia instead of, as formerly, to the major and superintendent of police. This act will relieve the latter official of much labor for which his office was not equipped.

I have the honor to renew the recommendation contained in my last report that the city ordinance against wasting Potomac water (Webb's Digest, 411) be extended over the entire District.

Congress has in some measure, by the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to vest in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia control of street parking in said District," supplied a remedy to prevent the occupation of public space for private business purposes. When this subject is regulated as contemplated in said act it is believed the mischief will cease and that it will not be necessary for the Commissioners to apply to the courts for mandatory injunction to compel the removal of private business occupations from the public streets.

Our law in regard to insurance remains in the same condition it was at the time of my last report. There can be no doubt that existing law on the subject (24 Stat., 366) needs reform. Especially is this so in regard to life insurance on the assessment plan. A bill "to regulate insurance in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," was introduced in the Senate on May 18 last. This bill, known as S. 4625, was, on June 16, 1898, reported by Senator McMillan with amendments, but owing to matters of greater importance pressing upon Congress it did not pass. This measure should be brought to the attention of Congress again early in the coming session.

My recommendation that the law in regard to the judicial expenses of the District be changed, contained in my last report, was approved by Congress, and a clause inserted in the deficiency bill providing that the District of Columbia shall not, after July 7, 1898, be required to pay fees to the clerk of the supreme court of the District on instituting suits, or the clerk of the court of appeals, or to the United States marshal for the service of process. I am informed by the clerk of the supreme court of the District that this provision places the District on a better footing than the United States in regard to fees, and that the result will be, perhaps, to make a deficiency. While, in my judgment, the District, in view of its present arrangement as to the disposition of its revenues at the Treasury Department, is entitled to be placed on the same footing as the United States, it is not entitled to be in a better position in regard to its judicial expenses, and the provision in the act above referred to ought to be modified accordingly.

I renew my recommendation in regard to the inspection of lumber. I believe the Commissioners should be authorized to make suitable regulations on the subject.

I also renew my recommendation that Congress should confer upon the Commissioners power to remit fines and to grant pardons for offenses against all municipal laws and ordinances. As it is, the Commissioners have power only to remit fines and grant pardons for offenses against the old ordinances of the city, the late levy court, and the acts of the late legislative assembly. Such a power in the Board of Commissioners would save frequent applications to the President.

The act of Congress of 1887 restricting alien ownership of lands in the Territories of the United States should be repealed as to this District.

It is a matter of congratulation that Congress was so liberal at its last session in the matter of legislation for the District. In addition to several permanent provisions in the appropriation bills, the following special acts were passed: An act regulating cemeteries and for the disposal of dead bodies; an act to regulate the disposal of certain refuse matter; an act in relation to taxes and tax sales; an act to prevent the adulteration of candy; an act to punish the carrying of concealed weapons; an act for the protection of fish, and for other purposes; an act conferring on the supreme court of the District of Columbia jurisdiction to take proof of the execution of wills affecting real estate; an act to regulate plumbing and gas fitting; an act amending the highway act; an act vesting in the Commissioners control of street parkings; an act amendatory of the law for the preservation of the public peace and protection of property; an act to regulate the construction of barbed-wire fences.

There were 13,170 cases tried on the District side of the police court during the year under consideration, being a small increase in the business of that court as compared with the last year. The fines received in District cases amount to \$27,192.03, being also a slight increase as against the amount received last year.

I append hereto the report of my assistant, Mr. James L. Pugh, jr., showing in detail the work on the District side of the police court for the year under consideration.

I desire to acknowledge the efficiency and industry of my assistants in the discharge of their respective duties during the year.

Very respectfully,

S. T. THOMAS,
Attorney, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 19, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a statement which shows the business done on the municipal side of the police court for the year ending June 30, 1898.

This statement shows that there was a slight increase in the cases filed and in the fines paid.

The amount of fines and forfeitures paid into the court for the period named is \$27,192.03.

I desire to call your attention to the law in respect to the water service.

This was referred to in my last report, and I desire to repeat my recommendation, which was as follows:

This law only applies to the city limits, and, the water service having been extended almost to the entire District, this law can not be said to apply to offenses in that portion of the District lying outside of the city limits. A new law meeting present conditions should be drafted applicable to the entire District of Columbia.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. PUGH, Jr.,
Special Assistant Attorney, District of Columbia.

98 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Number of cases tried in the police court of the District of Columbia during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Aiding and abetting violation liquor law.....	1
Barber shop open on Sunday.....	7
Barroom open on Sunday.....	16
Barroom open after hours.....	6
Bathing in Potomac River.....	10
Cruelty to animals.....	494
Destroying private property.....	218
Destroying public property.....	30
Disorderly conduct.....	5, 144
Dogs at large while in heat.....	2
Druggist selling alcohol.....	1
Enticing prostitution.....	76
Fast riding and driving.....	102
Fighting dogs.....	17
Gift enterprise.....	3
Indecent exposure.....	207
Nuisance.....	238
Playing ball in street.....	23
Profanity.....	1, 375
Selling liquor to minors.....	11
Throwing missiles.....	204
Trespass on parks.....	66
Unlicensed apothecary.....	5
auctioneer.....	6
billposter.....	1
bar.....	63
bar, second offense.....	3
billiard tables.....	1
cattle broker.....	7
commission merchant.....	1
entertainment.....	12
hotel.....	3
huckster.....	1
intelligence office.....	4
junk dealer.....	24
livery stable.....	10
pawnbroker.....	3
peddler.....	2
produce dealer.....	34
real estate agent.....	15
restaurant.....	41
theater.....	1
vehicle.....	5
Vagrancy.....	2, 504
Violating building regulations.....	114
garbage regulations.....	25
hack law.....	54
health ordinance.....	46
lumber law.....	1
measure law.....	2
milk law.....	53
plumbing law.....	10
police regulations.....	1, 864
Wasting Potomac water.....	4
Total.....	13, 170
Amount of fines collected, \$27,192.03.	

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOILERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Fee steam boilers inspected during the year	613
Steam boilers inspected for the District of Columbia.....	14
<hr/>	
Total number inspected	627
New steam boilers erected.....	48
Boilers condemned for repairs	28
Boilers condemned as unsafe for further use.....	12
Explosions: None.	

Fees received for 600 boilers at legal fee, \$5 each, \$3,000. Fees still due for 13 boilers. No fee for District of Columbia.

Expense for the year.

Pay of Assistant B. R. Wilkerson	\$744. 00
Pay of Laborer Anthony Addison	311. 50
Clerical work	104. 00
Care of horse	240. 00
Shoeing horse.....	17. 75
Printing, \$12; for repairing wagons, \$8	20. 00
Stationery and miscellaneous.....	4. 75
<hr/>	
Total expense.....	1, 442. 00
<hr/>	
Total received	3, 000. 00
Total expended	1, 442. 00
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Balance.....	1, 558. 00

My estimate of expenses for the year ending June 30, 1899, is \$1,500.

It gives me pleasure to state that this has been the most successful year of the office of steam-boiler inspection since I have been the inspector. There have been no accidents of any kind; but, to better the condition of the office, I would most respectfully recommend to the honorable Commissioners the importance of making every effort to have bill now before the Senate passed, so we may have some Congressional law governing the inspection of steam boilers in the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. WILKERSON,
Inspector of Steam Boilers, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

WASHINGTON, *July 15, 1898.*

SIRS: We herewith submit to you the report of the board of examiners of steam engineers for the year ending June 30, 1898.

The following table will show the work as it progressed during each month:

Month.	Meetings held.	Applications received.	Applicants approved.	Applicants not competent.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
1897.							
July	5	11	10	1	.....	2	8
August	4	10	7	3	1	1	5
September	8	9	6	3	2	.....	4
October	9	5	2	3	.....	1	1
November	9	6	4	2	1	1	2
December	9	17	12	5	2	1	9
1898.							
January	8	20	13	7	2	2	9
February	8	9	7	2	.....	3	4
March	9	14	11	3	.....	3	8
April	9	14	11	3	3	.....	8
May	9	13	13	.....	1	3	9
June	4	7	5	2	.....	.....	5
Total	91	135	101	34	12	17	72

We will also state that during the past year no serious accidents have occurred at any steam plant in the District, showing that the license law is working good for the community, inasmuch as no inefficient engineers are allowed to operate any steam plant in the District.

Our estimate of expenses for the year ending June 30, 1900, is \$900 for compensation of examiners and \$100 for contingencies of the office. We most respectfully ask that the above amount be appropriated.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. WILKERSON.
H. BOESCH.
DANL. JOHNSON.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

**REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TELEGRAPH AND
TELEPHONE SERVICE.**

WASHINGTON, *August 8, 1898.*

SIRS: In presenting the annual report of the operations and transactions of the telegraph and telephone service of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, it affords me pleasure to announce that many improvements were made, such as the renewal in part of the patrol system in the first, second, third, fourth, seventh, and ninth precincts. New and improved office instruments and 28 new signal boxes were put in service, and a vast improvement in the wiring. The service in these precincts has been very good since the improvements were made. In the 9 precincts there are only 152 boxes from which reports can be made. Of these 60 are booth boxes, 73 wall boxes of the Gamewell pattern, 14 of the municipal style of wall box, and 5 telephone call boxes in the country.

The limited extension of the fire-alarm telegraph under the insufficient appropriation for that purpose is only a beginning of the good work, which should speedily cover many unprotected localities within the city limits as well as vast areas of the suburbs, where a good water supply has been provided, but no provision made for calling the fire department when needed. At least 100 additional boxes will be required for that purpose.

On the 12 signal circuits now constructed there are distributed 235 fire-alarm boxes. These circuits ought to be increased to 20 and the boxes to 335 as soon as possible.

There are now only 6 alarm circuits constructed and in use. These should be increased to 10, so as to provide for the additional fire companies which will, no doubt, be established very soon.

During the year 1895, upon the urgent request of many good citizens, 10 keyless doors were put in service on that number of fire-alarm boxes in the central and business part of the city, hoping that they would be of great service in the giving of prompt alarms when fires occurred; but upon a long and fair trial it was found that very many false alarms were given through these keyless doors, and after proper deliberation by the Commissioners it was decided on the 21st of January, 1898, to abandon the use of the keyless doors entirely, going back to the plain doors fitted with lock and key, with a key guard protector with glass face, so that a trapped key may be left in each lock, so that when a fire occurs this glass may be broken and the box unlocked with the trapped key. This plan has given such good results that during the spring months of the present season 100 additional key guards have been procured and put on the old boxes, and all new boxes purchased are fitted with key guards. Thus far but few false alarms have been given.

The sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for the renewal of portions of the patrol system; and in view of the fact that, owing to the insufficiency of former appropriations to keep the system in good repairs, and hence the necessity of beginning the good work, this item was made available on and after the 7th of April, 1897.

The work of renewal was begun almost immediately after that date and pressed forward as rapidly as possible, and the following apparatus purchased:

38 new latest improved patrol boxes.....	\$3,780.00
6 desks for support of instruments.....	159.00
7 improved registers for station houses.....	480.00
12 100-ohm relays for station-house registers.....	150.00
111 new condensers for patrol boxes.....	431.00
Total cost.....	5,000.00

The sum of \$7,500 was appropriated for the extension of the fire-alarm telegraph, and was expended as follows:

35 new boxes with latest improvements.....	\$4,375.00
Poles for support of wire extension.....	1,045.50
Extra labor for construction of lines.....	980.12
Cross arms and insulators.....	430.63
Wire for extension of lines.....	418.75
2 18-inch excelsior gauges for engine houses.....	250.00
Total.....	7,500.00

These extensions cover portions of the Georgetown Heights and extend as far to the north as Tennallytown; from Mount Pleasant to Brightwood and Brightwood Park, Takoma Park, and Brookland.

No one of these places, however, is sufficiently provided with fire-alarm boxes. At least double the number could be and should be placed within the bounds mentioned. Several other suburban localities are in great need of protection, as well as many places in the city, so that at least 100 new boxes will be required; and the purchase and erection of these ought to be provided for in the next appropriation bill, and will be recommended by me at the proper time and place.

About 100 miles of No. 12 hard-drawn copper wire has been put up during the year in the fire-alarm telegraph in lieu of that length of old No. 9 iron wire which was put in service during the year 1875, thus greatly improving the service.

Some confusion was experienced during the year by the frequent pulling of two or more boxes on the same circuit for the same fire, as 60 of the old style of boxes, which were put in service twenty years or more ago, are not strictly noninterfering. This defect will, in a short time, be entirely remedied by replacing these old-style boxes with new ones.

The new central office improvements which are soon to be made, together with the new boxes just mentioned, will, I trust, insure an excellent service in the matter of receiving and transmitting all alarms of fire.

The appropriation for general expenses (\$11,500) was disbursed as follows:

Extra labor for repairing the lines.....	\$1,811.58
Telephone rent, including rebate to Dr. Vale.....	3,383.91
Battery supplies.....	1,156.57
11,054 pounds No. 12 copper wire.....	1,624.64
New poles and resetting old poles.....	502.00
Cross arms and insulators.....	170.56
Repairing fire-alarm and patrol boxes.....	242.10
100 glass key guards for fire-alarm boxes.....	250.00
New instruments.....	314.39
Hardware, including three reels.....	125.60
Register paper and take-up reel.....	187.00
Forage for horses.....	119.73
Okonite wire.....	33.92
Extra glass for key guards.....	12.50

Repairing instruments	\$38.75
Carpenter work.....	20.00
Purchase and repair of one bicycle	59.75
Stationery for office.....	44.49
4 tap bells for use of fire department	60.00
Horseshoeing	24.38
Constructing new line to St. Elizabeth	1,017.61
Ice for office use	22.30
Washing for office	24.00
Desk stands for telephones.....	72.00
Patrol-box and fire-alarm keys.....	50.10
Removing and resetting patrol boxes.....	77.50
Miscellaneous items.....	54.60
Total	11,500.00

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

There are now only 12 metallic signal circuits, on which are located 235 signal boxes, as follows:

	Boxes.		Boxes.
No. 1.....	30	No. 8.....	16
No. 2.....	24	No. 9.....	18
No. 3.....	16	No. 10.....	11
No. 4.....	24	No. 11.....	10
No. 5.....	20	No. 12.....	22
No. 6.....	24		
No. 7.....	20	Total	235

There are also 6 metallic alarm circuits, on which are distributed the several fire companies and alarm bells, No. 1 circuit running to engine houses Nos. 7, 11, and 13. No. 2 circuit has Truck A, Assistant Chief Belt's residence, No. 3 engine company, and No. 10 engine company. No. 3 alarm circuit has on it Chemical Engine Company No. 1, Evening Star office, Riggs Insurance Company, Arlington Insurance Company, and Engine Company No. 9. No. 4 circuit has Truck Company C, No. 2 engine company, No. 1 engine company, Truck Company B, and No. 5 engine company. No. 5 circuit has Engine Company No. 6, residence of Chief Parris, Truck Company D, Engine Company No. 12, and large gong at fire-alarm office. No. 6 circuit has engine companies Nos. 4, 8, and 14.

There were 617 alarms for fire during the year. Of these, 314 were received from the boxes; these are called regular alarms. There were 303 local alarms which came by telephone. There were 9 second alarms, 5 third alarms, 1 fifth and 1 sixth alarm. By the month, these alarms were sent out as follows: During July, 47; August, 34; September, 52; October, 53; November, 47; December, 60; January, 67; February, 47; March, 48; April, 58; May, 46; and June, 58. Our switchboard and repeater have provision only for the limited number of circuits mentioned, and hence it is proposed to put in a new switchboard with capacity for 30 signal and 10 alarm circuits, and to increase the alarm circuits of the present manual repeater to 10, which will enable us to add, from time to time, such improvements as become necessary.

It is also proposed to substitute storage batteries in lieu of the gravity battery now in use.

In the patrol service in the police department there are 152 stations from which reports and calls can be made. Eight of the precincts urgently need more boxes. The first wants 5, the second 5, the third 6, the fourth 2, the fifth 2, the seventh 10, the eighth 4, and the ninth

4; total, 38; which will be estimated for in my estimates for the fiscal year ending 1900.

I have the honor to submit the following estimates for the appropriations covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, namely:

For one superintendent, \$1,600; one electrician, \$1,200; three telegraph operators, at \$1,000 each; three telephone operators, at \$600 each; one expert repairman, at \$960; three repairmen, at \$720 each; two laborers, at \$400 each; in all, \$11,520.

For general supplies, repairs, new batteries and battery supplies, telephone rental, wire, extension of the telegraph and telephone service, repair of lines, purchase of poles, tools, insulators, pins, brackets, hardware, cross arms, ice, record books, stationery, printing, purchase of harness, washing, blacksmithing, forage, extra labor, new boxes, and other necessary items, \$13,000.

For the purchase of 100 new fire-alarm boxes, \$12,500.

For poles, cross arms, insulators, wire, and extra labor to construct fourteen additional circuits for the fire-alarm telegraph, \$10,000; making \$22,500 for the extension of the fire-alarm telegraph.

For the extension of the patrol system in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, and ninth precincts, to include the purchase of 38 new boxes and the necessary poles, wire, and materials, together with the extra labor needed for the erection of same, \$8,200.

Recapitulation of estimates.

Salaries of employees	\$11,520
General supplies	13,000
Extension of fire-alarm telegraph	22,500
Extension of patrol system	8,200
Total	55,220

In conclusion, I wish to thank each of the Commissioners for the kindly advice and generous support given me in the effort to make this department as efficient as possible.

I also tender my thanks to the members of both police and fire departments for their uniform efforts to make both the fire-alarm and patrol systems successful. The several employees of this department also deserve and have my sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY R. MILES,
*Superintendent Telegraph and Telephone Service,
 District of Columbia.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF HARBOR MASTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this department, and its expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, together with the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Engineer	\$780.00
Watchman	360.00
Deck hand	360.00
Insurance on boat and office	39.25
Repairs to harbor and police boat, office, wharf, fuel, and miscellaneous expenses	1,060.75
Total	2,600.00

Expended from emergency fund:	
Calking harbor police boat <i>Vigilant</i>	140.50
Repairs to shaft and machinery	77.50
Dredging out harbor-boat dock	30.00
Total	248.00
Expended from contingent fund	25.00
Total expended, other than appropriation	273.00

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Engineer, at \$65 per month	\$780.00
Watchman, at \$30 per month	360.00
Deck hand, at \$30 per month	360.00
Repairs to boat, and fuel, oils, paints, brushes, waste, plumbing supplies, insurance on boat and office property, and other miscellaneous expenses	1,500.00
Total	3,000.00

The harbor office wharf is in a very bad condition; the piles and flooring are decaying very fast and need repairing, for which I respectfully ask for \$400.

The work at night has so increased by the enforcement of game and fish laws that I respectfully ask for a night crew, as follows:

One engineer, at \$65 per month	\$780.00
One deckhand, at \$30 per month	360.00
One day watchman, at \$30 per month	360.00
Fuel and miscellaneous expenses	500.00
Total	2,000.00

In view of the fact that the machinery which has been transferred from the old harbor boat to the new boat, *Vigilant*, is too light and too old to properly propel her, I respectfully recommend that new engine, boiler, and all necessary machinery, which I estimate will cost about \$7,000, be purchased, if an appropriation can be obtained for this purpose.

Itemized statement as follows:

One iron boiler	\$1, 130. 00
Compound engine	1, 860. 00
Circulating and air pump	351. 00
One feed pump	127. 00
Surface condenser, brass heads	505. 00
Composition propeller wheel (4 feet diameter)	150. 00
Floor plates, fire tools, etc	65. 00
Inspirator, fitting up complete	42. 00
Copper and brass steam connecting pipes	227. 00
Double smokestack, jacket and ruffle, and bucket rack	139. 00
New whistle	35. 00
Three brass heaters	150. 00
Sundry fixtures, wash basin, toilet room, and joiner's work	280. 00
Covering boiler and pipes with magnesia	130. 00
Painting <i>Vigilant</i> , three coats of Lewis lead	110. 00
Canvas work on house of boat	30. 00
Calking <i>Vigilant's</i> hull	52. 00
Coppering hull (all over)	250. 00
Iron coal bunkers	150. 00
Railway charges	105. 00
Ice plow and ironing the same	350. 00
Filter box	60. 00
Fitting machinery in boat	148. 00
Six sleeping births, 6 hair mattresses, 6 pillows, 12 pairs of blankets, 12 spreads, 24 sheets, 24 pillowcases.	217. 00
Spirit compass and brass binnacle	75. 00
Miscellaneous	262. 00
Total	7, 000. 00

For a detailed statement of the work of my department during the last fiscal year, please see my report to the major and superintendent of police, printed in his annual report to your honorable board for that year.

The men under my charge have performed their duties faithfully and efficiently, and the cooperation of the officials of the police department has materially assisted us on many occasions.

Thanking you for your kindness and courtesy to myself and to the members of my command, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same,

I am, very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE PROPERTY CLERK.

WASHINGTON, *October 7, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit a brief statement of the operations of the office of the property clerk for the year ending June 30, 1898, with recommendations with the object of increasing its efficiency. The office of the property clerk is the office to which requisitions for supplies for the various branches of the District government, embracing the public schools, Industrial Home School, police department, fire department, Washington Asylum, Freedmen's Hospital, police court, health department, and other departments are forwarded, and from which all orders for these departments are issued and all purchases made.

Separate accounts are kept with each appropriation for each and every department, and great care is taken that no appropriation shall be overdrawn, such care being very arduous and exacting and almost impossible. The large number of contractors and the varied kinds of supplies require the issuing of a great many orders. There are twenty published classes of supplies, embracing stationery, printing, school books, furniture, hardware, groceries, lumber, drugs, etc., and from all requisitions great care and watchfulness must be exercised to issue the orders for different articles upon the proper contractors. The bills and vouchers for the goods purchased by me are presented at this office monthly, when they are carefully scrutinized and examined to see that prices are in accordance with contracts and that extensions and footings are correct. Bills are then briefed and approved by me and forwarded to the auditor for payment.

The number of requisitions for supplies for the year was 3,660, the number of bills examined and approved was 7,500, and the number of orders given was 10,000. During the year past I was relieved of the purchasing of the supplies for the offices coming under the Engineer Commissioner, thereby decreasing the number of requisitions about 10 per cent, although not decreasing the labors of the office to any perceptible extent, owing to the natural increase in the business of the office through increased appropriations for the different departments. Also during the past year a change was made in the manner of keeping the accounts with the appropriations, doing away with the requisition book and keeping an account upon the requisition itself.

In former reports I have urged you to increase my clerical force so that I could do more efficient work and in a manner more satisfactory to myself. You have very kindly granted my request during the past year, and have detailed an employee to assist me, for which I am truly grateful. I would say that in my opinion the efficiency of the office would be greatly increased by increasing the compensation of the present

employees, thereby showing that their labors are appreciated. I therefore beg of you to increase the salaries of the employees of this office, and that the compensation be as follows, viz: One property clerk, at \$1,600; one deputy property clerk, at \$1,400; one clerk, at \$1,200; one clerk, at \$1,000, and one messenger clerk, at \$720.

Thanking you for your kind consideration in the past,

I remain, your most obedient servant,

F. O. BECKETT,
Property Clerk.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF CORONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 5, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the coroner's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

WORK DONE.

The total number of deaths investigated by the coroner during the year was 639, which is an increase of 58, or 10 per cent, over the previous year.

In this connection it is interesting to note that while the number of deaths from natural causes was 10 per cent less than in the previous year, the number of violent deaths has been 60 per cent greater, the number of suicides nearly 100 per cent greater, and the number of homicides 90 per cent greater.

No doubt the long period of business depression, which we believe has now happily ended, and the excitement and unrest of war, have had much to do with this unfortunate state of affairs.

The following table will show the causes of the deaths properly classified:

Cause of death.	Number.	Cause of death.	Number.
Natural deaths:		Violent deaths—Continued:	
Aneurism	1	Electric shock	1
Heart disease	65	Gunshot wounds	3
Gastroenteritis	42		146
Heat stroke	1	Accidental poisoning:	
Tuberculosis	38	Opium	4
Apoplexy	18	Lye	1
Epilepsy	1	Toadstools	1
Pneumonia	26	Gas	1
Alcoholism	1	Alcohol	1
Premature birth	15	Phenacetin	1
Congestion of brain	2	Cocaine	1
Nephritis	16	Chloral	1
Pertussis	5		11
Accidental abortion	1	Suicides:	
Icterus neonatorum	1	Opium	5
Syphilis	5	Carbolic acid	3
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Arsenic	3
Malaria	4	Corrosive poison	1
Congenital debility	6	Strychnia	1
Trismus nascentium	4	Hanging	9
Fibromata uteri	3	Gunshot	15
Gastric ulcer	3	Jumping	3
Diphtheria	3	Cutting throat	4
Infantile convulsions	5	Inhaling gas	2
Osteomalacia	1	Drowning	7
Endometritis	1		53
Peritonitis	1	Homicides	22
Abscess of liver	1	Total deaths	505
Intussusception	1	Stillbirths	134
	272	Total number of cases	639
Violent deaths:			
Accidental injuries	69		
Steam railway	14		
Street railway	7		
Burns	13		
Drowning	39		

Number of inquests, 44, on forty-six days.

110 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Number of District autopsies.....	36
Number of United States autopsies.....	37
	<hr/>
Total number of autopsies.....	73

As will be seen from the foregoing table, there have been during the year 44 inquests and 73 autopsies, while in 1897 there were 34 inquests and 43 autopsies.

There have been no autopsies, however, for purely scientific purposes, and where the coroner has been satisfied that no living person could be held responsible for the death, neither autopsy nor inquest has been held.

The large number of inquests and of autopsies was due to the fact that there were 232 violent deaths, an increase of 87 over any previous year.

EXPENSES.

The following expenses have been incurred:

Salary of coroner.....	\$1, 800. 00
	<hr/>
Incidental expenses:	
Autopsies.....	360. 00
Jurors' fees.....	276. 00
Recording testimony.....	226. 15
Livery, eleven months.....	220. 00
Ice and sundries for morgue.....	39. 00
	<hr/>
Total incidentals.....	1, 121. 15

NEEDS OF THE OFFICE.

Most prominently under this head comes the need of a morgue. This need is so urgent and so self-evident that it hardly seems necessary to give the reasons in detail. I will say, however, that this is the only large city in the United States that has practically no morgue.

While it is generally acknowledged that the capital of the United States should be, and in many respects is, a model city, yet the building now used as a morgue is so unsightly and so unsuited for the purpose as to be an eyesore and a stench in the neighborhood where it is located, as well as a nuisance to the police of the Sixth precinct, where the continual holding of inquests crowds the station house, to the great annoyance of its legitimate occupants and to the detriment of its proper business.

There have been over one hundred bodies in this building during the year, sometimes as many as six at one time, and there would have been many more but for the strenuous objections on the part of relatives and friends to having the bodies of loved ones placed even for a short time in such a shocking building. Recognizing the just grounds for such objections, I have in many instances allowed bodies that should have been sent to the morgue to be taken to undertaking establishments, although this involved considerable inconvenience to myself, the jury, and the police.

A number of bodies have been received in the morgue in an advanced stage of decomposition and have caused serious complaint on account of the stench that pervaded the neighborhood.

With a properly equipped building such bodies could be kept for identification in a frozen state for any desirable length of time without being a nuisance.

The new morgue should provide accommodation for 20 bodies and have suitable rooms for autopsies and for inquest and for keeping the records of the office, and should be an attractive structure, built preferably in the semblance of a chappel or small church, and should contain a room in which funeral services could be held.

While there should be accommodation for at least 20 bodies, there need not be cold-storage vaults for more than five or six, but this cold storage should be a modern freezing plant and not simply ice boxes.

Badly decomposed bodies, such as frequently come from the river and which are the very ones it is most desirable to hold for identification, can be kept odorless only by actual freezing.

Heretofore the records of the office, which are bulky and constantly increasing in bulk, have been carted about from one coroner's house to another, where there is usually no suitable place for their keeping, and many have been lost in the moving from place to place. They are liable at any time to be destroyed by fire, and as they are valuable, both to the Government and to individuals, they should be kept in a fireproof vault. Such a vault can be built for \$400, and may be the means of preserving records of great value that it would be impossible to replace.

A suitable morgue, such as I have described, can be built for \$10,000, and if placed upon land owned by the city on the river front this sum will cover all the expenses.

Another urgent need is a properly equipped wagon for hauling badly decomposed bodies. The coroner has no means of getting bodies to the morgue except by calling upon the police to take them in their patrol wagons or ambulances, or through the courtesy of the superintendent of the workhouse. There is very great objection to handling and hauling in patrol wagons bodies in an advanced state of putrefaction. There should be a wagon available at all times for this purpose, provided with a suitable metallic coffin and a driver who understands handling dead bodies.

It has been the custom heretofore for the coroner to employ a stenographer to take down the evidence at his inquests, and this was done until the appropriation for the office was exhausted and I was notified by the auditor that no more expenses on this account would be allowed.

It was suggested that these records were chiefly of benefit to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia and that he should furnish the stenographer. The District attorney was consulted upon the matter and signified his willingness to furnish a stenographer when one could be spared, but up to the present time he has only done so upon one occasion, and has contented himself with the very brief summary of the testimony taken by the coroner himself.

There are, however, many cases, about one-half of them in fact, in which the District attorney is not interested, where civil suits for damages are liable to be entered against individuals and corporations, or against the District of Columbia, in which it would be very desirable to have the exact language of witnesses recorded.

In my opinion, stenographic or at least full and careful longhand notes should be taken. The necessary expense is small and will certainly save in the long run heavy expenses to both the United States and to the District of Columbia. I shall ask for a small appropriation of \$250 for this purpose.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I have the honor to submit the following estimate for current expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Salary for coroner.....	\$1,800
Salary for morgue keeper.....	900
Salary for assistant morgue keeper	240
	<hr/>
Total for salaries.....	2,940
	<hr/>
Incidental expenses:	
Autopsies.....	400
Jurors' fees	300
Recording testimony	250
Livery.....	240
Photographing unidentified bodies	50
Ice, disinfectants, and sundries for morgue.....	150
	<hr/>
Total for incidentals	1,390

Very respectfully,

W. P. CARR, M. D., *Coroner.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF PHARMACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the commissioners of pharmacy for the year ending June 30, 1898.

During said year 30 applicants for registration were examined. Eight of said applicants, having passed satisfactory examinations, were registered and given license to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia. The other 22, having failed to pass even a second examination, were refused registration.

Thirty-seven graduates of chartered colleges of pharmacy were, on presentation of their diplomas, registered as pharmacists.

The board of pharmacy is self-supporting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WINTER, M. D.,
President Commissioners of Pharmacy.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 13, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the requirements of the act regulating the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, approved June 6, 1892, the board of dental examiners hereby respectfully report its transactions for the year ending June 30, 1898, to wit:

Applications for certificates have been received from 65 persons; 63 were granted, 1 rejected, and 1 pending.

Two prosecutions for practicing without qualifying failed of conviction.

Receipts and expenditures.

Balance on hand from last year.....	\$2.50
Receipts for year ending June 30, 1898.....	133.00
Total	135.50
Expenditures for year ending June 30, 1898.....	135.50

Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. APPLER, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1898.

To the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

GENTLEMEN: A metropolitan police district, comprising the entire District of Columbia, governed by a board of police, was constituted in 1861. On the 1st day of July, 1878, all the powers and duties which had been exercised prior thereto by the board of police were transferred to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who were authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations relating thereto. The Commissioners were further vested with all the powers conferred by law upon the mayors of Washington and Georgetown prior to August 6, 1861, with respect to ordering military assistance in aid of the civil authorities, to quell riots, suppress insurrections, protect property, and preserve public tranquillity.

The metropolitan police force, as originally constituted, comprised 1 superintendent, 10 sergeants, 20 roundsmen, and 150 privates. Since then many changes have been made in the organization, those occurring during the past fifteen years being shown in the following table:

Year.	Major.	Captain.	In- spect- ors.	Lien- tenants.	Ser- geants.	Act- ing ser- geants.	Privates, class 1.	Privates, class 2.	Total.
1883	1	1	.....	10	20	7	73	120	225
1884	1	1	.....	10	20	.....	80	135	247
1885	1	1	.....	10	20	.....	90	140	262
1886	1	1	1	9	20	.....	95	140	267
1887	1	1	1	9	20	.....	105	140	277
1888	1	1	2	9	20	.....	115	140	287
1889	1	1	2	9	22	.....	145	140	320
1890	1	1	2	9	28	.....	185	150	376
1891	1	1	2	9	30	.....	200	165	408
1892	1	1	2	9	30	.....	205	170	418
1893	1	1	2	9	30	.....	220	170	433
1894	1	1	2	9	31	.....	230	175	449
1895	1	1	3	9	31	.....	246	184	475
1896	1	1	3	9	31	.....	286	194	525
1897	1	1	3	9	31	.....	300	200	545
1898	1	1	3	9	31	.....	300	200	545

Prior to the year 1883 there was a detective force of six men, each of whom received an annual compensation of \$1,320. In the year 1883, however, it was deemed expedient to abolish the detective feature as it then existed, and a law was enacted providing for a detail of six members of the metropolitan police for detective service, who received extra allowance to their pay as privates on the force sufficient to make their remuneration equivalent to that of the members of the original detective corps. The number of privates thus detailed was increased by legal enactment from six in 1883 to twelve in 1892.

In the period intervening since 1861 the population of the District of Columbia has developed from 75,000 to about 280,000.

During the earlier years of the department the greatest number of men patrolling the entire District of Columbia at any one time, under the system in operation, between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., was one patrolman to each square mile of territory and one patrolman to 1,072 population, no allowance being made for privates absent on account of illness or on leave.

This year, when the population is about 280,000—the highest numerical strength rendering similar accountability at any one time—the maximum assignment being on duty between the hours of 6 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m., on an estimate based on the reports of the 29th day of July last, is 175, or one patrolman to 1,600 population, and two and one-half patrolmen to 1 square mile of territory.

It may be asked by what means this deduction is reached when a force of 500 privates is available. On the date referred to 11 members of the 500 were sick, 19 were absent on leave, which the law authorizes, 67 were detailed for various purposes, 41 were performing post duty, and the balance, 350, were either on reserve or patrolling their beats.

It should be remembered that the full force of 350 privates marked "Present" are not on duty at one time, but they are divided into reliefs, one section, or about one-fourth, being on the street from 8 o'clock a. m. until 1 o'clock p. m.; one-fourth, or one section, from 1 o'clock p. m. until 6 o'clock p. m.; one-half, or one platoon, between the hours of 6 p. m. and 12 p. m., and one-half, or one platoon, between 12 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m. This division reduces the actual number of patrolmen on duty at one time to 175, which forms a basis for calculation with 280,000 population and an area of 70 square miles of territory.

It might be added, to the credit of the department, that this solution cited was reached at a time when the list of sick and absent on leave was at a minimum, it being not at all unusual during the winter, when the men are exposed to extreme climatic changes, to have a much larger sick roll and an unusual demand for details.

With this state of affairs existing, is it surprising that a policeman is not always in sight when his services are required?

A proper utilization of the material in hand has long been a study, that the best results might be had, and it has been the uniform conclusion that no change in the hours of working could be made to advantage. Granted, then, that the force is properly distributed as to hours of service, how may better protection be afforded life and property in this jurisdiction? It is evident to those having experience in such matters in particular and to the public in general that the remedy is in having additional men, the size of the extensive beats being thereby reduced in proportion to the increase provided.

If more privates are allowed by Congress, means must accompany such allowance as will insure their proper working; in other words, provision should follow for superior officers.

A further consideration is that of compensation. Since the organization of the Metropolitan police department in the District of Columbia this important feature has been given little attention, it having been deemed more desirable to obtain an increase in the force than increased compensation; but the time has now arrived when the superintendent is prompted, in justice to the work in hand, to impress upon the Commissioners the importance of this matter. It stands to reason that the laborer is worthy of his hire; that to secure thorough and competent servants fair remuneration must be given. A police officer should not

only be honest, of physical health and vigor, and of good appearance and address, but he should embody that intelligence, far more necessary at the national capital than elsewhere, which will enable him to deal with delicate problems, often international, requiring rare judgment and diplomacy.

Every man engaged in an undertaking requiring such assistance realizes that talent must be paid for according to its worth. Advanced conditions which have followed progress in every direction make it necessary that skilled hands and minds should be employed to accomplish creditable work. The same rule applies to the man who makes police affairs a profession. My estimate submitted herewith is based upon these considerations.

Estimates for 1900.

1 major and superintendent.....	\$3,300
1 captain.....	2,000
3 lieutenant-inspectors, at \$1,800 each.....	5,400
1 chief, also property clerk.....	2,000
1 clerk.....	1,500
1 clerk.....	900
4 surgeons of the police and fire departments, at \$700 each.....	2,800
Additional compensation for 12 privates for special service.....	2,880
9 lieutenants, at \$1,500 each.....	13,500
33 sergeants, at \$1,200 each.....	39,600
300 privates of class 1, at \$900 each.....	270,000
400 privates of class 2, at \$1,080 each.....	432,000
3 telephone operators, at \$600 each.....	1,800
20 station keepers, at \$900 each.....	18,000
10 laborers, at \$480 each.....	4,800
1 messenger.....	700
1 messenger.....	500
1 major and superintendent, mounted.....	240
1 captain, mounted.....	240
45 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at \$240 each.....	10,800
24 drivers, at \$480 each.....	11,520
4 police matrons, at \$600 each.....	2,400
For rent of substation at Anacostia.....	200
Fuel.....	2,200
Repairs to stations.....	5,000
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including stationery, books, telegraphing, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, purchase and care of horses, bicycles, police equipments and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, ambulance, and patrol wagons, and expenses incurred in the prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary items.....	24,000
Improving stable and grounds of Third precinct.....	2,700
For flags and halyards for station houses.....	125
Total.....	861,105
Appropriation for 1899.....	633,805
Excess over 1899.....	227,300

This estimate exceeds by \$227,300 the appropriation for the current fiscal year, the items of increase being as follows:

Salary of captain.....	\$200
Salary of 3 lieutenant-inspectors, at \$300 each.....	900
Salary of 4 surgeons, at \$160 each.....	640
Salary of 9 lieutenants, at \$180 each.....	1,620
Salary of 31 sergeants, at \$60 each.....	1,860
2 sergeants, at \$1,200 each.....	2,400
200 privates of class 2, at \$1,080.....	216,000
Salary of 20 station keepers, at \$180 each.....	3,600
2 mounted men, at \$240 each.....	480
1 driver.....	480

1 matron.....	\$600
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses.....	4,000
Repairs to stations.....	2,500
Improving stable and grounds of Third precinct.....	2,700
	<hr/>
Total increase.....	237,980
Less total decrease.....	10,680
	<hr/>
Net increase.....	227,300

EXPLANATORY.

In submitting the foregoing estimate it is with a full knowledge that it will provoke comment and discussion. It is presented after many years' consideration, prompted by circumstances and conditions surrounding an institution which has not kept abreast with advancement made in every walk of life. Deficiencies must be met with progressive methods and measures. In twenty years the capital city of the United States has grown in wealth and population proportionate to advancement throughout the world. It is the only city possessing an exclusive form of government in municipal matters; a city with buildings and thoroughfares adapted to the requirements of the great capital, with a population differing in social aspects from that of any other place in the country. As it has grown in a decade, so have its laws become more numerous and complex; business of every character has advanced homogeneously, the least, perhaps, in police affairs.

During that period the original structure has not been added to and extended, in its many features, to favorably compare with what has been done in other great cities. The superintendent, the captain, the lieutenants, sergeants, privates, and station keepers are all included in a system which has grown heavy and complicated as compared with the service of years ago, and one in any wise familiar with the workings in detail can readily discern the weakness that has crept into this department by reason of failure to adopt the best facilities for the proper expedition of the work.

The captain of police in this District is the second executive officer of the department. If, for any reason, the superintendent is absent from his office everything pertaining thereto devolves upon the captain. He must be learned in the local laws and have the intelligence and force to give them effect. The vast amount of public property belonging to the department as well as personal police belongings must undergo his careful inspection. To a great extent the appearance and conduct of the members of the force reflect the manner in which he directs and carries into effect the instructions of his superior. This officer's pay to-day is exactly the same that it was when his office was created, while the many matters which must be looked into and be perfected by him have quadrupled. His remuneration should be more in keeping with the labor required and the relationship he bears to the superintendent, and I conscientiously recommend the increase of \$200 included in the estimate; and, were it possible, the title of this officer should be changed to that of assistant superintendent.

In New York there are four deputy chiefs, each of whom receives \$5,000.

In Boston the deputy superintendents are paid \$2,800 per annum.

In Philadelphia there are five captains, the salary of each being \$2,100 per annum.

In Chicago the assistant superintendent of police is paid \$4,000 per annum.

INSPECTORS.

Following on the same lines with the original proposition, the salaries paid the three lieutenants, inspectors, of police are inadequate.

The inspector charged with the suppression and detection of crime in this jurisdiction should be paid a sum at least equal to that in vogue in smaller cities. The official who especially instructs as to the apprehension of criminals skilled in their vocation, who works out and successfully defeats schemes to impose on the Government institutions and those having them in charge, as well as on the large resident population of this extensive District, should not be made to feel that he is of less importance than the individual who has little of such important work to do in smaller cities. In fact the intelligence, knowledge, energy, and perseverance so essential to the prevention and detection of crime can surely come nearer being possessed when proper and adequate pay is assured than it can where there is moderate and insufficient compensation. It should be borne in mind that the District of Columbia occupies a position directly between the North and South. It is within a few hours ride of Richmond, Baltimore, and Norfolk, on the one hand, and of New York, Philadelphia, and the larger cities to the north and east, where criminals are closely watched and scrutinized by well-paid officials, where such people may live on ill-gotten gains, secured in communities more poorly protected than their own. To this end this officer's salary is estimated at \$1,800 per annum.

In New York there are ten inspectors, the annual compensation of each being \$3,500.

In Boston the inspector is paid \$2,500 per annum.

In Philadelphia the official in charge of the detectives, corresponding to our inspector, receives a salary of \$2,100 per annum.

In Milwaukee the inspector in charge of the detectives is paid \$2,100 per annum.

In Cincinnati the chief of detectives and inspectors are paid \$1,800 each per annum.

In Chicago the inspectors are paid \$2,800 each per annum.

For many years it has been the custom for the lieutenants of the several precincts, or those acting for them, to report daily to the superintendent at police headquarters, for the purpose of handing in reports of the operations in their precincts for the preceding twenty-four hours, receiving such complaints and papers as may have been made and prepared for their attention, and discussing with the superintendent matters of departmental and public interest. While these lieutenants are devoting the forenoon, or the best part of the day, in attendance at headquarters, their precincts must be left in charge of and under the supervision of sergeants, who, while they are expected to act in lieu of their superiors, have another duty to perform of equal, if not more, importance. There are those, perhaps, who, acting as sergeants, may not have that appreciation of their duties that they should have. This, however, may be partly accounted for by the fact that they have not been as strictly confined to their legitimate work in the past as they should have been. A sergeant of police, like a private, is clothed with the power of arrest, and it is his duty to see that the laws are enforced, and, if necessary, to actively participate in the police duty of making arrests; but he is authorized to maintain, at the same time, an inspection over the privates of the force and to exact of them a strict performance of duty. He should have the confidence and respect of the men under him, which feeling should be reciprocal on their part, but at

all times he should require a compliance with the regulations laid down for the guidance of the force, the members of which should understand that they are engaged in a common cause; that their relative positions are made such by law, and that when the duties of these are properly and conscientiously performed, the organization can not be otherwise than efficient.

There are two other officials of equal rank with the inspector in charge of the detective bureau, known as night inspectors, who perform a duty similar to that of lieutenants and sergeants, in that they go forth in the nighttime and see that members of the force are rendering a strict accountability of their respective duties. These agents have proved themselves proficient in the past, but why supervision should be exercised by them under cover of the darkness rather than in the daytime, when similar and equally as important work is required, is a question which suggests not only a change in the system, but justifies a recommendation for increased compensation for these two officers.

That their services may be more properly directed it is proposed that the District of Columbia be divided into two police subdivisions, to be known as district No. 1 and district No. 2, the former to contain the police precincts included in that territory west of Seventh street west; the latter to include all the precincts east of Seventh street west. This would not conflict with the organic act, but is purely a change within the scope of the Commissioners' power.

District No. 1, it is proposed, should be supervised and inspected by one of the inspectors, who would be held accountable for a careful adherence on the part of the subordinates to the rules and regulations, for the maintenance of good order, and the prevention and detection of crime in such district.

Instead of confining the inspector's duties to patrolling the streets in the night-time, he would become the operating agency between the superintendent and the several lieutenants having commands in his district. He should report to the superintendent at 1 o'clock p. m. daily, after having made a canvass of the precincts under his care, and after having conferred with the lieutenants in command thereof as to the general situation therein. It is proposed that he should make a report each day and submit the same to the superintendent, together with all papers from himself and the several lieutenants, requiring the attention of that official; and, in turn convey all reports, writings, and instructions from the superintendent to the lieutenants in his district. In fact, that the inspector should give general attention to all matters within his jurisdiction, which are necessary to attain the highest degree of efficiency on the part of those under him.

It is proposed that the second inspector, now acting as night inspector, should supervise and inspect District No. 2, and perform the same duties as those required of the inspector in charge of District No. 1.

With the inspector in charge of the detective branch of the service making like report and conferring with the superintendent, a proper division of accountability and responsibility will be had by and over all, the captain of police supervising as principal inspector of the force, as laid down by existing law.

Should such a change be put in operation by your honorable body, the duties and liabilities incumbent upon the inspectors referred to would be far more onerous and exacting than they are at the present time, and it would be reasonable that they should receive the compensation recommended in the estimate, which would be more equitable than what is paid them now.

By the operation of the proposed system there would be that division of responsibility which would bring about a perfect working of the force. In other words, the superintendent would have as his consulting officials a captain (chief inspector) and three inspectors, who would meet him daily and who would be charged with executing his orders; this in lieu of the present plan, which necessitates the superintendent dealing with the nine lieutenants, three inspectors, and the captain in daily sessions, and which consumes the best part of each day, besides calling the commanders of the several precincts away from their respective duties therein at a time when they should be giving them attention. The lieutenants would thus have direct dealings with the captain and inspectors, the sergeants with the lieutenants, and the privates with the sergeants, which would make a direct line of communication in the order of rank.

This proposition is in no wise intended to estop communication between the several lieutenants and the superintendent, because they would be subject to the latter's call at any and all times, did occasion require it.

LIEUTENANTS.

The lieutenants in command of the several precincts in the District of Columbia correspond in position to captains in most other municipalities without corresponding pay. The remuneration of the lieutenants at this time is the same as it was over ten years ago, while their duties have materially increased in every respect. The law recognizes them as being on active duty at all hours, and at times they are called upon to dispose of questions at once delicate and intricate, which would tax the mind of a lawyer. Upon the proposed reorganization the demands upon them would necessitate continuous attention to the affairs of their precincts, and it is but fair that they should receive at least the pay recommended, which is much less than the compensation allowed for such officials in other cities.

In New York the captains, who correspond in rank with the lieutenants in this District, receive \$2,750 each per annum.

In Boston the captains, whose duties are about the same as those of the lieutenants in this District, are paid \$2,000 each per annum.

In Philadelphia 34 lieutenants are paid \$1,700 each per annum.

In Milwaukee the lieutenants receive \$1,400 each per annum.

In Chicago the lieutenants are paid \$1,500 each per annum.

SERGEANTS.

The same reasons which prompt the asking of increased compensation for the lieutenants apply to the sergeants. The sergeant acts in the capacity of a lieutenant in the absence of the latter by reason of sickness or leave. He alone is authorized by law to receive and handle collaterals when the lieutenant is absent, and must enforce discipline among the privates, and perform ordinary police service. Like the lieutenant, he must be thoroughly conversant with the multiplicity of laws in force in this District, and be prepared at times to use rare discretion.

The increase of pay recommended is not only just, but it would materially add to the equalization of all conditions.

In New York the sergeants are paid \$2,000 each per annum, and the roundsmen \$1,500 each.

In Boston the sergeants receive \$1,400 each per annum.

In Philadelphia 82 sergeants receive \$1,300 each per annum.

In Milwaukee the sergeants are paid \$1,200 each per annum.

In Chicago the sergeants are paid \$1,200 each per annum.

In order that the men estimated for may be properly supervised and officered, I have asked for two more sergeants.

SURGEONS.

For several years efforts have been made to give the surgeons of the police and fire departments that return for their services which their many duties call for. They now receive \$540 each a year, for which they are required to examine all applicants for the police and fire departments, attend all sick members of either service, order them on and off duty, make calls upon such members often at a long distance, and to account strictly to the superintendent for the absence of all the members of the force who are not on duty by reason of being under their care.

In addition to other requirements the surgeons must examine all alleged lunatics as to their sanity, that cases may be presented to juries summoned for the purpose of making such inquiries; attend all sick and injured prisoners when called upon, and report upon the sanitary condition of the several stations and engine houses within their jurisdiction.

A report of the surgeons' work in this branch of the service for the last fiscal year is herewith submitted.

PRIVATES.

The superintendent has already referred to the inadequate protection afforded lives and property in the District of Columbia by reason of the limited force at his command, but explanatory of his estimate for an increased force invites your attention to a mounted map of the District of Columbia, which accompanies this report. The map shows in details the area comprising the several police precincts, and the beats included therein, upon which are mounted miniature figures representing police officers. This map displays in a concise and ready form the situation of affairs, with the greatest number of patrolmen on duty in this territory at any one time, and one can form an accurate idea of the insufficiency of the force by reference to it. Its presence in this illustrated conception furnishes an argument at once suggestive—more so than pen can picture in words—and I have the honor to recommend that this chart be used for the purpose of showing conclusively to Congress the distribution of the police force under its most favorable arrangement.

Believing, as I do, that this reference will operate as a convincing argument for an increased police force, I respectfully submit, in order to establish an effective patrol service in this District, an estimate for 200 additional privates, to be of class 2, at a salary of \$1,080 per annum. My reason for proposing that this addition to the force shall be of class 2 is that it was the intent of the legislators who provided for the original force that class 1, the members of which receive \$900 per annum, should constitute a probationary class. Dealing with it as such, it is fair and just that the members thereof, after a reasonable period—and two years is considered as such—should be promoted to class 2, or to the increased salary.

STATION KEEPERS.

“Station keeper” is a misnomer for the person in the station house who keeps the records. The keeping of the station is not a dignity which

belongs to him. On the contrary, the designation is a bad misfit. The station keeper, properly speaking, is a civilian employee intrusted with the clerical work at the station. He makes out the daily reports, copies all communications, keeps a record of arrests, a blotter, takes receipts for property and collateral, collects for clothing furnished the command, writes briefs and copies the same, indexes all orders, special and general, and does such other work as would belong to the duties of a Government clerk. His primary responsibility is caring for property, and for the faithful performance of this requirement he must give a bond. Two station keepers are now employed at each station, one of them during the day, the other throughout the night. For this service each is paid \$720 per annum, a moderate sum for the work and responsibility attached to the position. In no other city is the person like entrusted required to do so much for so little pay. Frequently the lieutenant and sergeant are both absent from their desks, through some emergency, and a citizen desires to deposit collateral. The law cites the first-named officials as the only ones to receive it. Then the station keeper must devise means to recall the lieutenant or sergeant, which makes it necessary for the citizen to wait or to call again, and if an individual's liberty is at stake, he is temporarily, and may be to the extent of great loss and inconvenience, detained until the lieutenant or sergeant responds. The station keeper has no police authority; he can not direct in an emergency as he should be able to do, and confusion may entail.

Without further reasoning it is apparent that proper expedition of police business would suggest that he should be empowered with the authority of a sergeant and be known, as he is elsewhere, as desk sergeant, with compensation equivalent to the duty performed. Then the private could be directed or advised promptly, and there would be no disorganization or delay. As a furtherance of this idea, the superintendent has recommended that such authority be conferred, and that the salary be at least \$900 per year.

In New York a desk sergeant (who corresponds with our station keeper) receives \$2,000 per annum.

In Boston patrolmen are detailed as clerks in the stations and receive the regular pay of patrolmen—\$1,200 per annum.

In Philadelphia 110 house sergeants receive \$1,100, each, per annum.

In Chicago the desk sergeants are paid \$1,200, each, per annum.

MATRONS.

Provision has annually been made for three matrons, whose office is to take charge of the female prisoners who do not possess vicious tendencies, to search all such prisoners, and to care for children who may be lost or abandoned. A fourth matron is estimated for herein. Their work is of a purely humane character, and it should not be said of the national capital that it is not in keeping with, if not in advance of, other jurisdictions in this respect. The expense is moderate in comparison with the good results that follow.

REPAIRS TO STATIONS.

One need but visit a station house to see the waste and decay of wood and other work, caused by lack of proper preservative materials. Windows, doors, frames, and interiors of the public buildings used for police purposes in other municipalities are brightened each year by the application of paint and mortar. Modern closets, baths, and urinals prevail

elsewhere, while unsanitary receptacles, for want of appropriation, are in use in several of the buildings employed for station-house purposes in the District of Columbia.

A high standard of health is maintained among the members of the force because of their excellent physical condition. It is not for want of favorable conditions that the sick and death rate of the members of the force is not increased. What an unfortunate commentary, when a police officer must come in from the street—from active duty—covered with dust and smelling from perspiration, and be unable to cleanse himself for want of bathing facilities. Discomfort ensues, efficiency is impaired, and clean bed linen soiled.

Rooms should be adapted to modern uses, old sewers and water pipes modernized, and dampness eradicated from the stations to effectually protect those who must occupy them against foulness, if not illness. Heating appliances will also have to be changed and repaired. To accomplish all this the amount estimated for is small. There are nine structures to be cared for, and the description of the discomforts endured not overdrawn.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Should Congress make provision for an increased police force, the estimate submitted for contingent expenses will be sufficient to equip the additional number. The equipment is based on actual needs, which include arms, insignia, batons, beds, bedclothing, and minor necessities. The next most important expenditure necessary for the prevention and detection of crime is the secret-service fund, which must be taken from contingent expenses. The General Government is liberally looked after in this respect, as are the police departments of great cities.

Criminals adapt themselves to the advanced improvements and precautions of the times. They are more enlightened now than ever before in history. They plan operations and provide for escape with all the cunning and subtleness that study and experience teaches. General enlistment of the public and officials against them at home and abroad becomes necessary on certain occasions, and expenditures of money become a requisite. The department should not be hampered in this respect, where it employs the ordinary skill in the first instance. From the same fund is derived the running expenses of the department, which are disbursed with the same view to economy which characterizes the modern business house. The accounts of the department are open to investigation and criticism. An abstract therefrom is herewith presented:

Furniture, and repairs to same (beds and bedclothing included).....	\$3, 013. 45
Forage	2, 353. 21
Meals for prisoners at stations.....	1, 603. 95
Lunches for prisoners at police court.....	777. 60
Horses	900. 00
Horseshoeing	695. 13
Laundrying	1, 066. 61
Repairs to patrol wagons and ambulances	835. 80
Gas	2, 109. 60
Revolvers, repairs to same, and ammunition.....	324. 40
Equipments, and repairs to same	297. 85
Harness, and repairs to same	295. 79
Stationery.....	685. 84
Printing and binding	562. 13
Disinfectants and insecticide.....	236. 63
Photographing	90. 00
Telegrams	128. 83
Telephone messages.....	43. 30

Ice	188.05
Newspapers	30.38
Hauling of ashes	82.25
Rental of post-office box	12.00
Hardware	173.95
Keeping burglar alarm in operation	40.00
Rental of gas-saving appliance	72.00
Dues to National Bureau of Identification	100.00
Prevention and detection of crime	1,441.20

The balance of this fund was expended in small amounts for miscellaneous articles.

CONVEYING PRISONERS.

The detective bureau has property recovered to secure, or prisoners and witnesses to transfer from headquarters to other places, and to make prompt and rapid conveyance of the same, the transportation facilities, which it is now necessary to hire, should be owned by the department. A patrol wagon might be called from its legitimate use at a station, but this would impair the precinct work and give rise to proper criticism from citizens in front of whose premises such a conveyance might be stopped. Therefore, to attain the object in view, it is proposed that a light wagon, horse, harness, and driver be secured for such purposes. This I have included in my estimate, and it is to be hoped that those who provide for such contingencies may appreciate the wisdom of the recommendation and make such provision.

CASES OF ARREST.

The number of arrests made in a community should not be accepted as indicative of the disorder and crime committed therein. In the District of Columbia it has long been the practice in gathering and reporting upon statistics of arrests to count the number of cases, although there may have been several against one individual. For instance, a man may be charged with being drunk and disorderly, which would make one case; and also with profanity, which would make a second case, although but one arrest is made. A man may be arrested ten times a year as an habitual drunkard and ten separate and distinct cases will go down upon the record under the caption "habitual drunkenness." It therefore follows that the number of arrests given in this report does not mean that that many persons have been arrested, but that so many violations of the District ordinances and statutes relating to the District have been brought to the attention of the courts or dismissed by the police, as the circumstances justified.

With this explanation an investigation of the statistics of arrest shows that during the last fiscal year the police chronicled 25,237 cases (an increase over the preceding year of 2,378), 11,734 being white and 13,503 colored. Percentage of whites, 46.4; colored, 53.6. Of the total cases of arrest 61.2 per cent resulted in convictions and 38.8 per cent in acquittals. Of the total number 4,098 were made in the central, or first, precinct.

As to ages, 503 were white and 1,274 colored under 16; 1,461 white and 3,319 colored under 21; 9,770 white and 8,910 colored over 21 years of age.

According to the last police census the largest population in any one precinct was in the eighth, where 2,313 cases of arrest were made, whereas in the first precinct, with a population of 12,851 persons, 4,098, or the greatest number of arrests, occurred.

The second largest number of cases, 3,566, were made in the fourth

precinct, where there is a population of 33,193, which plainly indicates that it does not necessarily follow that the police make the maximum number of arrests in the precinct which has the largest population; but, on the other hand, the excessive work falls where exist the greatest activity and best facilities for provoking disorder.

As to the calling of those arrested, and as given by the prisoners, 1,898 were servants, 1,349 had no calling, clerks came next with 1,028, and drivers occupied the fourth place, having 992 cases charged against them.

Natives of the United States constituted 10,302 cases of the whites and 13,466 of colored; 503 stated they were natives of Ireland, 290 of Germany, and 204 of Italy.

Of those arrested, 21,821 were able to read and write and 3,416 were unable to do so; while 14,449 were single and 7,440 stated they were married.

The table herewith presented shows the disposition of the persons arrested; that is, those that were sent to jail and workhouse, who paid fines, and where charges were dismissed or a nolle prosequi entered.

The most important feature in the police service, next to that of making arrests of those guilty of crime, is the recovery of property. The estimated losses during the year past reached the sum of \$74,414.61 of stolen property and \$5,386.50 reported lost or mislaid, while the estimated value of the property recovered was \$36,787.74, or nearly one-half.

CRIME.

During the year 1897 there were 10 cases of murder, while the past year the total reached 15 (5 of which were charged to white persons and 10 to colored), an increase of 5 over the preceding year. The District does not stand alone in this respect, crime of this character prevailing throughout the land in all large cities. This increase in crime can in a large measure be attributed to the hard times, which prompted robbery and murder; to drink, the result of despondency, and to the perfect abandon which follows the individual crazed by the condition of the times. This reasoning may not appear plausible to the average writer, but it is the same that has been advanced everywhere by police authorities. In the order of recent years human life has been taken as follows:

Year.	Number of murders.	Year.	Number of murders.
1884.....	9	1892.....	11
1885.....	9	1893.....	11
1886.....	15	1894.....	10
1887.....	13	1895.....	11
1888.....	15	1896.....	8
1889.....	17	1897.....	10
1890.....	13	1898.....	15
1891.....	7		

Although the figures for the past year seem formidable, they do not reach the maximum of the years named, 17 cases of murder being charged in the year 1889.

Before proceeding further it might be consistent to take up crimes against property. During the year there were 273 cases of house-breaking in the night-time reported to the police, 153 arrests being made for that offense, as against 129 arrests for the previous year.

Thirty-four cases of housebreaking in the daytime were reported, 41 arrests being made upon this charge. In other words, 7 more persons were apprehended by the police on this specific charge than were reported to the police by citizens and others. During the year 1897 there were 33 such cases noted on the record of arrests.

Three hundred and seventy-three cases of grand larceny were reported during the year, 138 arrests being made; while in 1897, 174 arrests were made, a falling off of 36.

Petit larceny always has and always will prevail largely in this jurisdiction. During the past year 2,673 cases of first offense petit larceny were reported to the department, and 1,625 arrests followed; while the preceding year 1,346 arrests were made, showing greater more activity on the part of the authorities. Of those arrested during the past year upon this charge, 1,045 were convicted, while 842 shared the same fate the year before, a showing largely to the credit of the men engaged in the work.

Larceny from the person is a separate offense in the District of Columbia, and during the year 203 of such offenses were reported, 106 arrests being made, as against 71 arrests the year preceding. These figures speak favorably for the efficiency of the service.

Highway robbery complaints were made in 20 instances, 10 arrests being made during the fiscal year, while but 6 were recorded the year preceding.

In 1897, 23 cases of embezzlement were made against parties by the police, while during the past year 28 cases of conviction followed 56 arrests for this offense, of which 60 complaints were made. This character of crime has increased year by year with the stringency of the times, and the offense is one which requires most active and intelligent work to secure conviction.

False pretenses is a kindred crime and increases correspondingly with the difficulties which encompass the individual who earns an honest livelihood. Fifty-five such cases were entered upon the books and 85 arrests were made under the law during the year; while during the preceding year 101 arrests were made, of which 67 were sustained by the court.

The foregoing constitute the principal offenses against the law in this community, and while it can be said that there is an improvement in the situation, it is maintained that those engaged in the prevention and detection of crime here have accomplished a result which will compare favorably with that of any other section in this country. The fact should not be lost sight of, as a reference, that in the city of St. Louis alone 22 murderers were recently published as at large, having escaped during a period of two and one-half years; while in the city of Memphis 9 murderers are now being sought for by the authorities. A similar comparison might be made with all the large cities in the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

This is not given as an excuse for the failure of this department to apprehend those who have escaped justice, but as an evidence of the fact that its members are earnestly working to secure the ends for which the force is maintained. The public should understand that when the department fails to apprehend a criminal no one feels it more than those charged with the duty of arrest. It is looked upon as a loss just as much as a merchant would feel the loss of his goods through his inability to obtain payment for the same.

The disposition of the outside world is to find fault and criticise those charged with the important duty of arresting offenders against

the laws, but if the details of the work were more fully understood that ready disposition to condemn would be changed, in a measure at least. The officers give their time by night and by day, losing their rest and meals in order to ferret out and follow up clues they may obtain and which they hope may realize for them a successful termination of the case. Police officers and detectives are but human, and are supposed to be intelligent and energetic in their special line of work. They are expected to apply their skill as would a physician, but not always do they attain that success for which they strive.

During the year 2 cases of abortion were reported, for which arrests were made and convictions obtained in the police court.

There were 258 cases of affray held, as against 260 for the year before.

Fourteen cases of adultery were sustained in the courts, 34 arrests having been made, the major portion of which were compromised by the parties being united in marriage. There were 12 such convictions during the year 1897.

The most difficult of all cases to make before the proper tribunal is that of arson, yet during the year 1898 there were 4 convictions under this charge and 3 the year before.

Assault was the charge in 1,544 cases where arrests were made, 907 of which were sustained in court, an increase of 77 over the prior year.

Assault with intent to kill numbered 89 cases of arrest, 66 resulting in convictions, while there were 61 during 1897.

In 10 cases where parties were charged with assaulting officers the court found the parties guilty, a decrease of 18 as compared with the preceding year.

Attempts at rape resulted in 9 cases being taken by the police to the courts, 6 of which were held. There were 2 convictions on a similar charge in 1897.

Much more attention has been given the dumb animal during the past twelve months, resulting in 438 convictions out of 493 arrests, 80 more fines being imposed during the year than for the year before.

Although a stringent law exists against carrying concealed weapons, and active efforts have been made by the courts for several years to prevent this offense, there is no apparent diminution in the violations, as shown by the fact that during the last year 200 convictions were secured on this charge, while in the previous year there were 183.

There were 674 more cases of disorderly conduct held by the court during the year 1898 than there were in 1897.

Fast driving has always been a matter of interest to the residents of the city, and the advocates of a stringent enforcement of this law will be pleased to note that there were 106 convictions for this offense during the year, or five more than for the previous year.

In 1897, 9 convictions followed the arrests upon the charge of fornication, while in 1898 there were 57 such convictions.

The habitual drunkard is a factor in police circles. Cases of this character where convictions were obtained numbered 74 during the year, while for the twelve months preceding but 35 cases were made and convictions had.

Intoxication is not a violation of law in the District of Columbia, but the police exercise the right, under the law, to arrest upon this charge and hold for safe keeping such persons as are unable to care for themselves by reason of overindulgence in drink. During the year 3,128 cases were entered upon the station-house books, while in the year preceding there were 2,798.

Intoxication and disorderly, a branch of the former offense, caused

979 arrests, 923 of these being held by the court. In 1897, 862 convictions were had.

To bear out the theory of the superintendent that the hard times and other like causes promote diseased minds, the statistics show that the courts held upon the charge of insanity in 115 cases during the year just closed, while the year before there were but 74 held upon a like charge.

Fifty-four convictions were had for keeping disorderly houses, while the year before 26 convictions were obtained.

Twenty-one cases were held upon the charge of maintaining a bawdy house, while there were 12 the prior year.

Forty cases out of 51 arrests for conducting gambling houses or tables were sustained by the court, while for the year previous 23 were held.

Unlicensed bars received the attention of the police in 55 cases where the courts upheld the officers, 42 being held the year before.

Eleven open bars were discovered on Sunday, in which the proprietors suffered the penalty of the law, but 3 such cases were made during the preceding twelve months.

It might be added in this connection that the increases noted in the minor offenses referred to above may be accounted for in a large measure by the fact that the city has been a stamping ground for a large floating population, connected with the Army, incident to the war with Spain. All of the cases of violations noted should not be charged to the residents of the District of Columbia.

In 1898 there were 8 convictions for perjury, and the same number during 1897.

In 1898 the penalty of the law was meted out to 1,081 persons for profanity, while but 949 such persons had the penalty imposed upon them in 1897.

There was 1 conviction upon the charge of prize fighting.

Out of 1,088 arrests where the ground for the same was suspicion, 165 were rigidly disposed of by the court.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-eight vagrants were committed to the workhouse during 1898, as against 1,606 for the year 1897.

The game law was violated in 9 cases, according to the judgment of of the court.

In 53 cases the court held the building regulations were violated, or 25 more than for the year preceding.

I have already alluded to the presence of a large floating population in Washington for the last three months of this fiscal year, this population incident to Congress being in session, and to the war times. It could not be expected that the same good order would prevail during such times of excitement as would follow if things were pursuing their normal condition; and I trust that the student of criminal statistics will bear in mind this fact when attention and study is given to these figures. The whole recital evidences a proper action and intelligent attention to duty on the part of the police of this district.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.

It might not be out of place to invite your attention to the enormous incidental duties incumbent upon the members of the force. They are many and varied, and as given below will show that a vast amount of labor is necessary in order to comply strictly with the same.

The various rules prescribe that he shall prevent crime, constantly patrol his beat, make arrests when necessary, give signal alarms from

the boxes, preserve his revolver and baton in good condition, keep a memorandum of all events and incidents, be conversant with disorderly houses, examine doors and windows, familiarize himself with the books at the stations, regulate hacks, carriages, and bicycles, have a knowledge of persons with whom he comes in contact, report gambling houses, look into all matters of a sanitary nature, pay attention to his uniform, be polite to everybody, use force when necessary, be always on duty, report all defective sidewalks, pavements, broken lamps, and sewers, serve warrants, summons witnesses, meet every application for information promptly, accept no gifts, fees, or emoluments without permission, promptly report on and off duty, refrain from the use of liquor, purchase his own uniform, enforce the police regulations, ordinances, and laws relating to the District of Columbia, know when to make an arrest legally, and many kindred matters which make him at once, if in every way familiar with his duties, a lawyer, judge, and jury. His employment places him in a school where constant study and observation are required in order that he may attain that familiarity and knowledge which make a man above the average citizen in intelligence.

LIGHT IN DARK PLACES.

It is respectfully urged that electric lights be placed in all dark places to aid the police in the detection and prevention of crime. It has long since been proved that this system of lighting should be adopted for the alleyways of the city. A well-lighted area, alley, or street at once affords the police officer a ready inspection of all premises contiguous thereto. There are many places in the District of Columbia which should receive attention in this respect, and the superintendent submits herewith a list prepared by the lieutenants of the several precincts for the consideration of the Commissioners. The same might be said of some of the parks and reservations which do not come under the supervision of the Commissioners, but it might not be out of place to invite the attention of those having them in charge to the fact that a generally well lighted system is wanted within the entire city limits.

NEW PATROL BOXES.

The electrical engineer of the District has included in his estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, a recommendation for an appropriation to place new patrol boxes, as follows:

First precinct.....	5
Second precinct.....	5
Third precinct.....	6
Fourth precinct.....	2
Fifth precinct.....	2
Seventh precinct.....	10
Eighth precinct.....	4
Ninth precinct.....	6

This recommendation is made on the reports of the police, and it is respectfully urged that allowance be made for them.

BICYCLE REGISTRATION.

Experience has shown that the time is ripe for the registration of the name, number, and kind of bicycle in the District, together with the name of the owner for which a small fee should be charged.

This suggestion, if carried into effect, would not only result in accumulating revenue, but would materially aid the police in recovering such machines when stolen. A great many bicycle lamps are included in the losses enumerated at headquarters during the year, and generally this accessory to a well-equipped machine can not be identified, owing to the fact that it is similar to hundreds of others of the same make. With lamps numbered and registered, together with the bicycle, such property, instead of remaining unclaimed, when recovered, would be easily distinguished by the owner, and such a course would aid in the discovery of the same after it has been lost.

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION.

The subject of vehicles has long been one for discussion in this community, and, as an aid to the police in the suppression of reckless and fast driving, it is respectfully urged that all persons owning business vehicles in the District of Columbia should have conspicuously displayed on the side thereof their names and location of places of business. This to better enable police officers in the discharge of their duties to discover and apprehend drivers when they escape after having been a party to an accident or violation of law.

SALE OF SUNDAY BEER.

The best interests of society demand the renewal of the recommendation of the late Superintendent that Congress be petitioned to make such amendment to the existing excise laws as will prevent the sale of beer, in any quantity, by brewers or manufacturers on Sundays. Much of the intoxication and disorder which prevail in certain sections of the city on the days of rest can be attributed to the practice of young men and boys purchasing kegs of beer from brewers, conveying them to out-of-the-way places, and there excessively partaking of it. Legislation on this subject is necessary to further preserve peace and order in the District of Columbia.

LIQUOR BUSINESS ON BUSINESS STREETS.

As to the granting of wholesale liquor licenses to persons engaged in such business in residence localities, in the opinion of the Superintendent, the recommendation of his predecessor that the same be limited to business streets should prevail. Much annoyance and disorder are caused by the sale of liquor being permitted in respectable residence neighborhoods.

YOUNG AMERICA.

The small boy in all large cities has long since become not only a subject of much complaint, but he has frequently fallen into the hands of the police, to his own disgust and to the annoyance and embarrassment of anxious parents. The continued encroachment upon the privileges formerly enjoyed by him has had much to do with his early downfall. Driven from pillar to post, defeated in his attempts to play ball on vacant lots or in the streets, to swim in the river along the city front, or to participate in any amusement which occasions exuberation, described in complaints as "unusual noise," compels him to seek seclusion, where he finds more dangerous sport to occupy his leisure time.

This condition of affairs is a forcible argument for a playground

where he may enjoy freedom and open air. It is to be hoped that when it is necessary to arrest, upon these minor charges, the urchin who patronizes the street and vacant lot, such arrangements may be provided at the several station houses that his incarceration in a cell can be avoided, and yet his detention secured until the penalty of the law is enforced. The confining of a small boy in a cell for a first offense leaves a lasting impression on his mind, which may eventually lead to an unfortunate career. If the amount estimated for repairs to stations be appropriated, rooms of detention may be provided; and this presentation is submitted as a further argument in support of request for an increased appropriation for such purposes.

POLICY AND LOTTERY.

For the past two years strenuous efforts have been made to enforce the policy-lottery law, by the detailing of an efficient member of the force to the exclusive work of arresting persons found violating the same. The officer detailed for this purpose has reported directly to the Superintendent, and the results accomplished by him have been such as to warrant a continuance of the assignment. The practices indulged in by policy promoters and dealers have much to do with depriving the poor of their scanty earnings. Irresponsible concerns, without financial backing, and with a disposition to cheat and obtain money under false pretenses, have existed on the Virginia shores, but through the energy displayed by the police officer engaged in the pursuit of the parties, the violations of the law have materially decreased, and all that is now required to keep these offenses at a minimum is continued action on the part of the judges of the Police Court in imposing the full penalty of the law where guilt is established.

GAME AND FISH LAWS.

Before the adjournment of the last Congress, a law for the preservation of fish in the Potomac River and its tributaries in the District of Columbia was enacted. It embodies the several laws heretofore passed, and in its details corrects many of the imperfections which existed in prior acts. The Potomac fisheries are known throughout the world, and it is but proper that the food fishes which find in the waters within the District of Columbia a refuge and spawning ground should receive that attention and protection the new law provides, and for which the United States Fish Commission and others interested in the subject have endeavored for years to secure. The courts have shown a willingness and readiness to do justice to all concerned, and violators of the law have been so severely punished that others will be deterred from molesting young fish in and out of season.

A game law, having for its object the protection of birds and game in the District of Columbia, and the prevention of the sale in this market of game when out of season in other localities, is now pending before Congress, and it is to be hoped that it will receive such indorsement as will secure its passage at an early date.

APPOINTEES.

Appointments to the police force during the past year have been made to the number of 56, the selections being made under the established rule requiring a physical examination and a subsequent mental examination, had under the supervision of the United States Civil

Service Commission. The physical examinations have been conducted under the same rigid requirements as in former years, while the civil-service examinations, though simple, have been regarded as sufficient to test a man's ability to learn the rules and regulations, show his familiarity with District localities, and test his powers of discretion.

Experience has demonstrated that the best men for police service, mental and physical qualifications equal, are those who have been under discipline. It has followed that where men have seen some prior service, the training causes them to readily conform to the rules of the department, and in a measure does away with a certain laxity which otherwise would prevail. It is quite reasonable to expect that the man who has been used to outdoor service and strict requirements in business is better adapted to a continuance of such habits than a man whose labors have been of a clerical and sedentary character.

Withal, the civil-service test has proven a most excellent one in either case.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

It is unreasonable to expect that men newly appointed on the force or those who have served but a short time should become familiar with every qualification required of a policeman unless they have had some further instruction than that which comes from experience alone. The superintendent has inaugurated a practice of instructing an appointee upon his assumption of his duties, to the end that, if the same is remembered and heeded in a measure, it will tend to make his probationary period much shorter and less difficult than otherwise. But advice at the start, when the newly made private is under more or less excitement, is sometimes not as far-reaching as that which is given later on, after a member has had time to reflect.

This prompts the suggestion that it would be wise, and at the same time inexpensive, did the force consist of sufficient numbers to justify the establishment of a school of instruction, where members might be informed as to their duties under various conditions, where hypothetical cases might be cited, and those present required to state what their action would be under various circumstances. Familiarity with the manual, with the police regulations, with the laws and other matters might thus be secured, and such a course could not but accomplish excellent results. Where one must learn by hard knocks and contact, it becomes a slow process of education. On the other hand, when matters are once made clear to those of ordinary intelligence, but a short time is necessary to equip them so that they will be able to deal with the most delicate problems in an officer-like manner. Aside from the learning thus to be acquired, such a school would no doubt prove interesting to all concerned.

USE OF THE REVOLVER.

So long as the revolver is continued in use by the Metropolitan Police Officer, danger from its improper use will be better guarded against if proper practice is had as to the manner of handling and using it. He may know the make and mechanical complications of a weapon, but it is quite another thing to be able to draw, aim, and fire it. Just when to use a weapon is only determined by exercise and study. It is therefore deemed important that a revolver range in one of the military armories be procured, or that one be established, where the police may not only be drilled in the handling of a revolver, but also in firing. A safeguard is at once thrown around the weapon, which is intended for self-defense.

DRILL.

Military drill is necessary to such extent as will secure unison on the part of the force in action at any time, and to enable it to make a proper presentation at least once a year to its superiors and the public—to its superiors, that they may be convinced as to the success of their efforts in behalf of the organization; to the people, that they may see and realize to some extent the character and personnel of the force under whose protection they place themselves and their property. Aside from these reasons, the department feels an individual and collective pride in proving that the organization is among the foremost in the country. However, the drill is of minor importance to the suppression and detection of crime. That the force should succeed in the latter respect is of the first importance.

Accepting the drill, then, as a side issue, in the mind of the Superintendent there is another matter which should be given consideration and be carried into effect so soon as circumstances will warrant—that is, proper and well-defined gymnastic exercises. It is essential that the members of the force should use the Indian clubs, dumb-bells, rings, and punching bags, and to learn the catches in wrestling. Experience in this line more than anything else conduces to the perfect equipment of the physical condition of the subject, and better enables him to be prepared for any emergency where mental composure and physical demonstration are necessary.

In this connection well-equipped bath houses should be utilized by those who patronize the gymnasium.

VACANT LOTS.

It is opportune to renew the suggestion that the owners or agents of vacant lots in the city of Washington will be required to keep them clear of weeds. Not only does growth of this kind breed disease, but it affords a hiding place for violators of the laws. Another argument for the destruction of such wild growth is, it would tend to improve the appearance of a city where so much pride is taken in its green reservations.

CENTRAL TELEPHONE BUREAU.

The central telephone bureau, located in detective headquarters about a year ago, has proven a most successful adjunct. The last Congress appropriated for the employment of three operators, who receive and send all telephone messages pertaining to police business, keep records of the same, and give news to the press.

The centralization and privacy of this business not only facilitates the transaction of the entire work of the department, but it has proven of inestimable benefit to the public.

STREET RAILWAYS.

No city in the world can to-day boast of better street-railway facilities than those which exist in the District of Columbia. Operated by the latest modern appliances, they not only provide the residents of the city with rapid means of going from and returning to their homes, but they have done much to improve the suburban portions of the District. The outlying districts have built up rapidly and improved in every way since the electric motor was adopted.

It is proper that these lines should take every precaution in the matter of securing persons against accident. Ample police protection is given at all crossings, where twenty authorized police agents look after the interests of both the railway companies and the public; but, to insure further protection, a side guard should be required on all summer cars, thereby preventing passengers from alighting on inside tracks at points of transfer.

The crossings where special policemen are located at present are as follows:

Seventh street and Florida avenue NW.; Seventh and F streets NW.; Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.; Ninth and F streets NW.; Ninth and K streets NW.; Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.; Eleventh and F streets NW.; Fourteenth and U streets NW.; Fourteenth street and New York avenue NW.; Fourteenth and H streets NW.; Fifteenth street and New York avenue NW.

THE DETECTIVE SERVICE.

The work of the Detective Bureau has for years compared favorably with that of other large cities in this country. There has never been a question as to its ability to deal with local criminals, escapes being few and losses small. Depredations have occasionally been committed by professional thieves and housebreakers who came from other sections, but in dealing with them even the force has had success. That there is room for improvement in this branch of the service, however, has been suggested in the explanation of the estimates included herewith.

It is the opinion of the Superintendent that excellent results will follow if the honorable Commissioners should amend the rules governing appointments to the force so as to permit of the selection of one, if not two, men for duty in connection with this Bureau who had proved themselves honest and expert in their calling, although they may not be at the time of their appointment bona fide residents of the District of Columbia. An experience of nearly sixteen years in preparing and consummating arrangements for the detection and prevention of crime during inaugurations and other great gatherings in this city has prompted this suggestion.

BATHING BEACH AND WORKHOUSE DETAILS.

It has been customary to detail an officer to the bathing beach, situated on the east bank of the Potomac, in the southwestern part of the city. This beach is naturally adapted to the purposes for which it is used, and has proved a most admirable place for recreation, as well as school of instruction to the young. During the warm season, men, women, and boys, at stated intervals, have access to the water, and not only learn to swim, but find means to stimulate health and vigor. The beach has its bath houses and properties, which require watching, and it is necessary that good order should be maintained by one in authority at a place where the young predominate in such numbers and give vent to the various proclivities which are characteristic of the American youth.

Those having charge of this beach have employed life guards, who look after the welfare of those who patronize the place, and it seems to me unnecessary that the officer detailed at the place should go into service in the water, where he is unknown to the majority, while there is so much on shore which demands his attention. I think that the

member of the force detailed at this work should on all occasions be attired in the uniform which belongs to the position, and wear the emblem which shows his authority.

The detailing of a man to the beach is regarded as in the public interests.

There are other details, however, when we consider the limited number of privates composing the force, which should be abolished so soon as the Commissioners are able to substitute suitable officials in their stead. At the Washington asylum or workhouse there are five men assigned to watch prisoners. This arrangement is in a measure detrimental to the welfare of the community, in this: that it takes from the street patrol a number of men who can not be spared without detriment to the department. The same rule applies to the police court, where five men have been detailed to perform duties which properly belong to bailiffs.

It is respectfully urged that this condition of affairs should be remedied and Congress asked to appropriate for watchmen and bailiffs, so that the police who are now detailed for such purposes may be assigned to their legitimate functions.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

For some years it has been the practice to detail an officer from the force in connection with the enforcement of the humane law, and he has, among other duties, looked after children who were without homes or were being reared under baneful influences. A recent investigation, however, raised a question as to the legality of the acts of such a representative, and it was deemed expedient to withdraw the officer thus detailed and leave the work entirely to the agents of the Board of Children's Guardians, who by law are empowered to make disposition of such cases as have been referred to.

This does not detract from the work accomplished by the department during such period.

OBITUARY.

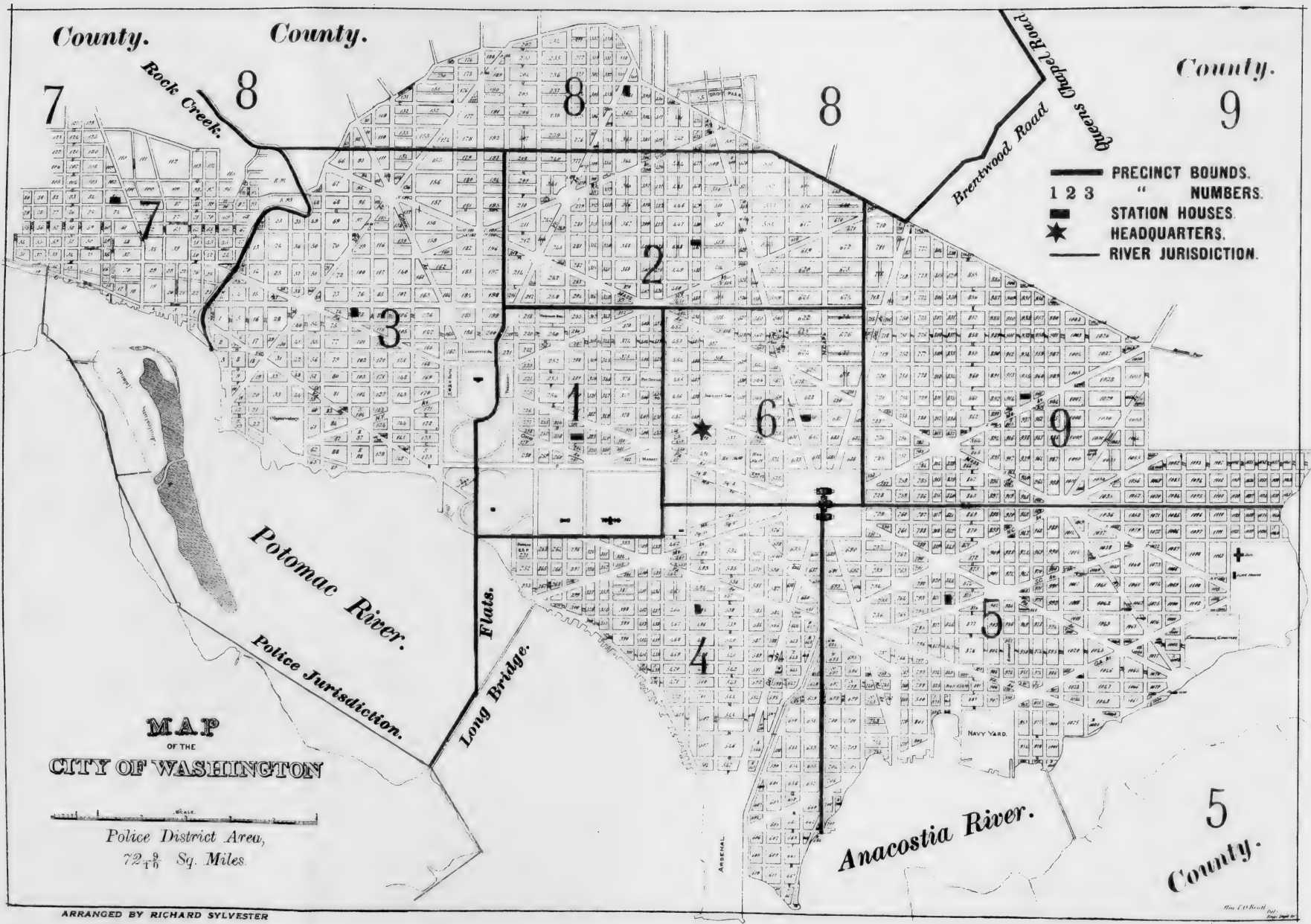
Shortly after the close of the fiscal year the members of this department were called upon to give expression to their sorrow at the loss of their chief. For twelve long years they had been directed, advised, and befriended by one they had learned to love—one who directed and controlled them in a manner so devoid of harshness as to endear him to them, one and all, to the extent that years will not efface the memory of his fairness, kindness, justness, and accomplishments.

Maj. William G. Moore, superintendent of the department, died on the 12th day of July, 1898, after a brief illness, which only developed alarming symptoms a few days before his death. This made his taking off a shock and surprise to all. He occupied the position which he held at the time of his demise longer than any predecessor, and he lived to see the force grow from a mere handful of men to a well-organized body, which will compare in efficiency and appearance with any in this country. He was proud of the force which he supervised, and only relinquished that pride when the grim monster, death, relieved him of his suffering.

Out of respect to his memory the following appropriate resolutions were adopted and engrossed and made a part of the records of the department:

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us Maj. William G. Moore, superintendent of the police department of the District of Columbia:

Be it resolved, That in his taking away the officers, privates, and employees of this



County.

County.

County.

7

8

8

8

9

Rock Creek.

Brentwood Road
Queens Chapel Road

PRECINCT BOUNDS.
" NUMBERS.
STATION HOUSES.
★ HEADQUARTERS.
— RIVER JURISDICTION.

Potomac River.
Police Jurisdiction.

Flats.
Long Bridge.

Anacostia River.

5
County.

MAP
OF THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON

Police District Area,
72 1/2 Sq. Miles

ARRANGED BY RICHARD SYLVESTER

department have lost an able and vigorous superior, a kind and generous adviser, and a beloved and respected friend; and,

Be it resolved, That, as a further evidence of our bereavement, the officers and members of the force will wear the usual badge of mourning, and that the flags of the department be placed at half-mast for a period of thirty days.

Be it resolved, That the sympathy of the officers, privates, and employees be conveyed to the bereaved family of the deceased in this hour of their affliction; and, that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and placed in their keeping.

During the fiscal year just closed the major and superintendent was called upon to announce in general orders the deaths of the following members of the force:

Name.	Date of appointment.	Date of death.
John N. Salkeld.....	June 1, 1878	July 31, 1897
George W. Blandford	Jan. 12, 1871	Aug. 23, 1897
Thomas Britt.....	Dec. 20, 1861	Sept. 5, 1897
R. P. McDaniel	Jan. 7, 1894	Feb. 1, 1898
W. J. Settright.....	July 1, 1889	Feb. 13, 1898
John D. Sutton	Aug. 14, 1883	Mar. 30, 1898

In concluding this report, I am reminded that included as a part of it will be found the report of the chief clerk, which gives a summary of the property operations of the department and of the many and varied duties pertaining to the clerical work; the report of the police surgeons, which shows that they have been constantly and closely employed in examining applicants, attending sick and disabled officers and prisoners; the report of the harbor master, which shows a close attention to the duty assigned him, he having a small police detail, with which he patrols the river front of the District of Columbia, and where he enforces the fish, game, and gambling laws, as well as the regulations pertaining to the government of vessels coming in and going from this port; the report of the hack inspector, which is full of interesting statistics relating to his line of service; and of the sanitary officer, who is charged with the transporting of all paupers liable to become a charge upon the District, the care of the sick and the disposition of the insane, being brought into close contact with the dependent classes. This officer renews the oft-made recommendation that an inebriate asylum be established in this District, a proposition which is heartily indorsed by the superintendent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICH'D SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1898.

SIR: During the past fiscal year the work in the office of the chief (also property) clerk of the police department showed a material increase over previous years, but the varied and important duties were performed in accordance with the laws and regulations and in such a manner as to comply with public requirements.

PROPERTY REPORT.

The estimated value of the lost, stolen, and abandoned property turned into this office by the police, together with the disposition of the same, will be found in the following statement:

1897.	
July	\$2,497.98
August	2,874.35
September	11,201.30
October	2,630.23
November	2,469.33
December	2,473.98
1898.	
January	2,849.77
February	2,135.66
March	2,262.14
April	2,545.00
May	7,921.88
June	4,209.37
Total	46,070.99
Delivered to owners by order of the court or upon proof of ownership	\$39,688.78
Delivered to claimants on bond	3,484.50
Sold	181.63
	<hr/> 43,354.91
Estimated value of remainder	2,716.08

In 1897 the value of the property so received was \$32,199.98, or \$13,871.01 less than in 1898.

BICYCLES.

The number of lost, stolen, and abandoned bicycles recovered by the police increases each year. During 1896 there were 117 of such, 183 in 1897, while in 1898 (when 288 were reported as lost or stolen) there were 254, as will be seen by the following list:

American	1	Crawford	2
Adlake	3	Cooper	1
Aniston	2	Cleveland	5
Alki	2	Czar	1
Bellis	3	Duchess	1
Brighton	1	Derby	1
Belmont	4	Defender	1
Champion	1	Diamond	2
Columbia	11	Dayton	1
Crescent	8	Defiance	1
Capitol	2	Douglass	1
Credenda	2	Eclipse	11

Essex	1	Psycho	1
Envoy	2	Pierce	1
Eldridge	1	Peerless	1
Elmore	1	Premier	1
Fowler	10	Pathlight	1
Fleetwing	1	Potomac	1
Favorite	1	Phoenix	1
F. F. V	1	Queen City	1
Glendron	1	Red Jacket	1
Globe Trotter	1	Ranger	1
Girard	1	Racycle	1
Hartford	3	Rambler	10
Humber	1	Stearns	1
Hawthorne	1	Spartacus	3
Hunter	1	Senator	1
Iroquois	4	Shelby Ideal	3
Ideal	2	Springfield	1
Iver Johnson	2	Sterling	7
Jefferson	1	Syracuse	1
King's Special	1	Sentinel	1
Keating	1	Stockton	1
Keystone	6	Thistle	1
King of Road	1	Tappan	2
Liberty	3	Tribune	1
Lovell	3	Tourist	1
Lyndhurst	2	Unknown	36
Lenope	1	U. S. Bicycle	2
Monarch	1	Union	2
Marvel	2	Vitello	1
McCune	3	Victor	10
Majestic	1	Viking	3
Model	1	White Flyer	2
National	2	Warwick	4
Niagara	2	Waverly	1
Northern	1	Wilhelm	5
Niantic	1	Wolf	1
Outing	1	Zenda	3
Overland	1		
Orient	1		
		Total	254

Many of these bicycles are not claimed for weeks or are held as evidence in cases pending before the courts. Trunks, furniture, baby carriages, etc., also accumulate rapidly, and in such bulk as to absolutely prevent the proper storage of the articles of value I am required by law to care for. I fear this condition of affairs will lead to complaint from citizens by reason of their property being broken or defaced while in my charge.

Financial statement.

1897.
June 30. To balance \$85.00

1898.
June 30. Fines imposed 508.75
 Rewards 429.50
 Lost time by officers 7.83
 Donations 120.00
 Property sale 299.35
 Balance excursion fund 16.28
 Total 1,466.71

1898.
June 30. Balance deposited 80.00
 Fines deposited 418.75
 Lost time deposited 7.83
 Donations deposited 120.00
 Property sale deposited 299.35
 Total 925.93
 On hand, balance excursion fund 16.28
 Total 942.21

140 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1898.

June 30. Rewards to officers	\$429. 50
Balance fines due	25. 00
Fines remitted	45. 00
Fine of 1897 remitted	5. 00
Amount not collected, because of officer's removal	20. 00
Total	524. 50

Date and amount of deposits.

August 13, 1897	\$50. 25	May 11, 1898	\$37. 50
September 14, 1897	55. 00	June 18, 1898	35. 00
October 18, 1897	47. 90	July 6, 1898	25. 00
November 10, 1897	61. 00		
December 13, 1897	25. 00		506. 58
January 14, 1898	25. 00	Cash on hand, excursion fund ...	16. 28
February 19, 1898	35. 00		
March 7, 1898	59. 93		522. 86
April 12, 1898	50. 00		

Police insurance.

Deceased.	Beneficiary.	Date.	Amount.
Charles W. O'Neill	Martha E. O'Neill	July 10, 1897	\$635
Joseph Cook	Mary J. N. Cook	July 17, 1897	613
Jefferson D. Rodgers	Estelle Rodgers	Aug. 24, 1897	617
George W. Blandford	Laura V. Blandford	Oct. 16, 1897	630
John N. Salkeld	Eugene W. Salkeld	Oct. 22, 1897	630
Thomas Britt	Elizabeth A. Britt	Nov. 13, 1897	629
John McL. Buil	Mary E. Noland	Apr. 6, 1898	630
Richard P. McDaniel	Wm. E. McDaniel	May 6, 1898	631
John D. Sutton	Mary DeS. Sutton	June 4, 1898	629
James M. Edwards	Mrs. J. M. Edwards	June 11, 1898	625
Total			6, 269

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. KEMP,
Chief (also Property) Clerk Metropolitan Police.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF POLICE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the work of the surgeons to the Metropolitan Police Force for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Number of officers reported sick (cards issued) during year	864
Number of visits made to sick	2, 723
Number of office consultations	3, 334
Total consultations held	6, 057
Number of meetings for examinations of candidates for force	17
Number of candidates examined	381
Number accepted (39.63 per cent)	151
Number rejected (60.36 per cent)	230
Suspected cases of insanity examined at station houses	80
Committed to asylum	46
Declared sane, sent to Washington Asylum, or given into custody of friends ..	34

The lessened number of sick cards issued and of visits made, in spite of an increased force, may be justly claimed to be the result of prompt response to calls and the gradual disappearance of malingerers.

The work entailed in making these calls is greater than the bare statement would show, as by far more than the average are night calls.

The percentage of accepted candidates during the past year was larger than usual, owing to the fact that the total number examined included about fifty applicants who had been examined and accepted but little more than a year previous to this second examination.

The examination of the supposed insane made necessary 176 visits to the station houses and 92 responses to the marshal's summons.

These investigations into the mental condition of persons confined in the various station houses are by far the most responsible and trying duties of the police surgeons. The opportunities for observation are so limited, and the preceding histories of such cases are so frequently lacking, as to make necessary the greatest possible care, lest the sane be deprived of their liberty, or the safety of the community be jeopardized by the liberation of a dangerous lunatic.

The board can not too strongly urge the need of some place of detention where such cases (who are patients, not prisoners) may be safely and comfortably housed under careful medical supervision until their mental condition can be definitely determined.

Of other work included under the head of duties of surgeons to the police department, unfortunately no record has been kept, nor is it very practicable to do so. This work includes the inspection of station houses, medical and surgical services to prisoners, attendance as witnesses before trial and pensioning boards, and not infrequently as witnesses in court. The sum total of such work has, during the past year, formed no inconsiderable part of the work of the surgeons, especially in the matter of the time consumed in its performance.

Very respectfully,

CLIFTON MAYFIELD,
Secretary.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY OFFICER.

SANITARY OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration my annual report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Cranks and demented persons continue to visit our city, endeavoring to have righted their imaginary wrongs. Twelve of such persons were returned whence they came during the year just closed.

TRANSPORTATION.

Tramps and impostors come here in large numbers seeking the aid intended only for the worthy destitute. It requires the utmost care to prevent the dispensing of such assistance to those who do not merit it.

During the fiscal year 1898, 935 persons were furnished with transportation to their homes, or on their way thereto, an increase of 15 persons over the fiscal year 1897. The amount expended for this purpose in 1898 was \$1,749.03. The number thus provided with transportation may be classified as follows: Males, 670; females, 265; white, 763; colored, 172; native born, 789; foreign born, 146.

The most distressing cases with which this office has to deal are the men from the oyster fields of the Chesapeake Bay and lower Potomac River. Forty-one of these oyster dredgers were provided with transportation during the year, being an increase of 11 over the preceding year.

Thirty-nine women who had been brought to this city by their husbands and here deserted, were furnished with transportation to their homes during the year. Many of them had to be sent a long distance. Eighty-two ex-soldiers and ex-sailors, who had come to this city in regard to their pension claims, and were without the means of returning to their homes, were sent on their way, an increase of 12 as compared with 1897. The records show an increase in the number of persons who came here seeking employment, and, having remained until their funds were exhausted, sought the aid of this office to return home; 238 of this class were assisted, while in 1897 the number was but 160, an increase of 78.

I again call attention to the very small appropriation for the transportation of destitute persons. The sum of \$3,300 was appropriated for the fiscal year 1898 for the transportation of paupers and prisoners. Of this sum \$1,700 was allotted for the transportation of paupers—a sum entirely inadequate, and I beg to renew my

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former recommendation that the sum of \$2,500 be appropriated for the transportation of paupers, and that it be separate and distinct from the appropriation for the transportation of prisoners.

HOSPITALS.

I am informed that in the near future a hospital will be opened in connection with the Georgetown University for the reception of such patients as this department may send. This will greatly facilitate providing for the sick or injured in the western part of the District.

During the year I have on several occasions had considerable difficulty in providing for the treatment of minor contagious diseases, but the long-felt want for the establishment of a hospital or wards for the treatment of this character of diseases I am informed will soon be consummated.

INSANITY.

There has been a decided increase in the number of persons admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane. During the year 1897, 201 insane persons were provided for, while for the year just closed 269 persons were properly tried by due process and committed to the Hospital for the Insane. The proceedings in these cases require sometimes from five to seven days; indeed, many times I have known a much longer period to exist between the filing of the papers and the trial of the case, which shows very clearly the necessity of providing some suitable place of detention for the alleged insane that come into the custody of this department. Thanks are due Dr. Godding, the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, for his prompt assistance in providing for the unfortunate insane that come into the hands of the police.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The number of calls for the ambulance continues to increase from year to year, and the good effect of this part of the police service is duly appreciated. Out of 3,048 calls for the ambulance, 247 were in cases where the ambulance was unnecessary and rendered no service. The exercise of care on the part of those making calls for the ambulances would often save time and inconvenience to this branch of the service. I respectfully renew my recommendation of last year that a new 1-horse ambulance be provided, to take the place of wagon numbered 4, which is not suitable for the purposes for which it is now used.

ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

There is a great and growing need for the establishment of an asylum for inebriates. More than the usual number of persons suitable for admission to an asylum of this character have been called to my attention in the past year, and I consider a hospital for the care of inebriates quite as necessary and humane as a hospital for the insane.

Respectfully,

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

J. A. FRANK,
Sanitary Officer, Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE HACK INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Vehicles licensed.....	445
Vehicles inspected.....	443
Vehicles rejected.....	53
Vehicles reinspected and passed.....	44
Licenses transferred.....	9
Articles left in vehicles reported and returned to owners by drivers.....	37
Articles reported lost by passengers and recovered.....	29
Cases tried at police court for violating hack laws.....	42

Cases tried for refusing to pay hack hire	32
Cases amicably adjusted	41
Hack stands in the city	30
Visits to the various stands	409
Cases for charging excessive rates	7

The decrease in the number of licenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as compared with the previous year, was due to the absence of unusual public demonstrations in the city during the year, the large number of the previous year being due to the inauguration of a President.

You will observe that the number of vehicles rejected during the year was greater than has been for a number of years past. This is owing to an operative law making it punishable for anyone to place upon the streets for hire any vehicle which is unsafe, unclean, or unsightly.

I find that the appearance of vehicles usually varies with the times, for during the last five years of financial depression in this country none felt its effects upon business more severely than the hackmen, as persons desirous of reducing their expenses in hard times will dispense with a luxurious hack ride rather than other things found more necessary for their welfare and existence.

The vehicles are, as a rule, in good condition, although there are a few of them which do not as yet come up to the standard that I would like to have them attain, but it is as I have stated in a former report, "That part regulates itself to a great extent, as the finest-appearing vehicles are always selected by patrons, and the owner quickly realizes the fact." It must be taken into consideration that public vehicles which are obliged to be out in all kinds of weather will soon lose their luster, and can not always be kept in as fine and polished a condition as private vehicles.

As is the case in any business, you will occasionally find a person who has been improperly treated, but, as is natural, unpleasant things are liable to occur in the very best regulated communities.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL A. GROFF,
Hack Inspector, District of Columbia.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE HARBOR MASTER.

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my tenth annual report, being for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898:

PATROL BOAT "VIGILANT" LOG.

1897.

- July 1. Recovered bicycle belonging to Capt. T. Fowkes.
6. Reported to Major Allen, engineer in charge of Potomac River improvements, that there was a dangerous snag in the river between two black buoys.
8. Took Mr. Averill, United States inspector, to inspect dangerous snag above referred to; also went to Buena Vista to enforce bathing law.
9. Mrs. Bridget Fitzgerald fell overboard from Sheriff's wharf, and would have been drowned had it not been for the prompt action of deck hand on harbor boat, who jumped overboard and rescued her.
10. Recovered body of Aaron Brunn, who was drowned near drawbridge, and sent it to Lee's undertaking establishment.
11. Recovered body of Jacob Buchanan, who was drowned at north end of Long Bridge, and sent it to the morgue.
24. Received message from headquarters that a man had been drowned at foot of South Capitol street. Boat was taken to that point at once, but body had been recovered. Crew sent it to the morgue in No. 4 patrol wagon.
25. Dragged several hours for bodies of two men drowned in Eastern Branch, but failed to locate them. Bodies were afterwards found by friends.
30. Received information that Patrick Carr, wanted for rape, was hiding on the flats. Crew spent some time searching for him, but without success.
31. Recovered body of Thomas Miles, drowned at Third street wharf, and sent it to the morgue.

144 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- Aug. 1. Dragged for body of Isaac Drew, who was drowned off Riley's wharf.
2. Crew, assisted by Privates Sanford, Romer, and Banagan, recovered body of Ashfield Crowe.
Reported to Major Allen that Superintendent Leach had called attention to fact that Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was dredging Rock Creek and dumping mud at dam and flushing it out in the river. Reported same to the Commissioners.
Superintendent Leach sent for harbor master to remove sunken scow from in front of company's wharf.
3. Received message from headquarters stating that a man had been drowned in Little River. Went to the scene immediately and found that body of John Harrington had been recovered by friends and sent to morgue in No. 7 patrol wagon.
4. Recovered body of Henry Ross, alias Barbour, who had been drowned off wreck of *Mary Washington*, and sent it to the morgue.
6. New harbor boat *Vigilant* inspected by Local Steamboat Inspectors White and Cooper.
7. Frederick Sheckels reported that some unknown person went aboard the *Bessie* between the hours of 8 and 12 p. m. on August 6 and carried away a double-barreled breech-loading gun.
9. Body of an unknown colored man was found floating in Johnson Brothers' dock and sent to morgue.
Sent William L. White, 27 years old, from River View, Maryland, to hospital in police ambulance.
10. Members of crew responded to distress call sounded by Capt. Thomas Minstead, of steamer *Mattano*, and placed William Anderson, Joseph Jones, and Annie Anderson under arrest.
11. Body of dead infant, which had been brought to office by some boys, was sent to morgue.
Steamer *Vigilant*, the new harbor boat, made her trial trip with the following gentlemen aboard: Commissioner J. B. Wight, Superintendent of Police William G. Moore, Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Capt. Lansing H. Beach, Maj. George H. Harries, Capt. Allison Nailor, Mr. Noyes, Dr. Tindall, and representatives of the press.
15. Dragged for and recovered body of Daniel Dimes, a colored deck hand on steamer *Jane Moseley*.
17. Private Auldrige was sent to shoot a dog supposed to be suffering from hydrophobia, at request of James McKenny, who resides on Union street.
18. Harbor master, with crew of harbor boat and extra detail of policemen, left wharf at 3.30 a. m. to enforce compliance with game laws. Extra detail consisted of Sanford, of First; Evans, of Second; Burrows, of Third; Schneider, of Fourth; Kramer, of Fifth, and Mullen, of Sixth precinct.
19. Left wharf at 6 a. m., with extra detail of officers, to look for violators of the game laws.
20. Engaged on the same duty as on the 19th.
Harbor Master Sutton and Private Auldrige arrested Henry Mitchell for petit larceny. He was committed to jail for fifteen days.
21. Enforcing game laws.
Privates Mullen and Schneider arrested one Ferguson for firing gun in city limits. He was fined \$10.
Vigilant left wharf at 5 a. m., with extra detail, to enforce game laws.
23. *Vigilant* left wharf at 10 a. m., with extra detail, for Aqueduct Bridge, to enforce game laws, and returned with regular crew at 11.30 a. m. Left wharf again at 4.30 p. m., and went to West Washington to enable the harbor master to inspect the garbage scows. Harbor master instructed manager of same that he was loading scows too heavily, and he promised that such would not occur again. *Vigilant* then picked up extra detail and followed scows down the river, returning to wharf at 7.15 p. m.
24. Left wharf at 8 a. m., with extra detail, to enforce game laws in Eastern Branch. About 10 a. m. Privates Burrows and Mullen arrested James Brown for violating game law and sent him to No. 9 police station. About 2 p. m. Privates Evans and Schneider arrested Alphonso Ambrose for violating the same law and sent him to the same station. *Vigilant* left wharf at 3.15 p. m. for navy-yard to pick up detailed men, then went to West Washington to see about garbage scows.
Private Mullen arrested Dr. Edward Barstow for violating game law.
29. Engaged in early morning in enforcing game law on Eastern Branch. At 8.45 received message from headquarters that a man had been drowned at Twelfth street wharf, and while preparing to drag for body it was recovered by a small boy, and it was then found that the deceased was William Hughes, mate of schooner *Carrie E. Wright*. Hughes's watch,

which had been lost overboard, was recovered by Charles Shaeffer and Harrison Ragan, who gave it to Private Dean, who in turn delivered it to the Fourth precinct lieutenant.

Aug. 29. *Vigilant* left wharf at 2 p. m. for Eastern Branch for detail men, and returned at 3 p. m. with two gunning skiffs, they having been found adrift in the branch.

Engaged in enforcing game law.

Privates Auldridge and Perry arrested Moses Bland, and he was sent to jail for three months for carrying concealed weapons.

Vigilant left wharf at 5 p. m. for West Washington to look after garbage scows, and returned to wharf at 7 p. m.

31. Engaged early in the morning in enforcing game laws.

Later in day dragged for body of Frederick Burlingame.

Health Officer Woodward and Harbor Master Sutton inspected watermelon wharf.

Sept. 1. At 2 p. m. recovered body of Frederick Burlingame and sent it to Lee's undertaking establishment.

3. Was at Fort Washington for three hours dragging for body of F. W. Holmes, but without success.

4. Engaged all day in dragging for body of F. W. Holmes.

5. Privates Sanford, Evans, Burrows, and Auldridge arrested three men for violating the bathing law.

6. *Vigilant* left wharf at 10.30 a. m. for River View after body of F. W. Holmes, and returned to wharf at 1.30 p. m.

Vigilant left wharf at 3.30 p. m. for bathing beach, with the following officers: Dean, Sanford, Evans, Mullen, Burrows, and Schneider, to preserve order and keep course clear for the swimming races. Privates Mullen, Evans, and Burrows saved two of the swimmers from drowning. Returned to wharf at 7.30 p. m.

10. Privates Mullen, Schneider, and Sanford arrested George Metz and William Walker and charged them with larceny of gunning skiff belonging to Captain Davis, of Alexandria, Va.

12. Officers detailed to enforce game laws arrested William Barker and Charles Henson for having a loaded gun in their possession.

19. Detailed officers were engaged in enforcing game laws.

22. Went to Hunting Creek to look for brother of Mrs. Martin, he having been missing since Friday and supposed to be on the *Ark*. Saw nothing of him, and returned to wharf at 5.30 p. m.

25. The old harbor boat *Joe Blackburn* was sold at auction.

26. Harbor Master Sutton was in Baltimore, Md., obtaining estimates for new machinery for *Vigilant*.

28. Harbor master submitted estimates to the Commissioners for new machinery.

Oct. 6. Harbor Master Sutton, with a detail of twenty-two men, searched flats for Dorsey Foulitz, the murderer of Charles Robinson, but without success.

Nov. 7. Engaged in enforcing fish and game laws.

9. Rescued two men, who had capsized small sailboat off arsenal, and were in danger of drowning.

13. Recovered body of an unknown man, found floating in Eastern Branch near Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge, and sent it to the morgue.

While at navy-yard crank pin broke and *Vigilant* was towed back to her wharf by tugboat *James O. Carter*.

14. Capt. E. S. Randall kindly loaned his steam launch *Lovie Randall* to harbor master for use as harbor boat.

15. Commissioners ordered harbor master to receive bids for work on machinery in *Vigilant*.

17. Commissioners awarded the contract for repairs on *Vigilant* to W. G. Moore, Alexandria, Va.

22. Capt. Frank Taylor, of tugboat *James O. Carter*, brought to harbor office a dead infant found in James Creek Canal, which was sent to morgue.

25. The harbor boat, while patrolling the river front, found that a vessel named *Wandering Jew* was an obstruction to the harbor and moved it out of the channel.

28. Engaged in enforcing the fish and game laws.

Dec. 1. Deck hand Robert Ferguson was dismissed and James L. Ballenger appointed in his place.

6. United States Deputy Marshal Malloy requested the use of the *Vigilant* in overtaking puny boat *Col. R. B. Carmichael*, which he had a libel for. The vessel was found at anchor opposite Buena Vista, in District of Columbia waters, and was towed back to city and locked at Sixth street wharf.

- Dec. 13. Investigated complaint that fyke nets were being used illegally outside of head lines, and found no such violation of law.
14. Was called to oyster wharf to quell a disturbance caused by drunken oystermen. No arrests were made.
17. Sent Henry Becraft, a sailor, to hospital.
19. Enforcing fish and game laws.
24. Arrested Robert Ferguson. Charged him with being drunk.
28. Sent James Ingraham to hospital. Had his knee cap dislocated while on vessel *Minnie May*.
Delivered to Capt. Ed. Taylor his sloop, which had been found adrift.
30. *Vigilant* not running. Ice too heavy.
31. Same as on 30th.
- 1898.
- Jan. 1 to 6. *Vigilant* not running. Ice too heavy.
7. Patrolled Washington channel and moved schooner *John Bromwell*, at Wimsatt & Uhler's dock, it being an obstruction.
8. At 1.30 p. m. two boys broke through the ice while skating in the basin. George Tasker went to their rescue, and also broke through. Officer Curry, William Talbert, James Ryan, and Robert L. Proctor went to their assistance in a boat, breaking their way through the ice, it requiring twenty-five minutes to reach them. Tasker and an unknown colored boy were rescued, and the body of an unknown white boy recovered. They succeeded in reaching an old barge in the basin, where the colored boy died in a few minutes, although every effort was made to save him. The harbor master learned of the occurrence at 2.30 p. m., and succeeded in rescuing the party at 3.15 p. m. The two bodies were sent to the morgue, and the rest of the party properly cared for.
14. Privates Aldridge, Sanford, and Schneider, in small boats, were engaged from 7.30 p. m. until 2 a. m. enforcing fish and game laws.
Private J. J. Perry arrested James Moss and Joseph Kemp, and charged them with housebreaking.
- 15 to 17. Engaged in enforcing fish and game laws.
- 18 and 19. Dragging for body of Henry Beck in James Creek Canal, without success.
- 27 to 31. Part of crew enforcing fish and game laws at night. The other men were dragging for body of Henry Beck.
- Feb. 2 to 8. *Vigilant* not running, on account of ice.
9. Recovered boat and net abandoned by two fishermen, who were arrested by Private Stevens.
11. Recovered haul seine from Eastern Branch, the parties who had been using it having been frightened off by Private Dyer.
- 13 to Mar. 11. Awaiting orders.
- Mar. 12. Recovered body of Henry Beck, which had been washed ashore on the Eastern Branch. Undertaker Lee took charge of body.
19. Recovered body of Allan Williams in James Creek Canal and sent it to the morgue.
20. Recovered body of unknown man from James Creek Canal and sent it to the morgue.
- Apr. 3. *Vigilant* left wharf at 8.30 a. m. and patrolled the entire District waters, to enforce the fish and game laws, and while so engaged were requested to keep order at Buzzards Point, where the colored people were having a baptizing.
9. Commissioner Wight paid an official visit at 3 p. m.
- 9 to 24. Engaged in enforcing the fish and game laws.
24. Recovered body of unknown man, which was found floating in James Creek Canal, and sent it to the morgue.
26. Removed the schooner *Fanny Miller*, which was an obstruction in James Creek Canal.
27. Dragged for body of William Chick at Dixie Landing.
- 29 and 30. Same as 27th.
- May 1. Dragged for body of William Chick until 1.30 p. m., when message was received from Seventh Precinct that it had been recovered.
- 2 to 10. Enforcing game and fish laws.
11. Searched the *Ark* for fish nets, on warrant sworn out by Robert A. Carroll. Nothing found.
18. Recovered body of Allan Williams, colored, which was found floating in basin near the bathing beach. Sent it to the morgue.
Left wharf at 8.30 p. m. to enforce the fish laws. Arrested Robert A. Carroll and William Faunce, and charged them with illegal fishing; returned to office at 3 a. m.

- May 19. Engaged from 8 p. m. until 6.20 a. m. in enforcing fish laws, patrolling from Aqueduct to Chain Bridge.
20. Harbor Master Sutton and Private Dean arrested Andrew Weedon, charged with larceny from the person; also arrested James Downs for being drunk.
- While engaged in enforcing fish laws, arrested Michael Berry and William Wheeler for hauling seine.
21. The members of the crew were in police court with the cases made on the 20th, and while there arrested Augustus Grimes for violating the fish laws on the previous evening.
25. Officers Perry and Auldridge killed two dogs at 1311 Union street SW., at request of owner, as they were supposed to be mad.
27. Recovered body found floating near Shepherd's wharf and sent it to the morgue.
- Towed back to the bathing beach a pontoon which had been lost.
- Moved house boat out of Littlefield & Alvord's dock, complaint having been made by that firm.
- June 7. About 4 p. m. fire broke out in T. W. Riley's stables, at foot of Eleventh street SW. *Vigilant* left her wharf at once, and was ready to remove any vessel that might be in danger.
9. Complaint having been made about a sunken scow in James Creek Canal, Pilot Dean served the usual notice of removal on John Richardson, its owner.
12. Recovered body of George Heion, a Greek, who was drowned at south end of Long Bridge, and sent it to the morgue.
22. Recovered body of William Davis, found floating near Shepherd's wharf, and sent it to the morgue.

I wish to state that the harbor boat is daily called upon to remove vessels to their proper anchorage; also to regulate them while at the wharves.

In concluding this, my tenth annual report, permit me to tender to you, and to all those members of your department with whom I have been brought into official communication, my thanks for the cordial and useful cooperation which has always been tendered me in the discharge of my official duties.

Very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

POLICE STATISTICS.

Following are police statistics, showing changes in the force, number of cases disciplined, number of cases of arrest, callings as given by those arrested, nativity, social conditions, disposition of cases, fines imposed in United States and District of Columbia cases and disposition; money and valuables recovered and disposition of the same; estimated losses and recoveries, number of crimes reported, visits of general officers to the several stations, miscellaneous reports, cases of arrests, various ages, summary, police patrol and signal service, and report of sanitary service:

Changes in the force.

June 30, 1897:	
Full complement.....	525
Total force.....	525
June 30, 1898:	
Resigned	10
Removed (on charges and without charges)	13
Died	7
Pensioned	7
	37
	488
Increased by act of Congress	20
Vacancies during year	37
Total	545
Appointments	56
Vacancies June 30, 1898	1

Discipline.

Conduct unbecoming an officer.....	42
Desertion.....	3
Gross neglect of duty.....	28
Gross neglect of duty and giving false evidence.....	1
Intoxication.....	5
Intoxication and neglect of duty.....	3
Intoxication and absence from duty without leave.....	1
Intoxication while off duty and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Insubordination.....	1
Inefficiency.....	1
Neglect of duty.....	28
Neglect of duty and entering a place where liquors are sold.....	1
Nonpayment of debt.....	5
Violation of paragraph 36 of the manual.....	2
Violation of paragraphs 135 and 138 of the manual.....	2
Total.....	124
Charges dismissed.....	58
Fined.....	36
Dismounted.....	1
Removed.....	12
Reprimanded.....	6
Required to pay debt.....	3
Warned.....	8
	124

Arrests.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.
First.....	2,644	1,454	4,098
Second.....	900	2,109	3,009
Third.....	692	1,832	2,524
Fourth.....	1,357	2,209	3,566
Fifth.....	1,142	1,045	2,187
Sixth.....	2,019	1,095	3,114
Seventh.....	1,050	1,058	2,108
Eighth.....	786	1,527	2,313
Ninth.....	769	748	1,517
Detectives.....	375	426	801
Total.....	11,734	13,503	25,237

Arrests, by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 16 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
First.....	57	163	353	325	2,234	966	4,098
Second.....	39	188	122	506	739	1,415	3,009
Third.....	32	184	65	447	595	1,201	2,524
Fourth.....	66	167	179	564	1,112	1,478	3,566
Fifth.....	78	119	189	327	875	599	2,187
Sixth.....	78	113	244	249	1,697	733	3,114
Seventh.....	46	41	77	204	927	813	2,108
Eighth.....	52	173	86	332	648	1,022	2,313
Ninth.....	46	95	109	221	614	432	1,517
Detectives.....	9	31	37	144	329	251	801
Total.....	503	1,274	1,461	3,319	9,770	8,910	25,237

Percentage of whites.....	0.464
Percentage of colored.....	.536
Percentage of convictions.....	.612
Percentage of acquittals.....	.388

Population: Arrests, and disposition of same.

	Precinct.										Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Detectives.	
Population	12,851	38,952	34,722	33,193	39,642	23,727	19,742	41,418	33,535	.....	277,782
Cases	4,098	3,009	2,524	3,566	2,187	3,114	2,108	2,313	1,517	801	25,237
Male	3,679	2,492	2,188	2,903	1,971	2,768	1,844	2,012	1,326	706	21,889
Female	419	517	336	663	216	346	264	301	191	95	3,348
White	2,644	900	692	1,357	1,142	2,019	1,050	786	769	375	11,734
Colored	1,454	2,109	1,832	2,209	1,045	1,095	1,058	1,527	748	426	13,503
Fined and paid	1,394	731	527	732	476	844	415	458	423	21	6,021
Workhouse	584	592	476	795	435	580	388	343	270	31	4,494
Jail	224	349	250	378	195	169	153	195	108	214	2,235
Grand jury	47	62	51	44	31	32	15	34	17	122	455
Bonds	215	157	189	259	202	159	103	263	150	50	1,747
Nolle-prossed	289	257	249	363	206	298	216	220	171	114	2,383
Dismissed	1,264	794	685	916	537	975	754	746	309	138	7,118
Pending	24	28	22	29	55	30	21	14	40	33	296
Insane asylum	16	7	21	12	16	18	4	18	9	5	126
Military authorities	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7
Naval authorities	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9
United States marshal .....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	21
To parents or friends	10	1	2	6	5	.....	8	.....	4	5	41
Appealed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Reform School	16	22	36	13	15	9	3	21	8	11	154
Board of Children's Guardians	5	2	2	12	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	31
Home Industrial School .....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13
To sanitary officer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
House of the Good Shepherd .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Escaped .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sentence suspended	4	.....	2	5	.....	.....	4	1	2	8	26
Virginia authorities	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	5	16
New York authorities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Maryland authorities	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	3	12	26
Delaware authorities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania authorities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
North Carolina authorities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
New Jersey authorities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Massachusetts authorities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2

Total population	277,782
Total arrests	25,237
Percentage of arrests .....	.091+
Population:	
White	189,457
Colored	88,325
Arrests:	
White	11,734
Colored	13,503
Percentage of arrests:	
White061+
Colored152+

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Callings as given by those arrested.

Awning makers	3	Foremen	33
Architects	4	Farmers	153
Auctioneers	5	Gambler	1
Artists	5	Glazier	1
Apprentices	13	Guard	1
Actors	14	Guide	1
Agents	242	Gripmen	5
Banker	1	Gardeners	25
Basket maker	1	Grocers	52
Bellboy	1	Horse clipper	1
Billposter	1	Horse dealers	3
Brass finisher	1	Hod carriers	5
Brush makers	2	Harness makers	6
Builders	2	Hackmen	7
Box makers	2	Hotel keepers	17
Brickmakers	2	Horseshoers	18
Brakemen	4	Hostlers	24
Brewers	6	Hucksters	519
Bookkeepers	9	Housekeepers	809
Butlers	10	Inventors	1
Boiler makers	12	Iron workers	7
Bookbinders	12	Jockeys	4
Boatmen	19	Jewelers	5
Barkeepers	44	Journalists	5
Bootblacks	47	Janitors	14
Brokers	53	Junk dealers	15
Bartenders	54	Lecturer	1
Bakers	82	Lithographer	1
Butchers	114	Locksmiths	3
Blacksmiths	147	Letter carriers	3
Barbers	189	Laundresses	5
Bricklayers	196	Linemen	8
Constable	1	Laundrymen	9
Coppersmith	1	Liverymen	15
Chemist	1	Lawyers	78
Cutlers	3	Laborers	10, 638
Cabinetmakers	4	Mason	1
Carriage makers	5	Music teacher	1
Canvassers	8	Millwright	1
Confectioners	10	Medium	1
Coopers	10	Midwife	1
Caterers	12	Miners	2
Conductors	16	Managers	2
Cigar makers	25	Millers	3
Collectors	29	Manufacturers	5
Coachmen	31	Ministers	5
Cooks	119	Motormen	11
Contractors	189	Molders	23
Carpenters	278	Marines	35
Clerks	1, 028	Musicians	41
Decorator	1	Messengers	86
Drummer	2	Machinists	142
Draftsmen	8	Mechanics	165
Dyers	9	Merchants	435
Dentists	9	Nurses	11
Dressmakers	14	Newsboys	255
Dairymen	40	None	1, 349
Druggists	46	Opticians	3
Drivers	992	Operators	6
Elevator boy	1	Polisher	1
Editors	2	Potter	1
Expressmen	4	Pawnbroker	1
Electricians	41	Pilots	2
Engineers	107	Pressmen	2
Fishermen	4	Preachers	2
Fakirs	6	Pavers	4
Florists	24	Pool-room keepers	4
Firemen	31	Photographers	7

Callings as given by those arrested—Continued.

Policemen.....	10	Stonecutters	78
Paper hangers.....	24	Sailors	85
Physicians	39	Students	98
Porters	63	Shoemakers	100
Peddlers	96	Soldiers	410
Plasterers.....	138	School boys	602
Plumbers	181	Servants	1,898
Printers.....	241	Tanner.....	1
Prostitutes.....	296	Tailoress.....	1
Painters	343	Teamsters.....	2
Ragpicker	1	Tool makers.....	2
Riggers	3	Tile setters.....	3
Restaurateurs.....	7	Teachers	5
Reporters	24	Telegraphers.....	9
Steward	1	Tailors.....	57
Switchman.....	1	Thieves	88
Stair builder	1	Tinners	143
Senator	1	Umbrella maker.....	1
Splicer.....	1	Undertakers	7
Sheriff	1	Upholsterers	26
Scissors grinder	1	Unknown	180
Sailmakers.....	2	Valet	1
Special officers	2	Veterinarian	1
Surveyors	3	Watchmaker	1
Seamstresses	4	Well diggers	2
Seamen	8	Washerwomen	3
Storekeepers	15	Wheelwrights.....	3
Steam fitters	16	Wire-workers	3
Stenographers.....	17	Weavers	4
Saloonists.....	31	Watchmen	21
Superintendents.....	35	Waiters.....	199
School girls	39		
Salesmen.....	49	Total	25,237

Nativity of those arrested.

Africa.....	2	Malta	1
Australia	3	Mexico	2
Arabia	6	Nova Scotia.....	1
Austria	14	Norway.....	4
Cuba	4	Prussia	1
China.....	10	Persia.....	2
Canada	20	Poland.....	8
Denmark	7	Russia	45
Egypt.....	2	Spain	2
England	96	Switzerland.....	8
France.....	22	Sweden	14
Greece	166	Scotland	18
Germany.....	290	Turkey	4
Holland.....	3	United States, white.....	10,302
Hungary	3	United States, colored	13,466
Italy.....	204	Wales.....	3
Ireland.....	503		
Korea	1	Total	25,237

Social conditions.

White	11,734	Males, married	7,440
Colored	13,503	Males, single	14,449
Males	21,889	Females, married	1,199
Females.....	3,348	Females, single.....	2,149
Able to read and write	21,821		
Unable to read and write.....	3,416	Total	25,237

152 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Disposition of arrests.

Fined and paid	6,021
Fined and sent to workhouse in default	2,828
Fined and sent to jail in default	1,364
Sent to—	
Workhouse	1,666
Jail	871
Grand jury	455
Insane asylum	126
Reform school	154
Home Industrial School	13
House of the Good Shepherd	1
Personal bonds taken	1,707
Placed under bonds	40
Appealed	3
Nolprossed	2,383
Dismissed	7,118
Not disposed of	296
Sentence suspended	26
Escaped	1
Delivered to—	
Military authorities	7
Naval authorities	9
United States marshal	21
Parents or friends	41
Virginia authorities	16
Maryland authorities	26
Pennsylvania authorities	5
North Carolina authorities	1
New Jersey authorities	1
Massachusetts authorities	2
Delaware authorities	1
New York authorities	2
Board of Children's Guardians	31
Sanitary officer	1
Total	25,237

UNITED STATES CASES.

Fines imposed	\$32,082.50
Fines paid	7,542.50
To jail in default	22,510.00
Execution suspended	330.00
Personal bonds taken	1,700.00
Total	32,082.50

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CASES.

Fines imposed	\$47,612.15
Fines paid	23,934.40
To workhouse in default	23,297.75
Appealed	40.00
Execution suspended	335.00
Personal bonds taken	5.00
Total	47,612.15

Money and valuables recovered.

Amount received (estimated)	\$201,972.55
Returned to—	
Owners	51,472.94
Property clerk	45,170.71
Pound master	847.00

Taken from prisoners and returned:

Order of lieutenant	\$72, 608. 10
Order of police judge	64. 60
Collateral returned to—	
Marshal at police court	7, 861. 00
Major of police at police court	23, 948. 20
Total	201, 972. 55

Estimated losses—Recovered.

Property stolen	\$75, 414. 61
Reported lost or mislaid	5, 386. 50
Recovered	36, 787. 74

Number of larcenies, etc.

Housebreaking, night	273
Housebreaking, day	34
Grand larceny	373
Petit larceny	2, 673
Petit larceny, second offense	10
Larceny from the person	203
Larceny from the United States Government	2
Highway robbery	20
Embezzlement	60
False pretenses	55
Forgery	14
Lost or mislaid	258

Visits of general officers.

Honorable Commissioners	35
Superintendent	29
Captain	1, 062
Lieutenants and inspectors	1, 606
Police surgeons	360
Visiting officials	32

Miscellaneous reports.

Accidents	862
Attempts at suicide	58
Animals:	
Taken estray	349
Delivered to property clerk	16
Delivered to pound master	58
Abandoned infants found	14
Dead infants found	105
Dead bodies found	28
Drowned bodies found	33
Dangerous telegraph wires	2
Dangerous telegraph poles	2
Dead animals	5, 683
Dangerous or broken pavements	1, 573
Dangerous holes, roadway	845
Dangerous buildings	12
Dangerous bridges	23
Doors and windows found open	212
Damaged trees and boxes	240
Deaths (coroner notified; no inquest)	197
Fires, times attended	527
Fire plugs damaged	185
Filthy gutters, alleys	63
Fountains damaged	25

154 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Found sick on street.....	215
Hydrants damaged	225
Inquests attended.....	30
Lamps damaged	266
Lamps not lighted.....	4, 239
Electric	1, 510
Naphtha.....	278
Lodgers accommodated	910
Lost children restored to their homes.....	13
Pumps damaged	200
Permits examined:	
Building.....	1, 530
Miscellaneous	6, 453
Sewers, damaged	143
Sewers, filthy.....	117
Suicides	37
Telephone messages.....	51, 031
Water mains damaged	211
Water pipes damaged.....	154

Table of arrests—Continued.

UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

Offense.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds taken.	Notprossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	Sent to insane asylum.	Delivered to naval authorities.	Delivered to parents or friends.	Sentence suspended.	Sent to Home Industrial School.	Delivered to Board of Children's Guardians.	Delivered to Virginia authorities.	Delivered to Maryland authorities.	Delivered to Delaware authorities.	Sent to Reform School.	Total.
Indecent exposure	10	1	1	11	4	1			1		1		5												11
Indecent assault	1			1					1																1
Insanity	1			1																					1
Larceny from person	16			16	1					5			1												16
Malicious mischief	5		3	2								2	3											9	16
Murder	2			2									2												5
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses	3		1	2						1		2													2
Petit larceny	309	20	49	280	41		79		17		29	44	51	1						1				66	329
Profanity	15	7	1	21	6	8					2	1	5												3
Rape	1			1								1													22
Suspicion	103	7	18	92				5			2	6	85	8										1	110
Threats	3			3							1	1	1								3			1	3
Trespass	19		14	5	11						3	2	3												19
Vagrancy	65	11	9	67				28			9	7	21							7				4	76
Violation of—																									
Humane law	4	5	7	2									1												9
Police regulations	271	4	124	151	151	34		2			36	15	37							8					275
Other District of Columbia ordinances	50	1	25	26	21	11					2	5	12												51
Witnesses		1	1										1												1
Total	1,635	142	503	1,274	428	192	112	36	37	23	154	171	407	15	3	1	19	2	13	25	3	3	1	132	1,777

Table of arrests.—Continued.

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

Offense.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Notprossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	Insane asylum.	Delivered to military authorities.	Delivered to United States marshal.	Delivered to parents or friends.	Sent to Reform School.	Sentence suspended.	Delivered to Board of Children's Guardians.	Sent to House of Good Shepherd.	Delivered to Virginia authorities.	Delivered to Maryland authorities.	Delivered to Pennsylvania authorities.	Delivered to North Carolina authorities.	Total.
Housebreaking:																												
Day.....	18	...	2	16	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Night.....	55	...	14	41	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Intoxication.....	105	9	75	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Intoxication and disorderly.....	84	19	38	65	47	43	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Interfering with officer.....	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Incorrigibility.....	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Indecent exposure.....	13	...	6	7	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Indecent assault.....	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insanity.....	6	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Keeping disorderly house.....	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Keeping unlicensed bar.....	4	...	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Larceny from person.....	20	6	5	21	...	...	2	...	...	13	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Larceny from the United States.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Manslaughter.....	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Murder.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses.....	7	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Perjury.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Passing counterfeitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petit larceny.....	372	60	75	357	14	...	158	...	97	1	13	...	50	81	8	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	432
Petit larceny, second offense.....	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Profanity.....	124	60	51	133	66	72	...	1	...	...	18	...	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Rape.....	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Receiving stolen goods.....	5	2	1	6	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Refusing to pay hack hire.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Suspicion.....	277	21	57	241	...	2	...	30	1	...	16	...	8	240	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
Threats.....	21	7	7	21	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Trespass.....	23	...	11	12	4	7	...	347	...	...	1	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Vagrancy.....	431	118	168	381	...	7	92	1	31	67	1	1	1	...	1	549

Violation of—	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	5	575	1	52	16																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Table of arrests—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Appealed.	Not-prosessed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	Insane asylum.	Delivered to military authorities.	Delivered to naval au- thorities.	Delivered to United States marshal.	Delivered to parents or friends.	Delivered to Virginia authorities.	Delivered to New York authorities.	Delivered to Mary- land authorities.	Delivered to Pennsylv- ania authorities.	Delivered to New- Jersey authorities.	Delivered to Massa- chusetts authorities.	Escaped.	Delivered to sanitary officer.	Sentence suspended.	Total.	
Abortion.....	1	1	1	1	1					2																					2	
Abandoning infant.....		1		1											1																1	1
Affray.....	243	22	149	116	135		32		4		11			34	48	1															265	
Adultery.....	21	13	8	26		1				12		1		13	7																34	34
Accessory to rape.....		1		1						1																					1	1
Arson.....	5	2	2	3						4						1															5	5
Assault.....	1,004	149	466	687	276	214			134		39	1		225	253	11															1,153	
Assault and battery.....	823	146	285	684	186	299			135	2	44			176	182	14				1											1,969	
Assault, intent to kill.....	56	2	19	39		1			4	29				11	5	6				1											58	
Assaulting officer.....	11		3	8		3			6						2																11	11
Attempt at larceny.....	2		1	1					1					1																	2	2
Attempt at arson.....	1			1						1																					1	1
Attempt at rape.....	6		2	4					1	3				2																	6	6
Bigamy.....	7		1	8						9																					9	9
Buying stolen goods.....	1		1						1																						1	1
Conspiracy.....	4		4							1				3		1															4	4
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years of age.....	7		1	6						4		1		2																	7	7
Cruelty to animals.....	443	12	275	180	353	20			1		31			8	39	2															455	455
Cruelty to children.....	2			2						1				1																	2	2
Criminal libel.....	2		2													1															2	2
Concealed weapons.....	182	8	83	107	14	40			56	1	19	2		18	32	7															190	190
Contempt of court.....	66	13	42	37	7	1	1				1			15	53																79	79
Creating nuisance.....	77	20	45	52	3	2			1		16			52	11	12															97	97
Disorderly conduct.....	2,310	521	984	1,847	1,095	908		14			220			145	441	6															2,831	2,831
Desertion.....	11		11												1			2													11	11
Destroying private property.....	142	15	91	66	49	38	4	1			4			37	23	1															157	157
Destroying public property.....	9		5	4	5	2	1							1																	9	9
Enticing prostitution.....		38	22	16	27	3		3						2	8																38	38
Enticing female child to house of prostitution.....	1			1										1																	1	1
Embezzlement.....	51		42	9						10		12		19	5	3				2											51	51
Fast driving.....	96	2	65	33	79	6					2			5	6																98	98
Forceful entry.....	1		1													1															1	1

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 161

[illegible]

Table of arrests—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

Offense.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Appealed.	Not-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	Insane asylum.	Delivered to military authorities.	Delivered to naval authorities.	Delivered to United States marshal.	Delivered to parents or friends.	Delivered to Virginia authorities.	Delivered to New York authorities.	Delivered to Maryland authorities.	Delivered to Pennsylvania authorities.	Delivered to New Jersey authorities.	Delivered to Massachusetts authorities.	Escaped.	Delivered to sanitary officer.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Violation of—																															
Fish law	9		8	1	5		2																								9
Game law	7		5	2	6						1																				7
Hack law	37	2	24	15	10						2			11	16																39
Humane law	1			1																											1
Health ordinances	279	115	256	138	56	3					112			130	49	41															394
Harbor regulations	1		1								1																				1
Internal-revenue law	1		1									1																			1
Pawnbrokers' law	2		2		1											1															2
Police regulations	1,269	25	865	429	911	51		5	16		105		2	115	90	14															1,294
Policy law	46	1	8	39	1		6				1			4	10	9															47
Postal law	2	1	2	1						1		1																			3
Plumbing regulations	1		1																												1
Pharmacy law	2		2											2																	2
Revised Statutes, United States	1	1	2							1					1																2
Water law	1		1		1																										1
Weights and measures law	1		1												1																1
Other District of Columbia ordinances	316	31	273	74	98	8		1	1		38			161	22	17															347
Witnesses	113	16	54	75	2										126																129
Total	16,215	2,465	9,770	8,910	4,407	1,934	855	1,234	598	320	1,251	39	31	1,864	5,723	248	110	6	8	18	4	9	2	18	4	1	2	1	1	1	2018,680

Summary—Table of arrests.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	Cases held, 1897.
Abortion.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Abandoning infant.....	3	.....	3	2	1	.....	1
Affray.....	353	171	182	38	57	258	260
Adultery.....	34	8	26	13	7	14	12
Accessory to rape.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Arson.....	6	3	3	.....	2	4	3
Assault.....	1,544	550	994	291	346	907	830
Assault and battery.....	1,301	341	960	219	264	818	809
Assault, intent to kill.....	89	21	68	16	7	66	61
Assaulting officer.....	13	3	10	1	2	10	28
Attempt at rape.....	0	2	7	3	.....	6	2
Attempt at larceny.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Attempt at arson.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Bigamy.....	9	1	8	.....	.....	9	3
Buying stolen goods.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Conspiracy.....	4	4	.....	3	.....	1	2
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years of age.....	11	1	10	6	.....	5	3
Cruelty to animals.....	493	287	206	9	46	438	358
Cruelty to children.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Criminal libel.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	7
Concealed weapons.....	266	102	164	22	44	200	183
Contempt of court.....	93	48	45	18	58	17	23
Creating nuisance.....	100	45	55	52	11	37	56
Disorderly conduct.....	4,460	1,399	3,061	225	697	3,538	2,864
Desertion.....	15	15	.....	.....	3	12	3
Destroying private property.....	239	126	113	54	40	145	72
Destroying public property.....	20	12	8	1	6	13	20
Enticing prostitution.....	69	26	43	2	5	62	.....
Enticing female child to house of prostitution.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Embezzlement.....	56	43	13	23	5	28	23
Fast driving.....	118	73	45	6	6	106	101
Forcible entry.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Forgery.....	8	3	5	3	.....	5	44
Fornication.....	84	8	81	12	15	57	9
Fugitives from—							
Justice.....	89	34	55	.....	4	85	63
Parents.....	48	34	14	.....	11	37	22
Reform School.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8	5
Home Industrial School.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	1
House of Mercy.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Insane Asylum.....	7	4	3	.....	.....	7	4
Gift enterprise.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Grand larceny.....	138	67	71	40	14	84	102
Habitual drunkard.....	84	69	15	4	6	74	35
Highway robbery.....	10	6	4	4	1	5	3
Housebreaking, day.....	41	9	32	14	6	21	24
Housebreaking, night.....	153	34	119	20	12	121	98
Intoxication.....	3,128	2,479	649	.....	3,128	.....	.....
Intoxication and disorderly.....	979	532	447	19	37	923	862
Interfering with officer.....	4	.....	4	1	2	1	1
Incorrigibility.....	68	16	52	9	13	46	50
Indecent exposure.....	199	108	91	9	13	177	136
Indecent assault.....	21	7	14	2	1	18	15
Insanity.....	146	79	67	.....	31	115	74
Keeping—							
Disorderly house.....	92	20	72	15	23	54	26
Bawdyhouse.....	28	12	16	2	5	21	12
Gambling house or table.....	51	20	31	6	5	40	23
Unlicensed bar.....	79	23	56	5	19	55	42
Open bar, Sunday.....	13	13	.....	2	.....	11	3
Open after hours.....	4	4	.....	1	1	2	3
Dangerous dog.....	20	12	8	5	9	6	14
Larceny from the person.....	106	27	79	20	16	70	45
Larceny from the United States.....	3	3	.....	2	.....	1	3
Malicious mischief.....	5	3	2	2	3	.....	1
Manslaughter.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....
Murder.....	15	5	10	.....	2	13	10
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses.....	85	49	36	32	6	47	67
Perjury.....	17	8	9	8	1	8	8
Passing counterfeits.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	5
Petit larceny.....	1,625	406	1,219	282	298	1,045	842
Petit larceny, second offense.....	12	3	9	.....	.....	12	18
Profanity.....	1,236	410	826	49	106	1,081	949
Prize fighting.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Rape.....	16	6	10	3	1	12	4
Receiving stolen goods.....	31	14	17	5	8	18	12
Refusing to pay hack hire.....	35	31	4	5	11	19	24

Summary—Table of arrests—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	Cases held, 1897.
Refusing to assist officer	1	1			1		
Selling liquor to minors	9	8	1	2	1	6	2
Suspicion	1,088	318	770	37	886	165	95
Threats	283	104	179	86	54	143	141
Trespass	100	69	31	20	11	69	50
Vagrancy	2,312	1,205	1,107	134	300	1,878	1,606
Violation of—							
Building regulations	90	71	19	24	13	53	29
Civil-rights law	3	3			1	2	
Commission law	3	3		1		2	
Dog law	48	19	29	29	3	16	28
Dental law	2	2		1	1		
Fish law	9	8	1		2	7	8
Game law	9	7	2			9	4
Hack law	41	25	16	11	17	13	29
Humane law	10	7	3	1	1	8	4
Health ordinances	399	259	140	130	51	218	157
Harbor regulations	1	1				1	1
Internal-revenue law	1	1				1	1
Pawnbrokers' law	2	2				2	
Police regulations	2,144	1,365	779	140	157	1,847	2,107
Policy law	48	8	40	4	10	34	33
Postal law	3	2	1		1	2	2
Plumbing regulations	1	1				1	
Pharmacy law	2	2		2			
Revised Statutes, United States	2	2			1	1	2
Water law	1	1				1	
Weights and measures law	1	1			1		4
Other District of Columbia or- dinances	450	316	134	173	46	231	465
Witnesses	146	65	81		143	3	4
Total	25,237	11,734	13,503	2,383	7,118	15,736	14,157

Police patrol and signal service.

Drivers	18
Wagons	11
Horses	18
Reports from boxes by officers	656,912
Messages sent and received	9,143
Calls for wagon by—	
Officers	9,237
Citizens	205
Messenger or telephone	1,523
Persons taken to—	
Headquarters	328
Police court	564
Jail	13
Workhouse	3
Hospitals	786
Places of abode	58
Depots	30
Photograph gallery	24
Several asylums	18
Several homes	7
Dead bodies removed to morgue or late homes	176
Children restored to their homes	57
Accidents attended	156
Injured removed to their homes	56
Sick removed to their homes	161
Number of times reserves to fires	458
Miscellaneous runs	1,908
Total number of runs made	15,041

Report of the sanitary service.

Drivers	4
Ambulances	4
Horses	6

<i>Disposition of sick and destitute persons.</i>	
Sent to—	
Columbia Hospital.....	88
Childrens' Hospital.....	49
Emergency Hospital.....	148
Freedmen's Hospital.....	827
Garfield Hospital.....	206
Government Hospital for Insane.....	269
Homeopathic Hospital.....	108
Providence Hospital.....	860
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	572
St. John's Orphan Asylum.....	2
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	10
Foundling Asylum.....	4
Home for Incurables.....	2
Soldiers' Home.....	5
Colored Orphans' Home.....	5
Bruen Home.....	1
Sailors' Home.....	2
Newsboys' Home.....	1
Almshouse.....	211
House of the Good Shepherd.....	1
Eastern Dispensary.....	12
Little Sisters of the Poor.....	1
Night Lodging House.....	3
Central Union Mission.....	3
Removed to—	
Depots from hospitals or homes.....	79
Their homes.....	207
Jail.....	1
Station houses.....	12
Station houses (intoxicated).....	32
Police court.....	5
Steamboat landings.....	7
United States marshal's office.....	17
Runs where service—	
Was rendered.....	2,801
Was not rendered.....	247

Ages of sick and destitute.

	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 21 years.	Between 21 and 35 years.	Between 35 and 40 years.	Between 40 and 50 years.	Between 50 and 60 years.	Between 60 and 70 years.	Between 70 and 80 years.	Over 80 years.	Total.
White:										
Males.....	17	140	402	156	249	238	168	85	10	1,465
Females.....	21	69	191	48	91	79	64	38	9	610
Colored:										
Males.....	17	159	316	74	128	95	71	29	12	901
Females.....	28	211	276	59	82	45	29	30	14	774
Total.....	83	579	1,185	337	550	457	332	182	45	3,750

Occupations of the sick and destitute.

Auctioneer.....	1	Boilermakers.....	4
Architect.....	1	Bartenders.....	5
Actor.....	1	Bakers.....	8
Actresses.....	2	Bootblacks.....	8
Artists.....	2	Butchers.....	14
Apprentices.....	5	Blacksmiths.....	18
Agents.....	19	Barbers.....	19
Brewer.....	1	Bricklayers.....	22
Butler.....	1	Cutler.....	1
Brakemen.....	2	Compositor.....	1
Bookbinders.....	2	Confectioners.....	2
Boatmen.....	2	Coopers.....	3
Bookkeepers.....	3	Cabinetmakers.....	4

Occupations of the sick and destitute—Continued.

Cigarmakers	6	Optician	1
Contractors	6	Operators	2
Conductors	7	Photographer	1
Cooks	33	Pavers	2
Carpenters	68	Paper hangers	3
Clerks	115	Prostitutes	5
Designer	1	Porters	5
Draper	1	Physicians	7
Dentists	2	Plumbers	11
Druggists	4	Plasterers	12
Dressmakers	11	Policemen	13
Drivers	52	Peddlers	15
Expressman	1	Printers	21
Electricians	8	Painters	61
Engineers	14	Ruler	1
Florists	2	Reporter	1
Firemen	4	Sawyer	1
Farmers	50	Stereotyper	1
Gardeners	10	Silversmith	1
Hatter	1	Stewards	3
Hosemaker	1	Students	4
Harnessmaker	1	Salesmen	9
Hucksters	8	Schoolgirls	12
Hostlers	16	Stonecutters	13
Housekeepers	224	Shoemakers	15
Ironworkers	4	Seamstresses	21
Jeweler	1	Soldiers	22
Journalist	1	Schoolboys	33
Janitor	1	Sailors	41
Locksmith	1	Servants	660
Linemen	4	Tobacconists	2
Lawyers	7	Telegraphers	3
Laundresses	8	Teachers	4
Laborers	919	Tinners	14
Minister	1	Tailors	18
Motormen	3	Undertaker	1
Millers	4	Upholsterers	9
Messengers	4	Veterinarian	1
Musicians	4	Weavers	2
Merchants	6	Wheelwrights	3
Miners	7	Watchmakers	5
Molders	9	Watchmen	10
Machinists	27	Waiters	35
Newsboys	3		
Nurses	16		
None	789	Total	3,750

Residence of sick and destitute.

Alabama	2	New Hampshire	1
California	2	New Mexico	1
Colorado	2	New Jersey	10
Connecticut	4	North Carolina	19
District of Columbia	3,092	Nonresidents	24
Florida	4	New York	65
Georgia	11	Oklahoma	1
Idaho	1	Ohio	18
Iowa	4	Pennsylvania	52
Indiana	7	Rhode Island	1
Illinois	11	South Dakota	4
Kansas	3	South Carolina	7
Kentucky	4	Tennessee	5
Louisiana	2	Unknown	41
Mississippi	2	Virginia	162
Minnesota	3	Wisconsin	3
Maine	4	West Virginia	7
Missouri	7	Washington	12
Michigan	7		
Massachusetts	18	Total	3,750
Maryland	127		

Nativity of the sick and destitute.

Austria	2	Portugal	1
Bohemia	1	Prussia	2
Belgium	2	Poland	4
China	1	Roumania	1
Canada	8	Russia	9
Denmark	4	Sweden	4
England	41	Scotland	5
France	11	Switzerland	12
Greece	4	United States—	
Germany	90	White	1,618
Hungary	1	Colored	1,675
Holland	2	Wales	5
Italy	18		
Ireland	229	Total	3,750

Indigents, where sent, and why.

Residents sent to friends	83
Residents sent to places of employment	72
Ex-soldiers to Hampton Home	43
Ex-soldiers to friends, seeking admission to Homes	10
Ex-sailors to naval asylum	2
Looking for pensions, to friends	82
Looking for Government work, to friends	34
"Cranks," to friends	12
Convalescents, to friends	38
Seeking private work, to friends	238
Assisted on their way home	298
Sent home, discharged by Government	1
Sent to friends, suspicious characters	8
Sent home, looking for friends	14
Total	935

Transportation furnished to—

Alderson, W. Va	4	Coltons, Md	1
Aberdeen, Md	3	Chicago, Ill	2
Annapolis, Md	1	Chester, Pa	1
Atlantic City, N. J.	2	Danville, Va	8
Atlanta, Ga	2	Delaplane, Va	3
Augusta, Ga	1	Donald, W. Va	2
Belcamp, Md	1	Deerpark, Md	2
Bowie, Md	1	Eagle Mountain, Va	1
Baltimore, Md	174	Elmira, N. Y.	2
Bentley, Md	4	Fort Monroe, Va	59
Barnesville, Md	2	Fredericksburg, Va	11
Brunswick, Md	1	Fairfax, Va	1
Brandywine, Md	2	Freehold, N. J.	2
Blairsville, Pa	1	Frederick, Md	6
Brandy Station, Va	2	Gaithersburg, Md	1
Barboursville, Va	1	Greensboro, N. C.	6
Basic City, Va	2	Goldsboro, N. C.	2
Birmingham, Ala	1	Gordonsville, Va	2
Berkeley Springs, W. Va	1	Grafton, W. Va	3
Bridgeport, W. Va	1	Harpers Ferry, W. Va	3
Bayonne, N. J	1	Hamilton, Va	3
Cape May, N. J	1	Herndon, Va	1
Clayton, N. C	1	Harrisburg, Pa	37
Concord, N. C	1	Hanover Junction, Pa	1
Cherryhill, Va	4	Harrisonburg, Va	2
Culpeper, Va	7	Hancock, Md	1
Charlottesville, Va	15	Hagerstown, Md	4
Catletts, Va	1	Henderson, N. C	1
Calverton, Va	1	Jersey City, N. J.	1
Cliftonforge, Va	2	Kinsale, Va	1
Coan, Va	1	Leesburg, Va	1
Cumberland, Md	18	Lynchburg, Va	46

Transportation furnished to—Continued.

Louisa, Va	1	Princeton, N. J	2
Lexington, Va	1	Quantico, Va	4
Lancaster, Pa	1	Roundhill, Va	1
Lockhaven, Pa	1	Rockfish, Va	1
Long Branch, N. J	1	Rutherglen, Va	1
Lothair, Md	1	Richmond, Va	36
Lafayette, Md	1	Remington, Va	2
Marlboro, Md	1	Romney, W. Va	1
Martinsburg, W. Va	18	Shenandoah Junction, W. Va	3
Mannington, W. Va	1	Staunton, Va	9
Moundsville, W. Va	1	Stiffs Wharf, Va	3
Milford, Va	2	Somerset, Pa	1
Montreal, Va	1	Seranton, Pa	1
Markham, Va	1	Sunbury, Pa	2
Manassas, Va	1	St. Louis, Mo	1
Nomini, Va	5	Sandusky, Ohio	1
Norfolk, Va	58	Savage, Md	2
Northumberland, Pa	1	Trenton, N. J	2
New Freedom, Pa	1	Whitehaven, Pa	1
New York, N. Y	75	Williamsport, Pa	4
Nuttallburg, W. Va	1	Waverly, N. Y	1
Newark, N. J	7	Wilmington, Del	13
Orange, Va	2	Woodstock, Va	1
Perryman, Md	3	Winchester, Va	2
Pendletons, Va	1	Warrenton, Va	2
Philadelphia, Pa	135	York, Pa	5
Pittsburg, Pa	28		
Perryman, Md	6	Total	935

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, together with a report of its operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

1 chief engineer.....	\$2, 320
4 assistant chief engineers, at \$1,380 each.....	5, 500
1 clerk.....	1, 250
1 fire marshal.....	1, 100
20 foremen, at \$1,150 each.....	23, 000
14 engineers, at \$1,150 each.....	16, 100
14 firemen, at \$966 each.....	13, 524
4 tillermen, at \$966 each.....	3, 864
20 hostlers, at \$966 each.....	19, 320
132 privates, at \$920 each.....	121, 440
8 watchmen, at \$690 each.....	5, 520
1 machinist in charge of repairs to apparatus.....	1, 150
1 laborer.....	480
Repairs to engine houses.....	5, 000
Repairs to apparatus and new appliances.....	5, 000
Hose.....	10, 000
Fuel.....	4, 500
Horses.....	9, 000
Forage.....	9, 000
Contingent expenses.....	13, 000
For rent of suitable quarters for office of chief engineer.....	900
3 engines, at \$4,200 each.....	12, 600
3 hose carriages, at \$900 each.....	2, 700
2 aerial turntable trucks, at \$3,500 each.....	7, 000
1 chemical engine.....	2, 200
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Eighteenth, Twentieth, E, and F streets NW.....	20, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Tenth, Twelfth, B, and C streets SW.....	30, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in northern Georgetown.....	22, 000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in the section bounded by Sixth, Tenth, B, and D streets SW.....	35, 000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in the section bounded by Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, M, and O streets NW.....	23, 000
House, lot, and furniture for a chemical engine company to be located in Tennallytown.....	15, 000
Additional stable to be erected in the rear of No. 8 engine house, North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.....	5, 000
Total.....	445, 468
Appropriation for year ending June 30, 1899.....	232, 997
Excess.....	212, 471

The items of increase are as follows:

In salary.....	\$27, 558
In force:	
2 assistant chief engineers, at \$1,380 each.....	2, 760
1 machinist in charge of repairs to apparatus.....	1, 150
1 laborer.....	480

170 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Repairs to engine houses.....	\$1, 000
Repairs to apparatus, and new appliances	1, 000
Hose	1, 750
Fuel.....	1, 000
Horses.....	1, 000
Forage	1, 000
Contingent expenses.....	3, 000
For rent of suitable quarters for office of chief engineer.....	900
3 engines, at \$4,200 each.....	12, 600
3 hose carriages, at \$900 each.....	2, 700
2 aerial turntable trucks, at \$3,500 each	7, 000
1 chemical engine.....	2, 200
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Eighteenth, Twentieth, E, and F streets NW	20, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in the section bounded by Tenth, Twelfth, B, and C streets SW.....	30, 000
House, lot, and furniture for an engine company to be located in northern Georgetown	22, 000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in the section bounded by Sixth, Tenth, B, and D streets SW	35, 000
House, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in the section bounded by Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, M, and O streets NW	23, 000
House, lot, and furniture for a chemical engine company to be located in Tennallytown.....	15, 000
Additional stable to be erected in the rear of No. 8 engine house, North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE	5, 000
Total increase	217, 098
Less total decrease.....	4, 627
Net increase	212, 471

While the increase as above shown amounts to \$217,098, the actual increase over the appropriation for the current year is \$212,471; after allowance is made for the amount of \$4,627, appropriated by the last session of Congress for the purchase of one aerial turntable truck to replace an old truck, one new hose carriage, and flags and halyards for engine and truck houses.

INCREASE IN COMPENSATION.

An increase is recommended in the compensation of the members of the department. This increase has been recommended and received the approval of the Board of Commissioners year after year, and the justness of it is so apparent that it should be unnecessary to dwell upon it. However, all that has been said and done has been of no avail.

This department compares second to none in efficient work, yet its members receive less pay than in other cities of the same size and importance. Attention is called to the fact that they are also the poorest paid employees under the District government.

It is to be hoped that the services rendered by the members of this department will be rewarded by an increase of pay as recommended.

INCREASE IN FORCE.

Daily experience demonstrates the necessity for an addition of at least two assistant chief engineers. The department has long since outgrown the number allowed by law. Upon them, to a considerable extent, depends the success of a fire department, for, in addition to their actual fire duties, they are required to visit each of the houses in their battalions daily. This brings them in close contact with each and every man in the department, hence they are the ones to maintain discipline and to see that the rules and regulations are rigidly enforced.

Again, an assistant chief responds to every alarm of fire that is sounded, and it is to the best interests of the city as well as to the department that they should arrive at the scene of a fire at the earliest possible moment. Men must have exceptional skill and experience to be successful in these positions, as they are in full charge at the fire in the absence of the chief engineer, and upon them rests the responsibility of a well-worked fire.

With the present number allowed (2) it is a matter of impossibility for them to give the service the city should have. When the number of companies that comprise the department and the territory to be covered is taken into consideration, the need of this increase is self-evident, and it is earnestly hoped it will be allowed.

MACHINIST IN CHARGE OF REPAIRS TO APPARATUS.

A machinist in charge of repairs to apparatus is another urgent need of the department. The estimate for this officer has been made for many years, but as yet no appropriation therefor has been made.

The engineers in charge of the various engines are not necessarily machinists, and for the salary paid it is difficult to obtain engineers who have sufficient mechanical skill and experience to repair or superintend the repair of such an intricate piece of machinery as a steam fire engine. The department now has sixteen engines, and an experienced machinist has become an absolute necessity. Many times a piece of apparatus is in need of repairs that could be made at once, and at small expense to the District, had we the services of such an employee. The amount asked to compensate this officer is but \$1,150 per annum, which amount would, without doubt, be more than saved each twelve months. This would obviate the necessity of sending a piece of apparatus to the repair shop and losing the use thereof for such length of time as it would take to make the repairs.

In addition to other duties he would be charged with the control and direction of all employees assigned to duty under him, note and report all derelictions or incompetency on the part of such employees, and see that the time of the men assigned him is employed to the greatest advantage to the department. He would be subject to the rules and regulations governing the department and the orders of the chief engineer.

It would prove very beneficial if this increase was allowed.

ONE LABORER.

An appropriation of \$480 per annum is asked for a laborer to take charge of the additional stable which is asked for in these estimates. This would indeed be a very reasonable compensation for a man who would be required to perform the labors incident to a position of this kind. With the number of horses he would be required to care for, and the condition in which everything appertaining to a stable in the department is required to be kept, his undivided attention at all times would have to be given to this work.

REPAIRS TO ENGINE HOUSES.

The engine houses occupied by the department number 20—14 used as engine houses, 4 as truck houses, and 2 as chemical houses. Engine house No. 3, however, is the property of the United States Government, and the repairs to same are made under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol.

During the past year four new houses and one house that was remodeled were taken possession of by the department. Engine houses Nos. 12, 14, 15, and the chemical house at Brightwood were the new ones occupied, and chemical house No. 1, located on D street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW., is the remodeled one. These houses are models, and are supplied with the latest improvements.

An increase of \$500 for repairs to engine houses was allowed by the last Congress. This amount is not sufficient to keep the houses in proper repair. They are occupied continuously and must be kept in perfect condition. The men take great interest in keeping their quarters neat and clean, and when repairs are necessary they should be made. Several of the old houses are in poor condition and quite extensive repairs must be made. Engine house No. 4, located on Virginia avenue, between Four and-a-half and Sixth streets SW., has been occupied by the department since 1870, and while a new house should be provided for this company it is not estimated for by reason that additional companies are so much more of a necessity. A considerable outlay, however, will have to be made in this house to make it tenantable.

An appropriation of \$5,000 is asked, which will be none too much, if enough, for the purpose for which it will be used.

REPAIRS TO APPARATUS AND NEW APPLIANCES.

The following apparatus is now in use in the department: Sixteen engines—14 in service, 2 in reserve; 16 hose carriages—14 in service, 2 in reserve; 5 trucks—4 in service, 1 in reserve; 1 chemical engine, capacity 160 gallons; 1 chemical engine, capacity 170 gallons; 4 fuel wagons—2 in service and 2 to be placed in service within thirty days; 2 supply wagons, in service; 1 two-wheel hose reel and appliances. There are also in the department 1 buggy for the use of the chief engineer, 1 buggy each for the use of the 2 assistant chief engineers, 1 buggy for the use of the fire marshal, 1 extra buggy, and 1 hose reel and appliances loaned to the residents of Tennallytown.

During the year truck C, which has been in continuous service since September 6, 1891, was placed in the shop and thoroughly overhauled. Chemical engine No. 1, which had been in service the same length of time, was also sent to the shop and placed in good serviceable condition. Truck B, located at the corner of M street and New Hampshire avenue, has been in service since the 19th day of March, 1877, and the efforts put forth to exchange it have at last met with success, as the last session of Congress provided \$3,500 for this purpose. This will give the northwestern section of the city a latest improved aerial truck, and will prove an important addition to the department. The remaining pieces of apparatus are in very fair condition, having been repaired from time to time when there was necessity therefor.

The appropriation for the past year was \$3,500, and was too small for the demands made upon it, and, consequently, some work that was absolutely necessary to be done had to be left until the new appropriation became available. The appropriation for the current year is \$4,000, which, while it is an increase of \$500, is not sufficient to keep the various engines, hose carriages, trucks, etc., in the condition in which they should be kept, and the best results can not be obtained from them unless it is done.

An increase of \$1,000 is therefore asked, which amount, if allowed, will enable us to keep the apparatus in first-class working order.

HOSE.

The increase of \$1,750 in this appropriation is asked by reason of the companies that were organized during the past year and the intention to place a hose carriage at Brightwood, which will require a considerable amount of hose. The hose for this purpose will be borrowed from the companies in the city, which must be replaced. The last session of Congress increased the appropriation \$1,250, but this amount will not much more than replace the hose that was burst during the past twelve months. Hose for all companies must constantly be replaced, as they are required to have at least two changes of serviceable hose at all times, which amounts to about 2,500 feet for each company.

FUEL.

The appropriation for the current year for the purchase of fuel was increased by \$500, making the total amount allowed \$3,500. It is estimated that it will be necessary to increase this amount by \$1,000, in order to provide fuel for the department. During the last fiscal year a deficiency was had, and with the increased number of companies a corresponding increase in this item will have to be made.

HORSES.

An increase of \$1,000 is asked in the appropriation for this item. In the estimates of last year an increase of \$2,000 was requested, but only \$1,000 was allowed. This appropriation is always wholly expended. A fire department must have good horses, and as the life of the average horse is but three or four years they have to be constantly replaced. During the past year thirty-five horses were purchased, at a cost of \$197.85 $\frac{5}{7}$ per horse. At the same time fifteen were condemned as unfit for further service and turned over to the property clerk. With the new companies organized during the year, and the number of horses reported as unserviceable by the veterinary surgeon, which will have to be replaced, this slight increase is necessary.

FORAGE.

It is necessary that an increase of at least \$1,000 be made in this appropriation, which is asked by reason of the increase that was made in the department during the past year.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The appropriation for contingent expenses for the current year is not adequate for the demands that must be made upon it. It has been plainly set forth in my former reports the necessity for an increase in this appropriation. All expenditures under this head are conducted upon the most economical principle, and nothing is allowed a company except that which is absolutely essential for the proper conduct of the department. The appropriation for this fund has only been increased twice since 1890, and then only to the extent of \$2,000, while the department has been increased by ten companies. During the year just ended it was found necessary to ask an appropriation in the deficiency bill of \$1,500. For the current year the sum of \$10,000 is allowed, which is

but an increase of \$500 over the present appropriation, and with the increase in the department during the past year it will be a difficult matter to keep it supplied with the necessary items purchased from this fund without having another deficiency. For several years we have endeavored to renew the furnishings in the old houses which have become worn out and dilapidated, but there was not enough money allowed to enable it to be done. The houses of the department are in reality the only homes the men have, being required to be at their quarters five days in every six, except a short time granted them each day for their meals, so it is a duty owed them that their quarters should be as comfortable and attractive as it is possible to make them.

For the next year an increase of \$3,000 is asked, which will in a measure give the department the facilities they should have.

OFFICE FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.

An appropriation of \$900 is asked for the rental of suitable quarters for the office of the chief engineer. At the present time a room 17 by 25 in the basement of the district building, with two windows looking out on an alley that is constantly occupied by vehicles belonging to the District, must answer for all the purposes of an office as well as for the storage of all records, files, etc., belonging to the department. Six employees are also compelled to occupy this room. It is not only wholly ill adapted for office purposes, but there is no accommodation for storage purposes whatever.

This appropriation should be made, as it is hardly possible to properly conduct the affairs of the department in such quarters.

NEW COMPANIES.

The generous increase in the force during the past year resulted in good work on the part of the firemen. While the damage done during the past twelve months was greater than during the preceding year, the general results show that the better equipped department prevented a large number of more serious conflagrations. Had it not been for the destruction of the power house of the Capital Traction Company the losses would have been less than during the preceding year. This immense structure, filled with the most inflammable and costly material, caught fire in the night, and the flames spread with such rapidity that it would have been impossible for any department to have saved the building from ruin. It was because of the destruction of this building that the losses amounted to \$848,836.

While the figures show a decided increase in the number of alarms turned in, the losses compare more than favorably with those of past years. This improvement in the work of the department is due to the action of Congress in providing an increase in the number of engine companies, which enabled the firemen to reach the conflagrations and get the flames under control in a shorter time than heretofore. With the increase as recommended it is hoped that there will be a still further improvement in this direction.

Engine Company No. 14, located on Eighth street, between D and E streets NW., was organized and placed in service during the past year. This company, located in the center of the business interests of the city, and established only a short time before the close of the fiscal year, has proved a valuable adjunct to the department. During the few days this company has been in service it has been summoned to a

number of fires, and the cause of its prompt response resulted in preventing any serious losses.

The business center of the city is also better protected, by reason of the establishment of a chemical company with a full complement of men on D street NW., between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. This is the house formerly occupied by Engine Company No. 2, which was transferred to new quarters on D street NW., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. During the year this company has responded to ninety-eight first alarms and nineteen local or silent alarms, laid 500 feet of hose, raised 500 feet of ladders, and used eight 6-gallon fire extinguishers and twenty-three tanks.

The establishment of engine companies 11, located on Fourteenth street NW., between Kenyon street and Kenesaw avenue; 12, located at the corner of North Capitol and Quincy streets; 15, located in Anacostia, and the transfer of the chemical engine formerly in the house occupied by Engine Company No. 11 to Brightwood has been of great benefit to the owners of property in the parts of the District in which these companies are located. It was due to the work of these companies that several serious fires were averted. These companies, however, cover only a part of the outlying territory, and at least one more engine company, one chemical engine company, and one truck company are needed at this time to protect the valuable interests in the northwest portion of Georgetown and the suburbs adjacent thereto. The portions of the northwest section of the District which will be protected by these companies include Cleveland Park, Oak View, Tennallytown, and numerous other well-populated villages. While the addition of these companies would afford much better protection to these interests, there are sections of the city proper which should be better protected from fire. In the southwest section there is a large area that is almost wholly unprotected, the nearest engine and truck company having in many instances to make unusually long runs, rendering them unable to reach the scene of action before the fire has gotten too great a headway to be checked. In this section is included the Washington Barracks, the street railroad power houses, and the valuable property along the river front, which is at present difficult of access to the nearest company. It is therefore necessary that an engine and truck should be provided in this locality.

An engine company is also needed in that part of the city south of Pennsylvania avenue west, and east of Rock Creek. In this section there are several of the Government departments and many valuable dwellings in addition to the business houses, which need better protection. The nearest engine company is so distant from this section that property is endangered during the time that elapses between the turning in of an alarm and the response of the companies.

While with the addition of these companies the city and county will be much better protected than heretofore, there is still room for several more companies in order to bring the department up to the standard of most of the larger cities of the United States. Notwithstanding the growth of the city in the last quarter of a century, there has been but little done in the way of giving the city an adequate protection against fire. Last year the necessity for a large increase in the number of companies and men was plainly set forth in my annual report, but Congress did not provide a single additional company. This year only six new companies for the entire District are estimated for, and it is hoped that Congress, in its desire to afford the necessary protection both to the Government and to the people, will not modify the estimate.

Should Congress make a generous allowance of fire apparatus and put Washington on a footing with other cities, there will then be no occasion to leave any part of the city unprotected because of a large fire in some particular locality. During the past year this has been the source of much annoyance and considerable anxiety on the part of those intrusted with the protection of life and property from fire. Occasions have arisen when it was absolutely necessary to summon the entire strength of the department, and this has left other valuable sections of the city to the mercy of firebugs or conflagrations from other causes, and, as already stated, with a sufficient number of companies to guard the District such dangers could be avoided.

ADDITIONAL STABLE.

For several years past an appropriation has been requested for the erection of an additional stable in the rear of No. 8 engine house, North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE. This recommendation is again made, and, if possible, with stronger emphasis. A stable where our extra and sick horses can receive prompt and proper attention is of great necessity and vast importance. The amount asked, \$5,000, is of small moment in comparison with the great benefits that would be derived from the erection of such a stable as is desired. The ground on which it is proposed to place this building is already the property of the District, and no difficulty will be experienced in erecting a model stable for the amount asked.

For several years it has been the practice to keep the sick, injured, and reserve horses at a hospital owned by the veterinary surgeon. The reason for this is that the houses of the department have only four or at the most five stalls, and it is impossible to care for our horses in any other manner. Although this method has proven quite satisfactory heretofore, it is not out of the limit of possibility that some difficulty might be experienced in the future which would seriously embarrass the department.

DISCIPLINE.

While the membership of the department was materially increased during the past year the number of cases involving charges against members exceeded the previous year by only three. Of the twenty-four cases taken before the trial committee there were only three acquittals, showing that it was not the intention of the officials to bring frivolous charges against the men. The change in the system of trying members of the department has worked well. Heretofore they were tried by a committee composed of officials of the department, but during the year the special assistant attorney for the District of Columbia, James L. Pugh, jr., was designated as the trial officer, and his selection has given general satisfaction, for the reason that he is not connected with the department in any way, and there is consequently less ground for complaint on the part of the men tried. The findings in all cases tried under the new order of things have been approved. Only a few of the violations of the rules and regulations were of a serious nature.

The quarterly examination of the men appointed on probationary terms have been continued with much satisfaction to the department. These examinations, which are of a practical nature, are conducted by experienced members of the department, and a probationer who is able to stand the test certainly possesses the qualifications necessary to

make him an efficient member of the department. At the examination preceding the permanent appointment the applicant must have a proficient knowledge of the location of fire-alarm boxes, fire hydrants, routes to boxes, be perfect in the use of all apparatus and appliance, besides being thoroughly familiar with the modes of extinguishing fires, and well conversant with the rules and regulations, general and special orders, and all matters pertaining to fire business. These examinations are very essential as the men are compelled to learn all there is to know in connection with the work of the department. This gives a more efficient and consequently a more effective fire department. Promotions are made subject to twelve months' probation, but the quarterly examinations are dispensed with. During the past year only three members were dropped on account of failing to satisfactorily serve their probationary terms.

The following changes occurred:

June 30, 1897:

Full complement.....	169
Total force	169

June 30, 1898:

Resigned (voluntarily and under charges).....	7
Removed (on charges and without charges)	20
Died	1

Total.....	28
Increased by act of Congress.....	48

Total.....	76
Appointments	76

It was found necessary during the past year to discipline members for the following offenses:

Absent without leave	1
Conduct unbecoming a gentleman and member of the fire department.....	1
Gross neglect of duty.....	2
Violation of rules and regulations, general bad management, and neglect of duty.	1
Violation of rule 10.....	1
Violation of rule 16.....	9
Violation of rule 17.....	2
Violation of rules 16 and 17.....	1
Violation of rule 17 and conduct unbecoming a gentleman	1
Violation of special orders 178	1
Violation of special orders 194	2
Violation of rule 1 in directions to companies responding to alarms.....	1
Neglect of duty	1

Total.....	24
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Charges dismissed	3
Fined	3
Fined and warned	8
Removed	7
Warned	3

Total.....	24
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IN MEMORIAM.

It was with great regret that the chief engineer was called upon to announce the death of Charles Mead, which occurred on the 11th day of September, 1897. He was appointed a member of the department April 28, 1874, and served the District faithfully and well.

Another veteran fire fighter passed away during the year—Ex-chief Engineer Martin Cronin. He entered the department in 1869, and was

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its chief engineer continuously from 1871 until the date of his retirement, May 1, 1886. While the executive officer of the department he was exceedingly jealous of its good name, and it was his constant endeavor to make it second to none in efficiency.

Casualties to members of the department.

Company.	Position.	Name.	Date.	Box.	Days off duty.	Injury.
Engine com- pany:						
No. 1.....	Private.....	G. H. McDuell..	Sept. 4, 1897	247	None.	Burned on back.
No. 1.....	.....do.....	W. S. Phillips..	.....do.....	247	None.	Burned on left shoul- der.
No. 1.....	.....do.....	J. C. Creamer...	Apr. 25, 1898	.....	None.	Cut hand with ax while cleaning car- riage.
No. 3.....	.....do.....	A. L. Lusby	May 6, 1898	45	22	Foot mashed.
No. 4.....	Foreman.....	C. B. Proctor....	July 8, 1897	152	17	Slightly injured by fall of ladder.
No. 4.....	Private.....	W. H. Welch...	Sept. 27, 1897	412	1	Do.
No. 5.....	.....do.....	A. J. Lyon	Oct. 3, 1897	.....	2	Kicked by a horse.
No. 5.....	.....do.....	J. J. McKeever..	Feb. 20, 1898	53	21	Fell off sliding pole.
No. 5.....	.....do.....	E. O'Connor	Mar. 17, 1898	412	39	Do.
No. 5.....	.....do.....	R. G. Tegeler...	Mar. 1, 1898	314	None.	Wrist cut by glass.
No. 6.....	Assistant fore- man.	W. F. Lanahan..	Aug. 12, 1897	127	None.	Hand burned.
No. 6.....	Private.....	J. H. Virnstein..	.....do.....	127	None.	Hand and arm burned.
No. 7.....	.....do.....	C. A. Barnes	Dec. 15, 1897	212	None.	Two fingers mashed.
No. 8.....	.....do.....	P. Mahaney.....	Nov. 24, 1897	Local.	4	Wrist sprained.
No. 8.....	.....do.....	W. E. Jones.....	May 14, 1898	Local.	None.	Hand cut by glass.
No. 12.....	.....do.....	P. McGarry.....	July 8, 1897	.....	8	Kicked by a horse.
No. 12.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 6, 1897	212	30	Fell from sliding pole.
No. 15.....	.....do.....	G. N. Jenkins...	June 18, 1897	.....	12	Horse fell while be- ing exercised.
Truck com- pany:						
B.....	.....do.....	F. M. McDonald	May 16, 1898	723	None.	Eyes injured by stream of water.
C.....	.....do.....	A. Roby	Apr. 10, 1898	125	None.	Overcome by smoke.
C.....	.....do.....	P. N. Jeffries...	.....do.....	125	11	Do.
C.....	.....do.....	P. J. Sullivan...	.....do.....	125	None.	Do.
D.....	Assistant fore- man.	P. R. Davis	Jan. 1, 1898	24	None.	Fell from building, spraining arm.
D.....	Private.....	C. S. Thompson .	Oct. 5, 1897	825	None.	Hand cut by glass.
D.....	.....do.....	L. V. Seib.....	Feb. 28, 1898	23	None.	Hand mashed.

Casualties to residents.

Name.	Date.	Box.	Location.	Injury.
A. E. Bessen	Sept. 17, 1897	241	1329 14th street NW..	Hands and face burned.
Matilda Henning	Dec. 10, 1897	321	514 24th street NW...	Hands burned.
Eliza Reeder.....	.....do.....	321	.....do.....	Do.
Mrs. E. W. Seitz	June 12, 1898	Local.	917 15th street NW...	Burned about body.
Alice Beckett.....	Nov. 30, 1897	124	7th street and Pa. ave.	Hands burned.
Elizabeth Brahler.....	Dec. 22, 1897	423	429 11th street SW....	Hands and face burned.
Alex. Hennage.....	Jan. 19, 1898	15	224 2d street NW.....	Hands and arms burned.
Mrs. C. Stager .....	.....do.....	15	.....do.....	Do.
Nellie Castile.....	May 17, 1897	12	312 Ind. ave. NW	Hands and face burned.
D. Hayden.....	Nov. 23, 1897	168	N. J. ave. and H street.	Do.
Susan Magee	Dec. 8, 1897	416	944 F street SW.....	Burned to death.
F. Green.....	Apr. 5, 1898	419	916 Del. ave. SW.....	Legs burned.
Annie Needle.....	June 7, 1898	413	319 7th street SW.....	Severely burned.
Kate Sims.....	June 9, 1898	425	227 C street SW	Hands and face burned.
George Curtain.....	June 13, 1898	516	301 Pa. ave. SE.....	Killed by soda tank explosion.
John Rogers.....	.....do.....	516	.....do.....	Seriously injured by soda tank explosion.
Sarah Dodge.....	May 2, 1898	168	1st and H streets NW.	Hands burned.
Frank Matchet.....	Jan. 4, 1898	Local.	601 N. J. ave. NW.....	Head cut.
George Fishbaugh.....	May 2, 1898	647	17 H street NE.....	Hands, arms, and face burned.
James Gormley.....	May 6, 1898	647	47 Jackson alley NE...	Hands and face burned.
Jessie Urner.....	May 9, 1898	135	612-614 12th street NW	Slightly burned.

Casualties to residents—Continued.

Name.	Date.	Box.	Location.	Injury.
Nina Urner.....	May 9, 1898	135	612-614 12th street NW	Slightly burned.
Ralph Urner.....	do	135	do	Do.
Annie Sparks.....	Sept. 26, 1897	Local.	606 Pa. ave. SE.....	Hands and face burned.
Mrs. — Shaw	Dec. 1, 1897	Local.	8th st. and Pa. ave. SE.	Bruised in a panic.
Mrs. — Smith.....	do	Local.	do	Do.
Charles Hessler.....	Dec. 29, 1897	Local.	303 B street SE	Killed by a collapse of building.
Thomas Carroll.....	do	Local.	do	Injured by a collapse of building.
Gus Williams	do	Local.	do	Do.
John Kisbly	do	Local.	do	Do.
Mrs. — Cady	Mar. 1, 1898	Local.	113 5th street SE.....	Face burned.
Mary Elgin.....	June 3, 1898	621	918 H street NE	Arm burned.
L. D. Wilson.....	June 20, 1898	Local.	316 B street SE	Legs burned.
Agnes Darr.....	Aug. 18, 1897	Local.	1257 F street NE	Arms burned.
Edward Dorrell.....	Feb. 14, 1898	Local.	1704 1st street NW ...	Hands and face burned.
James Bennett	Dec. 21, 1897	Local.	2008 I street NW	Hands burned.
C. B. Clarke.....	Jan. 3, 1898	Local.	2025 O street NW.....	Do.
Wm. Henson.....	June 11, 1898	124	623 Pa. avenue NW...	Do.
J. J. Bowles.....	Nov. 23, 1897	168	New Jersey avenue and H street.	Hands and face burned and overcome by smoke.
Charles Shaw.....	do	168	do	Do.
Susan Hall	Feb. 16, 1898	Local.	128 L street NW.....	Burned to death.
Marie Love	Mar. 20, 1898	15	330 N. J. avenue NW .	Overcome by smoke.
Sallie Love	do	15	do	Do.
Walter Love.....	do	15	do	Do.

PENSION FUND.

In the matter of pensions granted for deaths or disease contracted in the line of duty, I have the honor to renew my recommendation of last year, that the present law be amended so as to authorize the payment of such money as may be needed to supply any deficiency in this fund out of the revenues of the District of Columbia instead of from police-court fines. It is apparent that the police revenues will not be sufficient to meet the demands upon them, and such an amendment to the law seems absolutely necessary at this time in order to avoid complications which might arise. As the amount of fines in the police court necessarily varies from year to year, it is not at all unlikely that such a complication will happen, which will result in depriving some of the disabled firemen or their widows of the means provided for their maintenance. Such an event would work a hardship upon those who have spent the best years of their lives in the service and thereby defeat the object of the law. Should trouble of this kind be visited upon the department it might possibly have some effect upon the good work that is now done, for a man of family who knows that those dependent upon him for support will be provided for in case he is disabled is calculated to make a difference in his work. It so happened during the past year that the pension roll was decreased by \$50 per month, but this excellent showing it can not be expected will be repeated in the future.

I would also call attention to the necessity for a change in the law providing for the firemen's relief fund, and would recommend that it be amended as follows:

That the chief engineer, assistant chief engineers, foremen, engineers, firemen, hostlers, and privates of the fire department, when incapacitated by age, or so disabled by injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty as mentioned in said provisions, shall be entitled to receive benefits of the firemen's relief fund as follows: Chief engineer, \$100 per month; assistant chief engineers, \$75 per month; foremen, \$60 per month; engineers, \$50 per month; firemen, \$50 per month;

hostlers, \$50 per month; privates, \$55 per month; but nothing in this amendment shall be construed to prevent the allowance now authorized for funeral expenses.

The pension roll at the present time, on which will be found the amount allowed each person per month, is as follows:

Francis Lewis.....	\$35	John Kane.....	\$10
Annie Sweeney.....	30	Annie L. Sullivan.....	30
Calhoun Clark.....	30	Mary R. Lowe.....	40
William French.....	30	Mary A. Lowe.....	30
William W. White.....	30	Margaret T. Mulhall.....	40
James H. Mahorney.....	30	Rebecca A. Giles.....	40
F. W. Raitz.....	30	Jane E. Griffin.....	30
Ellen Alber.....	30	Mary A. Kettler.....	30
Mary G. Williams.....	30	Catharine Angell.....	30
Barbara N. Lenman.....	30	Annie E. Waldron.....	35
Lida A. Mastin.....	30	Marion R. Maguire.....	30
William Kane.....	10		
Catherine Kane.....	10	Total per month.....	700

FIRE-ALARM BOXES.

Notwithstanding the fact that thirty-five new fire-alarm boxes were erected during the year just ended, the city is greatly in need of an additional number. This is true not only of the business portion, but also of the residence section and the county. The necessity for an increase has been fully set forth in my reports for previous years. This is a matter of vast importance not only to the department, but to the property holders of our city. It has been the experience on occasions during the past year that the department has responded to alarms squares distant from the scene of the fire. By being compelled to go such a distance considerable time has been lost not only in persons reaching the box to send in the call, but in the response of the department. All companies respond direct to the box, and before learning the location of the fire the time lost has been such as to cause greater damage to property than might have resulted had the box been closer to the conflagration.

I would earnestly recommend that during the ensuing year attention be given this matter, with a view of increasing the number of boxes if possible.

FALSE ALARMS.

The department has been greatly handicapped during the year on account of the number of false alarms turned in through the boxes, which only require the breaking of a glass and the turning of a key to summon the department. Seventy-two such alarms were turned in during the past twelve months, and on each occasion at least four companies responded. It is true that the police department succeeded in arresting some of the offenders, and it is hoped that the severe punishment recently meted out by the judge of the police court will have the effect of lessening these violations in the future. The cost to the department in answering these false alarms amounted to about \$2,000, while the fines imposed amounted to nothing like this sum. In view of these numerous cases, it is my opinion that it might be well to enact a law much more severe than the present law, and one which would prevent future violations.

THE BICYCLE NUISANCE.

I desire to call attention to a serious obstruction to the department in the nature of bicycle riders, who seem to feel it a matter of duty to respond to every alarm of fire, and reach the scene of the fire before the

department. An average of about a hundred wheelmen respond to every alarm, and many times the number reaches over four hundred. Most of these riders, in their desire to reach the fire ahead of all others, engage in what is commonly called "scorching," thereby hindering the movements of the department vehicles, and endangering the lives of pedestrians. This is a dangerous nuisance which certainly should be stopped in some manner. The presence on the streets of so many wheelmen frequently cause serious loss of time on the part of the apparatus, and consequently causes increased loss at fires. In this connection I would suggest that your honorable board provide a police regulation making it an offense for wheelmen to interfere in any manner whatever with the movements of the apparatus. I would also suggest the enactment of a regulation providing against wheelmen resting their wheels within one square of a fire. On many occasions wheelmen seem to have the idea that it is incumbent upon them to lead the way and set the pace for the drivers of the department, and this conduct is not only dangerous to the rider of the wheel, but retards the progress of the horses.

A regulation covering the nuisances complained of above, I think, will be of great benefit to this department, and may be a preventive to the loss of life.

HOSE.

The following hose was purchased for the department during the past fiscal year: Paragon brand, 5,650 feet; Maltese Cross brand, 2,500 feet; which was distributed to the different engine companies as follows:

Paragon to—	Feet.	Maltese Cross to—	Feet.
No. 2	1,000	No. 9	1,500
No. 4	1,000	No. 10	500
No. 5	500	No. 12	500
No. 11	1,000		
No. 12	1,000	Total	2,500
No. 15	1,150		
Total	5,650		

Hose on hand at end of fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Company.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Company.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
No. 1.....	1,850	500	400	No. 8.....	2,100	750	450
No. 2.....	1,000	1,000	.....	No. 9.....	1,500	1,000	600
No. 3.....	1,000	700	600	No. 10.....	1,700	400	450
No. 4.....	2,050	250	500	No. 11.....	1,200	1,450	150
No. 5.....	2,200	500	850	No. 12.....	2,200	500	150
No. 6.....	400	1,650	183	No. 14.....	1,400	1,200	.....
No. 7.....	.....	2,750	450	No. 15.....	1,150	850	400

SUMMARY.

Good	Feet.
Fair	19,750
Bad	13,500
	5,183

	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Paragon	15,650	8,450	3,350
Maltese Cross	4,100	4,700	1,633
Keystone	850	200
Total	19,750	13,500	5,183

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Statement of number of alarms, working hours of engines, ladders raised, hose laid, hose burst, etc.

Company.	First alarms.	Second alarms.	Third alarms.	Fourth alarms.	Fifth alarms.	Sixth alarms.	Special alarms.	Local alarms.	Hours engines worked.	Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Times extinguishers used.	Transfers.
Engine company:									<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>		
No. 1.....	109	2	2					24	50 25	18,750	300	66	18	....
No. 2.....	112	4						10	48 00	16,950	50	24	7	....
No. 3.....	136	2	1					11	43 10	15,500	.....	24	4	....
No. 4.....	121		2					41	64 25	19,800	50	18	7	....
No. 5.....	21				1			17	18 25	7,650	100	72	2	....
No. 6.....	145	4	1					34	43 05	18,700	50	30	17	....
No. 7.....	90	5	3					39	33 25	13,450	150	110	27	1
No. 8.....	72	2	1		1			27	39 20	18,700	.....	48	3	....
No. 9.....	61		1					14	14 40	11,950	300	46	5	2
No. 10.....	29				1			19	18 20	10,100	200	132	6	....
No. 11.....	9				1			10	6 45	3,350	100	36	4	2
No. 12.....	47	1	1					9	10 25	8,150	50	24	5	2
No. 14.....	11							1	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 15.....	2							1	0 40	1,350	.....	12	.....	.....
Truck company:														
A.....	134	3			1							1,290	2	....
B.....	67							10				857	11	....
C.....	110	2						1				1,596	3	....
D.....	97	2	1					10				1,087	23	....
Chemical company:														
No. 1.....	98							19	<i>a</i> 23	4,000	.....	270	8	....
No. 2.....	2							2	<i>a</i> 3	500	.....	500	.....	1

a Number of tanks used.

Total number of alarms, etc., during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Responded to—	
Bell alarms.....	313
Local alarms.....	305
Hose laid.....	feet.. 169,100
Ladders raised.....	do.. 6,242
Hose burst.....	do.. 1,350
Engines worked.....	hours.. 391 ⁵ / ₆
Extinguishers used.....	times.. 152
Chemical tanks used.....	do.. 26
Transfers.....	do.. 8

List of alarms of fire from 1880 to 1898, and number of buildings and population in 1880 and 1898.

Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.	Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.
1880.....	109	80,474	177,638	1890.....	207	.....	.....
1881.....	97	.....	.....	1891.....	191	.....	.....
1882.....	125	.....	.....	1892.....	218	.....	.....
1883.....	152	.....	.....	1893.....	273	.....	.....
1884.....	146	.....	.....	1894.....	241	.....	.....
1885.....	185	.....	.....	1895.....	256	.....	.....
1886.....	109	.....	.....	1896.....	250	.....	.....
1887.....	180	.....	.....	1897.....	536	.....	.....
1888.....	174	.....	.....	1898.....	618	59,621	280,000
1889.....	168	.....	.....		

Description of engines.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Class.	Built by—	Weight as drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Cylinder.	Pump.	Gallons per minute.
No. 1.....	Double upright crane-neck piston, with Clapp boiler.	Second.	Manchester Locomotive Works.	<i>Lbs.</i> 8,200	Dec. 9, 1886	<i>Inches.</i> 6½ by 8	<i>Inches.</i> 4½	700
No. 2.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Third..	La France Fire Engine Co.	7,730	June 1, 1898	7½ by 8	4½ by 8	600
No. 3.....	Upright crane-neck double-pump piston.	....do ..	Clapp & Jones....	7,965	Nov. 16, 1889	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 4.....	Silsby crane-neck rotary.	....do ..	American Fire Engine Co.	7,640	Nov. 7, 1892	10½	7½	600
No. 5.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Second.	Manchester Locomotive Works.	8,900	Nov. 28, 1896	6½ by 8	4½	700
No. 6.....	Upright crane-neck double-pump piston.	Third..	American Fire Engine Co.	7,946	Nov. 24, 1896	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 7.....	....do ..	....do ..	....do ..	8,300	Feb. 4, 1898	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 8.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	....do ..	La France Fire Engine Co.	7,400	May 7, 1895	6½	4½	600
No. 9.....	Upright crane-neck double-pump piston.	....do ..	Clapp & Jones....	7,855	Sept. 16, 1893	7½ by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 10.....	....do ..	....do ..	American Fire Engine Co.	7,950	Nov. 9, 1896	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 11.....	Single horizontal piston with La France boiler. <i>a</i>	Fourth.	Clapp & Jones....	6,500	Jan. 17, 1885	8 by 8	4½ by 8	450
No. 12.....	Single horizontal piston with La France boiler. <i>b</i>	Fourth.	....do ..	6,500	Nov. 25, 1884	8 by 8	4½ by 8	450
No. 14.....	Upright crane-neck double-pump piston.	First ..	....do ..	8,975	Dec. 16, 1891	9 by 8	5½ by 8	1,000
No. 15.....	Single horizontal piston.	Fourth.	....do ..	6,200	Nov. 17, 1883	8 by 8	4½ by 8	450
Reserve 6..	Double pump upright crane-neck piston.	Second.	....do ..	7,940	Nov. 18, 1889	8½ by 7	5 by 7	700
Reserve 7..	....do ..	....do ..	....do ..	8,005	Oct. 30, 1888	8½ by 7	5 by 7	700

a Rebuilt by the La France Fire Engine Company Jan. 15, 1896.*b* Rebuilt by the La France Fire Engine Company Apr. 26, 1895.*Description of chemical engines.*

Engine.	Style of engine.	Class.	Built by—	Weight as drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Capacity.
No. 1.....	Double tank ..	First ...	Charles T. Holloway.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 6,707	Sept. 6, 1891	<i>Gallons.</i> 160
No. 2.....	....do ..	....do ..	....do ..	7,200	June 22, 1895	170

Description of trucks.

Truck.	Ladders.		Built by—	Placed in service.	Weight as drawn to fire.
	No.	Feet.			
A.....	13	331	La France Fire Engine Co	July 3, 1891	<i>Pounds.</i> 9,000
B.....	11	302	Babcock Manufacturing Co	Mar. 19, 1877	9,500
C.....	13	343	La France Fire Engine Co	Sept. 6, 1891	9,800
D.....	13	335	....do ..	Mar. 1, 1896	9,000
Reserve A	12	244	Buckley & Merritt.....	Feb. 21, 1879	8,855

Extinguishers on hand June 30, 1898.

Hose carriage.	Name of maker.	No.	Capac- ity.	Hose carriage.	Name of maker.	No.	Capao- ity.
			Galls.				Galls.
No. 1.....	Holloway.....	2	6	No. 14.....	Holloway.....	2	6
No. 2.....	do.....	2	6	No. 15.....	do.....	2	6
No. 3.....	do.....	2	6	Extra.....	do.....	2	3
No. 4.....	do.....	2	6	do.....	do.....	2	3
No. 5.....	do.....	2	6	Truck A.....	do.....	4	6
No. 6.....	do.....	2	6	Truck B.....	do.....	2	15
No. 7.....	do.....	2	6	Truck C.....	do.....	2	6
No. 8.....	do.....	2	6	Truck D.....	do.....	4	6
No. 9.....	do.....	2	6	Truck A extra.....	do.....	2	15
No. 10.....	do.....	2	6	Chemical 1.....	do.....	2	6
No. 11.....	do.....	2	6	Chemical 2.....	do.....	2	6
No. 12.....	do.....	2	6				

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

Statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand July 1, 1897.....	\$825. 98
Interest on bonds.....	2. 00
Donations.....	610. 00
Fines of firemen.....	190. 00
Fines from police court.....	6, 936. 90
Retained from pay of firemen.....	2, 471. 70
Repayments.....	378. 33
Total.....	11, 414. 91

DISBURSEMENTS.

Payments of pensions.....	9, 706. 67
Balance on hand June 30, 1898.....	1, 708. 24

BONDS ON HAND.

United States 4 per cent bonds.....	50. 00
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EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the department, as per books of the auditor of the District of Columbia, for vouchers returned on or before the 30th day of June, 1897, were as follows:

Salaries.....	\$174, 145. 53
Repairs to engine houses.....	3, 336. 72
Repairs to apparatus and new appliances.....	3, 329. 50
Hose.....	7, 000. 00
Fuel.....	2, 873. 92
Horses.....	6, 525. 00
Forage.....	7, 103. 78
Contingent expenses.....	9, 174. 87
1 steam fire engine.....	4, 200. 00
1 steam fire engine.....	4, 200. 00
1 hose carriage.....	900. 00
1 hose carriage.....	900. 00
Total.....	223, 689. 32

The above figures do not include the amounts paid during the fiscal year 1898 on account of expenses for previous years.

Salaries of officers and employees.

Officers and employees.	Number.	Salary per annum.	Officers and employees.	Number.	Salary per annum.
Chief engineer.....	1	\$2,000	Tiller men.....	4	840
Assistant chief engineers....	2	1,200	Hostlers.....	20	810
Clerk.....	1	900	Privates.....	132	800
Fire marshal.....	1	1,000	Watchmen.....	8	600
Foremen.....	20	1,000			
Engineers.....	14	1,000	Total.....	217	.....
Firemen.....	14	840			

Location of engine and truck houses.

Engine company—	
No. 1.....	K, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 2.....	D, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW.
No. 3.....	Delaware avenue and C street NE.
No. 4.....	Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW.
No. 5.....	M, between Thirty-second and Potomac streets NW.
No. 6.....	Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW.
No. 7.....	R, between Ninth and Tenth streets NW.
No. 8.....	North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.
No. 9.....	U, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 10.....	Maryland avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NE.
No. 11.....	Fourteenth street, between Kenesaw avenue and Kenyon street NW.
No. 12.....	North Capitol and Quincy streets.
No. 14.....	Eighth, between D and E streets NW.
No. 15.....	Anacostia, D. C.
Truck company—	
A.....	North Capitol, between B and C streets.
B.....	New Hampshire avenue and M street NW.
C.....	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
D.....	M street, near New Jersey avenue NW.
Chemical company—	
No. 1.....	D, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW.
No. 2.....	Brightwood, D. C.

The report of the veterinary surgeon shows an increase in the work of this office. Fifteen horses were condemned as unfit for further service in the department and turned over to the property clerk for disposal; 35 new ones were purchased out of 52 tested; 148 were sent to the hospital for treatment for various causes and ailments, remaining at the hospital a total of nineteen hundred and twenty-one days. In addition to the above the report shows that 508 professional visits were made; also 12 visits to Baltimore for the purpose of purchasing horses.

The number of members sick during the year ended June 30, 1898, reported by the board of surgeons, was 95; 214 visits were made, and 265 office consultations were held; 207 applicants for positions in the department were examined, and of this number but 83 were accepted.

Annexed will be found the report of the fire marshal in relation to the storage and grade of illuminating oils, etc.; a report showing the number and condition of cellars of business houses examined; also a statement of the fires, losses, and insurance for the year ended June 30, 1898.

There were 313 alarms of fire and 305 local or silent alarms, for which no bells were sounded, which were answered by the department, making a total of 618 calls for fire during the year. This is an increase of 101 bell alarms and a decrease of 19 local alarms as compared with the previous year.

The estimated loss was \$848,836, covered by an insurance of \$471,606, against a loss of \$297,705, insurance \$176,555, for the preceding year.

Detailed information may be had from the several appended reports.

In conclusion, I beg to return my thanks to the Commissioners for

the courtesy at all times extended me; to my two assistants and the officers and men under my command; to the superintendent, officers, and members of the police force, and also to the superintendent of the fire alarm, etc., and the operators connected with this office, all of whom have rendered such service as to make it easier for me to fulfill the various and important duties intrusted to me.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH PARRIS,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT VETERINARIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report to your department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, showing the professional work of this office:

Professional visits	508
Visits to Baltimore (purchase of horses)	12
Number of horses tested	52
Number of horses purchased	35
Number of horses condemned	15
Number of horses killed	2
Number of horses died	1
Number of horses in good condition	88
Number of horses in bad condition	21
Total number of horses in service	109
Number of horses at hospital during year	148
Total number of days at hospital	1,921
Average time at hospital (days)	13.65+

Very respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

JOSEPH PARRIS, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

REPORT OF BOARD OF SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the work of the surgeons to the fire department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Number of sick cards issued during year	95
Number of office consultations held during year	265
Number of visits made during year	214
Total consultations	479
Number of meetings for examination of applicants for fire department	14
Number of applicants examined	207
Number of applicants accepted (40.09 per cent)	83
Number of applicants rejected (59.91 per cent)	124

One meeting was held for the examination of three members of the department for the determination of their physical condition as to fitness or unfitness for further active service in the department. Two were declared able to perform active duty and one was recommended for retirement on account of disability incurred in line of duty.

In addition to the above work performed there were also a number of visits of inspection to truck and engine houses, of which no record has been kept by this board.

Very respectfully,

CLIFTON MAYFIELD, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Surgeons.

JOSEPH PARRIS, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

During the year I visited and inspected the scenes of 313 alarms for fires, for which alarms had been rung on the bells and gongs of the department, entailing a loss of \$833,916, with an insurance on the same of \$461,886; also the scenes of 305 local or silent alarms, for which no bells were sounded, causing a loss of \$14,920, with an insurance of \$9,720. Total loss, \$848,836; insurance, \$471,606.

A list of causes for said alarms, with a detailed statement of loss and insurance, with causes and kind of buildings fires occurred, will be found in this report; also statement showing quality of kerosene oil examined and tested; also number of business-house cellars inspected during the year.

All the kerosene oil examined and tested during the year was found to be of good quality and quite up to regulations.

During the year I made an inspection of 505 cellars of business houses in different sections of the city and, with seven exceptions, found them all to be in good condition. Those seven were afterwards put in proper order.

I take pleasure in stating that the efficiency of the department for the year speaks well for its management, and I am satisfied that it is the pride of the citizens of this city.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. O. DREW, *Fire Marshal.*

JOSEPH PARRIS, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

A.—Statement of number of fires, loss, and insurance for the year ending June 30, 1898

Month.	Fires for which alarms were given.			Local or silent alarms.		
	Num-ber of fires.	Loss.	Insur-ance.	Num-ber of fires.	Loss.	Insur-ance.
1897.						
July	22	\$11, 845	\$10, 115	26	\$1, 970	\$305
August	19	3, 195	1, 970	15	1, 255	1, 250
September	27	721, 955	370, 570	25	435	300
October	27	3, 025	1, 945	26	710	500
November	24	11, 295	10, 905	24	4, 000	3, 045
December	30	15, 935	13, 300	30	930	725
1898.						
January	39	14, 711	12, 201	28	530	210
February	19	5, 560	5, 505	28	360	230
March	24	4, 070	2, 330	24	715	675
April	22	26, 255	21, 955	36	685	630
May	25	7, 640	4, 840	21	3, 075	1, 645
June	36	8, 430	6, 250	22	255	205
Total	313	833, 916	461, 886	305	14, 920	9, 720

188 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

B.—Record showing causes of fires and alarms for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Cause.	Num-ber.	Cause.	Num-ber.
Sparks from chimney.....	5	Electric-light wire.....	11
False alarms.....	72	Using gasoline near fire.....	10
Accident.....	106	Furnace.....	6
Upsetting stove.....	9	Defective flue.....	31
Explosion of gasoline stove.....	35	Hot ashes.....	30
Incendiary.....	25	Stove.....	25
Unknown.....	115	Gas jet.....	12
Child playing with matches.....	9	Leaky gas pipe.....	10
Spontaneous combustion.....	7	Burning leaves.....	2
Firecrackers.....	4	Stovepipe.....	6
Lamp explosion.....	23	Upsetting lamp.....	4
Falling lamp.....	1	Defective hearth.....	1
Grease on stove.....	4	Explosion of soda-water tank.....	1
Overflowing gasoline tank.....	2	Lightning.....	1
Lamp.....	7	Cigar stump.....	1
Burning brush.....	9	Boiling-over tar.....	1
Chimney.....	30	Starting fire with coal oil.....	1

C.—Number and style of buildings where fires originated.

Style of buildings.	Brick.	Frame.	Total.	Style of buildings.	Brick.	Frame.	Total.
Dwellings.....	208	97	305	Clothing stores.....	4		4
Stables.....	12	14	26	Fruit stores.....	2	1	3
Wood sheds.....		63	63	Paper hangers.....	2	1	3
Drug stores.....	6	2	8	Oyster houses.....	3	1	4
Tailor shops.....	8	4	12	Variety stores.....	3		3
Livery stables.....	3	3	6	Laundries.....	4	5	9
Schoolhouses.....	2	1	3	Hay wagon.....		1	1
Tinner stores.....	2	2	4	Restaurants.....	3	2	5
Lunch rooms.....	4	2	6	Wood and coal offices.....		2	2
Warehouses.....	4	2	6	Furniture stores.....	3	1	4
Grocery stores.....	13	6	19	Young Men's Christian Association.....	1		1
Office buildings.....	7	1	8	Colleges.....	2		2
Concrete work.....		1	1	Feed stores.....	3	2	5
Masonic halls.....	3		3	Cooper shops.....	3	2	5
Dry goods stores.....	5	1	6	Carpenter shop.....		1	1
Telegraph offices.....	4		4	Baker shops.....	2		2
Fence.....		1	1	Kindling wood.....		1	1
Bicycle stores.....	2	2	4	Harness maker.....	1		1
Dye houses.....	3		3	Blacksmith shop.....		1	1
Paint stores.....	4		4	Commission houses.....	2		2
Market stores.....	3	2	5	Oil wagon.....		1	1
Lumber yards.....		2	2	Leather stores.....	3		3
Power houses.....	2		2	Armory.....	1		1
Canal boats.....		2	2	Bank.....	1		1
Steam laundries.....	3		3	Wood pile.....		1	1
Confectioners' stores.....	2		2	Railroad cars.....		2	2
Cigar stores.....	3	1	4	Bottling establishments.....	2	1	3
Barber shops.....	4	4	8	Bowling alley.....		1	1
Churches.....	2		2	Cold-storage house.....	1		1
Hotels.....	5		5	Hat store.....	1		1
Cookshops.....	2	3	5	Lumber pile.....		1	1
Printing offices.....	4		4	Gun shop.....	1		1
Shoe stores.....	2	1	3	Outhouses.....	1	2	3
Barn.....		1	1				

FIRE MARSHAL'S RECORD OF FIRES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

OCTOBER, 1897—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
9	7	9.08		Box. 53	135 Carroll st. SE	Brick	Dwelling		G. R. Burt	Unknown	\$400	\$300
10	9		2.30	524	1519 E st. SE	do	do		J. Janezeck	do	15	15
11	9		6.36	145	14th and F sts. NW	do	Hotel	C. C. Willard	H. J. Burch	Defective flue	30	30
12	10	1.01		52	314 East Capitol st.	Frame	Stable		Adam Wentzell	Unknown	500	
13	10		7.18	419	2d and M sts. SW	do	Cook shop		Jos. Brown	Explosion of gasoline stove.	60	
14	10			612	140 to 146 Schotts alley NE	Brick	Dwelling	D. Doodly	D. Harris and others	Unknown	315	215
15	10		7.32	136	1216 N st. NW	do	do		R. A. Clements	Stove	50	50
16	11	8.31		623	Fritz court NE	do	do		D. Parker	Unknown	100	20
17	13	11		141	302 6th st. NW	do	Tailor shop		A. Watson	Explosion of gasoline stove.	15	
18	14	9.08		29	1118 1st st. NW	do	Dwelling		M. Tucker	Incendiary	175	100
19	14		9.56	624	Gov. Printing Office	do	Printing office.	U. S. Government	U. S. Government	Accident		
20	15		1.55	131	914 F st. NW	do	Clothing store		C. Grosner	do		
21	15		9.33	125	508 8th st. NW	do	Steam laundry		M. Weaver	Furnace		
22	18		6.05	835	Brightwood Park	Frame	Stable		Geo. Bartlett	Incendiary	10	
23	19	3.29		54	1112 New Jersey ave. SE	do	Dwelling		M. E. Burch	Stove	40	
24	19	5.10		825	6th and Lincoln sts. NW	do	do		Jos. F. Bateman	Unknown	700	700
25	23		3.55	327	814 26th st. NW	Brick	do		James Williams	Stove	40	40
26	26		6.12	129	901 E st. NW	Frame	Fruit stand		P. Marshall	Explosion of gasoline lamp.	15	
27	27	2.02		67	128 G st. NE	Brick	Dwelling		P. Gleason	Unknown	40	40
											3,025	1,945

Local or silent alarms.

No.	Date.	Hour.		Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	2	9.49		7	942 O st. NW	Brick	Dwelling		G. W. Sneed	Accident	\$40	
2	3	10.22		11	Kenyon st., bet. Sherman ave. and 13th st. NW	Frame	Wood shed		Baptist Church	Unknown	10	
3	3		9.47	9	1463 Florida ave. NW	do	Dwelling		Wm. Burk	Accident	10	\$10
4	4	10.30		7	1202 12th st. NW	Brick	do		Wm. Gordon	Burning rubbish.		
5	4		5.45	Tr. B.	453 Delaware ave. SW	Brick	Dwelling		George Clark	False alarm.		
6	5	12.28		4	1709 Pennsylvania ave. NW	Brick	Dwelling		A. C. Shaffer	Incendiary	600	450
7	6	9.35		1		do	Paper hanger			Accident		
8	7	9.04		8	Same as for box 53.	do						

FIRE MARSHAL'S RECORD OF FIRES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA--Continued.

DECEMBER, 1897--Continued.

Local or silent alarms--Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
8	11		3. 13	Co. 7	Same as for box 217							
9	14		2. 57	7	1622 Covington st. NW	Brick	Dwelling		Wm. Robinson	Chimney		
10	14		7. 25	8	743 8th st. NW	do	Dry-goods store		Blumm Bros	Electric-light wire		
11	14		11. 14	1						False alarm		
12	15		6. 17	7	123 11th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling		Mary Shelton	Lamp explosion	\$20	
13	19		6. 32	6	454 New York ave. NW	Frame	Wood yard		G. W. Merrill	Accident	10	
14	20		3. 50	1Ch'l	616 Louisiana ave. NW	Brick	Furniture store		H. Hamilton	Defective flue		
15	20		6. 49	9	1930 14th st. NW	do	Dwelling		J. B. Johnson	Gas jet	10	
16	21	8. 15		Tr. B	2008 I st. NW	do	do		S. T. Cooms	Accident		
17	21	11. 05		5	1034 Jefferson st. NW	do	do		Wm. Pascoe	Unknown	10	
18	23	9. 55		9	Same as for box 256							
19	24	12. 50		5	Same as for box 71							
20	24	11. 35		3	419 2d st. NE	Frame	Wood shed		R. M. Schron	Hot ashes		
21	24		5. 18	Tr. B	Same as for box 312							
22	24		6. 30	Tr. B	Government alley NW	Frame	Dwelling		N. Gatewood	Lamp explosion		
23	25	11. 57		10	1361 F st. NE	Brick	do		Henry Floyd	Stove	25	25
24	25		12. 12	8	1310 2d st. SE	do	do		N. Clark	Chimney		
25	27	5. 57		9	1667 Q st. NW	do	do	J. B. Wight		Accident	75	40
26	28		1. 40	1	528 20th st. NW	do	do		Samuel Kramer	do	10	10
27	29			Tr. B	1153 23d st. NW	do	Grocery	M. Roberts		Unknown	100	100
28	29	3. 32		8	303 B st. SE	do	Dwelling		In course of erection	Falling wall		
29	29		1. 50	10	1008 F st. NE	do	do		Daniel Burch	Accident	20	
30	31	7. 02		1Ch'l	1111 E st. NW	do	Tailor shop			Explosion of gasoline	400	300
											930	725

JANUARY, 1898.

1	1		3. 40	Box. 15	213 D st. NW	Brick	Dwelling		John H. Wright	Accident		
2	1		9. 57	146	1428 New York ave. NW	do	Lunch room		J. M. Hines	do		
3	1			24	420 Franklin st. NW	Frame	Dwelling		Samuel Cook	Upsetting lamp	\$10	
4	2	7. 23		243	1623 13th st. NW	Stone	Church	Grace Lutheran Church.		Furnace	950	\$950
5	2	9. 43		146	1409 New York ave. NW	Brick	Christian Association building.	Young Men's Christian Association.		do	636	636

6	4	2.56	425	215 3d st. SW	Frame	Dwelling	B. L. Ward	Stovepipe.	25	25
7	4	9.16	135	727 11th st. NW	Brick	do	T. S. Jones.	Grease on stove	25	25
8	4	3.04	62	13 I st. NW	do	College	Catholic Church	Defective flue	40	40
9	4	8.27	17	1001 F st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Hugo Langer	False alarm	15	15
10	5	9.47	131	1206 8th st. NW	Brick	Feed store	R. P. Greer	False alarm.	600	300
11	6	9.41	15	423 8th st. SE	Frame	Bicycle shop.	Drew & Goodwin	Incendiary	1,000	10
12	9	9.21	212	2024 P st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	E. A. Fenton	Spontaneous combustion.	75	75
13	10	9.33	124	3412 P st. NW	do	do	G. J. Killion	False alarm.	15	15
14	11	2.40	518	730 9th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	H. Colman	Accident	10,000	8,000
15	11	10.17	319	33 Monroe st., Anacostia	Frame	Barber shop	G. W. Schaab	do	25	25
16	11	6.42	712	10th and Water sts. SW	do	Grocery, cooper shop.	H. L. Biscoe, J. R. Beavers.	Unknown	50	50
17	11	9.35	124	1408 Hopkins place NW	Brick	Dwelling	J. E. Fletcher	Defective flue	25	25
18	14	8.57	132	1625 4th st. NW	do	do	Aug. Kent	Child playing with matches.	15	15
19	15	8.24	91	31 Pierce st. NE	do	do	A. S. Sigmond	Incendiary	400	300
20	17	12.55	435	Monument court SW	Brick	Dwelling	James Simms	False alarm.	25	25
21	17	8.52	319	224 2d st. NW	do	do	Alex. Hennage	Stove	20	20
22	17	10.17	27	804 4 1/2 st. SW	do	do	Mary Taylor	Explosion of gasoline stove.	400	300
23	18	7.08	62	717 8th st. NW	do	do	S. Holmes	Using gasoline near fire.	25	25
24	18	12.53	153	30th and K sts. NW	Frame	Lumber yard	Wheatley Bros	Accident	25	25
25	18	1.01	417	1801 F st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Melville Fuller	False alarm.	200	150
26	18	8.30	15	2110 C st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	Samuel Jones	Stove	50	50
27	19	3.55	43	633 D st. NW	Brick	Grocery	P. Yndelevit	False alarm.	50	50
28	21	8.11	123	1335 Q st. NW	do	Stable	Henry King	Accident	50	50
29	21	9.17	15	1113 13th st. NW	do	Dwelling	John Depray	Hot ashes.	50	50
30	23	12.20	731	1301 E st. NW	Brick	Lunch room	G. W. Engell	Leaky gas pipe	500	500
31	25	4.54	32					Accident	14,711	12,201
32	26	9.19	125							
33	27	10.30	312							
34	28	9.18	652							
35	30	6.29	124							
36	31	8.32	243							
37	31		148							
38	31		141							
39	31	6.38	162							

Local or silent alarms.

1	1	7.43	Co.	2110 O st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	J. P. Hanson	Hot ashes.		
2	1	10.07	Tr. B	618 12th st. NE	Frame	do	Eliza Johnson	Accident		
3	2	10.34	1 Ch'l	207 12th st. NW	Brick	Carpenter shop	F. J. Ettinger	do	\$75	
4	2	5.07	1	1601 K st. NW	do	Dwelling	R. A. Alger	Gas jet	50	\$50

FIRE MARSHAL'S RECORD OF FIRES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

JANUARY, 1898—Continued.

Local or silent alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.	Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
5	3	7.43	Co. 7	1707 New Jersey ave. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		C. T. Good.	Chimney.		
6	3	6.09	Tr. B	2025 O st. NW.	do	do		C. D. Clark.	Accident.		
7	3	6.44	4	624 Maryland ave. SW.	do	do		Annie Gerrard.	Upsetting lamp.	\$15	
8	4	7.18	10	1239 Maryland ave. NE.	do	do		H. Krafft.	Defective flue.		
9	4	8.50	7	1412 7th st. NW.	Canvas	Tent.		Salvation Army.	Unknown.	10	
10	4	9.31	6	601 New Jersey ave. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		M. Benton.	Accident.	10	\$10
11	5	12.11	2	1749 Pa. ave. NW.	do	Bicycle shop.		Acme Bicycle Co.	Using gasoline near fire.	10	
12	6	5.45	7	1201 R. I. ave. NW.	do	Drug store.		F. H. Wright.	Lamp explosion.		
13	7	2.05	4	632 E st. SW.	do	Dwelling		C. Tumes.	Unknown.	50	50
14	11	6.37	6	3d and G sts. NW.	do	Restaurant		S. T. Brown.	Accident.	15	15
15	13	10.21	Tr. D	309 New Jersey ave. NW.	Frame	Dwelling		C. Sloan.	Child playing with matches.	15	15
16	13	11.21	1 Ch'l	939 Pa. ave. NW.	Brick	Shoestore		F. Crocker.	Accident.	10	
17	18	1.43	8	43 D st. SE.	do	Dwelling		Mary Newton.	Latrobe stove.	5	5
18	18	5.10	1	1347 Connecticut ave. NW.	do	do		M. J. Aulds.	Chimney.		
19	19	7.45	1 Ch'l						False alarm.		
20	20	11.04	1						do		
21	21	11.36	4	817 F st. SW.	Brick	Dwelling		Samuel Howser.	Defective hearth.	25	25
22	24	11.34	1	1310 19th st. NW.	do	do		D. E. Byer.	Accident.	25	25
23	24	5.09	8	403 2d st. SE.	do	do		M. Baker.	do		
24	26	9.31	7	467 Riggs st. NW.	Frame	do		John W. West.	Lamp explosion.	200	
25	30	8.59	6	300 H st. NW.	Brick	Drug store.		J. A. Healy.	Hot ashes.		
26	30	9.35	1	1714 H st. NW.	do	Dwelling		J. H. Schiver.	Chimney.		
27	30	2.27	12	2 Quincy st. NE.	do	do		N. A. Lucas.	Child playing with matches.		
28	30	8.39	3	231 2d st. NE.	Frame	do		R. W. Goodwin.	Upsetting stove.	15	15
										530	210

FEBRUARY, 1898.

1	2	12.40	Box. 516	303 Pennsylvania ave. SE.	Brick	Bakery	H. Johnson	Spontaneous combustion.	\$50	\$50
2	2	9.13	39		do	Dwelling	C. H. Coleman	Chimney		

3	3	8.26	152	220 10th st. NW.	do	Harness maker	James C. Hill	Hill Harness Co.	Unknown	1,000	1,000
4	5	1.24	631	712 6th st. NE.	do	Dwelling	do	S. P. Harris	Chimney	200	200
5	5	12.09	243	1316 Coreoran st. NW.	do	do	do	Unoccupied	Incendiary	15	15
6	6	1.22	316	2528 E st. NW.	do	do	do	Charles Carter	Upsetting lamp	2,000	2,000
7	7	6.26	413	636-640 F st. NW.	do	do	do	B. F. Bittenger and others.	Unknown	50	50
8	7	12.57	124	411 7th st. NW.	do	Tailor shop	do	S. Goldheim	Upsetting gasoline stove.	10	10
9	9	8.06	652	16th and B sts. NE.	Frame	Blacksmith shop	do	H. Summerfield	Defective flue	500	500
10	12	2.34	339	1739 I st. NW.	Brick	Stable	do	S. S. Howland	Unknown	10	10
11	12	7.29	23	319 New York ave. NW.	do	Dwelling	do	C. H. Osborn	Gas jet	40	40
12	16	11.23	623	624 North Capitol st.	Frame	do	do	Levi Allen	Explosion of gaso-	10	10
13	17	8.00	168	801 H st. NW.	Brick	do	do	Sarah Dodge	line stove.	25	25
14	20	9.50	53	55 C st. SE.	Frame	Laundry	do	Lee Hong	Stove	700	700
15	22	5.43	413	420 7th st. SW.	Brick	Dry-goods store	do	S. Solomon	Electric-light wire	150	150
16	24	10.18	45	345 M st. SW.	Frame	Grocery	do	James Brady	Unknown	800	800
17	25	10.45	152	931 C st. NW.	Brick	Commission house	do	G. G. Hammer	Hot ashes	5,560	5,560
18	27	4.53	12	208 F st. NW.	Frame	Wood shed	do	S. Wood	Overtured stove	5,505	5,505
19	28	12.15	17	359 Pennsylvania ave. NW.	Brick	Barber shop	do	Joseph Gatto			

Local or silent alarms.

1	1	1.18	Co. 1	E st. and Virginia ave. NW	Frame	Oil wagon	M. Sullivan	M. Sullivan	Unknown	\$50	
2	2	8.18	3	110 F st. NE.	Brick	Dwelling	do	M. Curran	Chimney		
3	2	9.29	1	1513 H st. NW.	do	Tailer shop	do	M. George	Accident		
4	2	9.55	1	1731 I st. NW.	do	Dwelling	do	J. H. Hyland	Chimney		
5	2	5.16	9	1601 21st st. NW.	do	do	do	M. C. Lanihan	do		
6	3	3.53	1	917 15th st. NW.	do	do	do	J. E. Owens	Accident		
7	3	5.53	7	1306 I st. NW.	do	do	do	R. E. Doyle	Defective flue		
8	3	7.47	1	809 6th st. NW.	do	do	do	E. W. Keach	Chimney		
9	3	11.34	4	23 Myrtle st. NE.	do	do	do	T. G. Miller	Stove	5	5
10	5	3.58	12	Same as above	do	do	do	G. S. Clark	Chimney		
11	5	4.02	6	454 H st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling	do	S. F. Cannon	Starting fire with coal oil.	10	10
12	5	8.54	6	45 D st. NW.	do	do	do	M. E. White	Upsetting stove	25	\$25
13	5	7.47	3	1733 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	Dyeing establish-	do	C. Halderman	Using gasoline near fire.	100	100
14	10	10.10	1	231 44 st. SW.	do	Dwelling	do	C. Smith	Explosion of gaso-	25	25
15	11	9.50	4	3203 K st. NW.	do	Cooper shop	do	W. D. Gaskins	Incendiary	10	10
16	11	11.29	5	1704 1st st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	do	Robt. White	False alarm		
17	12	8.23	4	128 L st. NW	do	do	do	John Dickson	Accident	25	25
18	14	3.09	Tr. D	63 Defrees st. NW	do	do	do	B. R. Brown	do	5	5
19	16	10.11	6		do	do	do		do		
20	16	12.28			do	do	do		do		

FIRE MARSHAL'S RECORD OF FIRES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

FEBRUARY, 1898—Continued.

Local or silent alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
21	16		12.36	Co. 7	1906 10th st. NW.	Frame	Dwelling		E. Bowen	Sparks from chimney	\$10	
22	16		3.56	Tr. 1	1st and M sts. NE.	Brick	do		Lane & Mallatti	Unknown	75	\$75
23	17		3.54	7	1717 7th st. NW.	do	do		F. Prekett	Explosion of gasoline stove.	15	15
24	17		11.55	1 Ch'l	429 11th st. NW.	do	do		Annie Baden	Unknown	5	
25	20		9.48	8	Same as for box 53							
26	24		2.54	1	1707 Mass. ave. NW.	Brick	Dwelling	B. Watkins	B. Watkins	Chimney		
27	24		3.15	4		Brick			M. Foster	False alarm		
28	28	11.15		8	18 4th st. SE.	Brick	Dwelling			Chimney		
											360	230

MARCH, 1898.

No.	Date.	Hour.		Box.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1	3.36		618	T st., bet. 1st and 2d sts., NE.	Frame	Dwelling	J. Lansburg	Unoccupied	Incendiary	\$250	
2	1		3.32	314	1920 H st. NW.	Brick	do		W. C. Williams	Unknown	1,300	\$1,300
3	2	4.56		815	3424 13th st. NW.	do	do	James T. Gibbs	Unoccupied	Incendiary	1,500	500
4	3		10.17	241	1310 14th st. NW.	do	Market store		S. H. Gwynne	Electric-light wire		
5	4		8.14	516	6 3d st. SE.	do	Dwelling		A. Higgins	Unknown	25	25
6	5	9.54		239	1937 1/2 12th st. NW.	do	do		James Walker	Accident	10	
7	5	11.28		647	29 Delaware ave. NE.	do	Feed store		W. H. Micheals	Unknown	40	40
8	6		5.27	45	1300 6th st. SW.	Frame	Restaurant		P. H. Brooks	Leaky gas meter	50	50
9	9		2.25	124	629 D st. NW.	Brick	Leather store		C. H. Cecil	Accident	5	
10	10	1.27		264						False alarm		
11	13	7.59		524	1337 C st. SE.	Frame	Dwelling		William Thomas	Unknown	25	25
12	17		4.05	186						False alarm		
13	17		9.21	412	626 to 634 B st. SW.	Frame	Wood sheds		E. F. Price and others	Unknown	250	
14	20		11.24	15	18 D st. NW.	do	Market store		Henry Marks	Accident	150	150
15	23		7.26	143						False alarm		
16	25		10.21	312	Alley bet. Band and 21st and 22d sts. NW.	Frame	Dwelling		A. Baurman	Unknown	200	
17	26			254						False alarm		
18	27		6.29	647	65 K st. NE.	Brick	Dwelling		Samuel Good	Gas jet	10	10
19	29		9.50	231	708 O st. NW.	do	Armory		Washington Cadets	Leaky gas meter		

20	30	5.04	425	.....	Brick	Dwelling	B. H. Warner	A. Creamer	False alarm	5	5
21	30	12.37	919	.....	do	Banking house	.....	Asher, Barnett & Co.	Defective flue	50	50
22	31	5.16	145	.....	Frame	Dwelling	.....	Louis Martin	Electric-light wire	100	75
23	31	10.03	652	.....	do	do	.....	R. Pyles	Stove	100	100
24	31	10.23	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	2,330
										4,070	.....

Local or silent alarms.

1	1	.....	5.36	6	Brick	Dwelling	.....	A. T. Hall	Gas jet	\$10	\$10
2	1	.....	7.25	1Ch'l	do	Cigar store	.....	A. Sickie	Chimney	.....	.....
3	2	4.53	.....	11	Brick	Dwelling	.....	Chas. Hillie	Explosion of gaso-	5	5
4	2	.....	4.31	Tr. D	.....	.....	.....	.....	line stove.	.....	.....
5	2	.....	6.25	9	Frame	do	.....	E. Fihlburg	do	10	10
6	3	.....	10.08	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	4	.....	4.01	1Ch'l	Brick	Dwelling	.....	Charles Coe	False alarm	.....	.....
8	5	.....	12.03	Tr. B	Frame	Wood shed	.....	P. B. Wood	Accident	.....	.....
9	9	12.28	.....	1	Brick	Dwelling	.....	Annie Murphy	Burning rubbish	.....	.....
10	10	11.20	.....	8	do	do	.....	Geo. F. Zea	Accident	5	.....
11	11	.....	.....	11	do	do	.....	L. Randall	Leaky gas meter	10	10
12	12	.....	5.12	1Ch'l	do	do	.....	Lena Gordon	Defective flue	75	75
13	13	.....	1.46	1Ch'l	.....	.....	.....	.....	Accident	.....	.....
14	14	.....	8.13	1Ch'l	Frame	Wood pile	.....	Unknown	False alarm	.....	.....
15	14	.....	9.43	11	Brick	Dwelling	.....	A. Snowden	Unknown	.....	.....
16	15	.....	7.15	7	Frame	Wood sheds	.....	S. Coleman	Chimney	.....	.....
17	17	12.44	.....	8	Frame	.....	.....	John Allen	Unknown	30	.....
18	17	.....	12.25	6	Brick	Dwelling	.....	J. F. Douglass	Accident	15	15
19	20	1.55	.....	8	Frame	Wood shed	.....	Geo. Kochle	Hot ashes	5	.....
20	22	.....	5.52	4	Brick	Dwelling	.....	C. F. Dowd	Unknown	25	25
21	25	.....	9.56	7	Frame	do	.....	F. M. Kislou	do	5	5
22	28	.....	11.18	4	do	Barber shop	.....	Wm. Payn	Defective flue	20	20
23	31	11.13	.....	5	do	Dwelling	.....	A. T. Jackson	Chimney	500	500
24	31	.....	6.55	1	Brick	do	.....	.....	.....	715	675
										715	675

APRIL, 1898.

1	2	2.05	Box.	12th and Water sts. SW	Frame	Stable	Thos. W. Riley	Thos. W. Riley	Unknown	\$9,000	\$5,000
2	5	4.35	416	892 Marshal st. NW	do	Dwelling	Harrison Gordon	Unoccupied	Incendiary	600	600
3	5	.....	419	916 Delaware ave. SW	Brick	do	.....	Mary Green	Child playing with matches.	.....	.....

FIRE MARSHAL'S RECORD OF FIRES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

APRIL, 1898—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
4	7		11.32	Box.	1321 S st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling	Corean (Government)	Cath. Riley	Unknown	\$800	\$800
5	8	9.55		257	13th and P sts. NW.	do	do		Corean Legation	do	500	500
6	8		8.47	146	613 15th st. NW.	do	Barber shop		A. C. Luber	Escaping gas	10	10
7	10		6.06	125	513 7th st. NW.	do	Furniture store		John Rudden	Electric-light wire	14,000	14,000
8	12	12 m.		415	1022 7th st. SW.	Frame	Dwelling		S. P. Clark	Unknown	15	15
9	13		2.18	41	344 Maine ave. SW.	do	do		Meyer Fisher	Accident	40	40
10	14	12.15		419						False alarm		
11	17		5.28	15	120 C st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		R. B. Crown	Explosion of gaso-line stove	10	10
12	18		8.55	124	612 Louisiana ave. NW.	do	do		R. Abraham	Lamp	10	10
13	23	1.08		24	400 M st. NW.	do	do		Jos. Williamson	Accident	40	40
14	23	4.31		131	708 8th st. NW.	do	Office building		Snow & Co.	Unknown	10	10
15	23		7.12	413	637 G st. SW.	do	Dwelling		H. Thomas	Lamp	20	20
16	24		5.41	431	216 13½ st. SW.	do	do		Chas. Simms	Explosion of gaso-line stove		
17	24		7.35	135	701 11th st. NW.	do	Department store	A. Lisner	A. Lisner	Accident		
18	25	12.31		426	1st and O sts. SW.	do	Stable		P. Mann	Unknown	1,000	700
19	25		3.01	125	619 E st. NW.	do	Dwelling		C. F. Clements	Accident		
20	25		7.11	33	2304 Champlain ave. NW.	Frame	do		Henson Tolson	do		
21	26	2.49		158	907 Louisiana ave. NW.	Brick	Commission house		Landon & Middleton	Unknown	200	200
22	29	10.15		634						False alarm		
											26,255	21,955

Local or silent alarms.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1	11.32		8	113 5th st. SE.	Brick	Dwelling		B. Cady	Using gasoline near fire.	\$10	\$10
2	1		6.30	2						False alarm		
3	3	7.30		3	220 Arthur place NW.	Brick	Dwelling		Frank Pessini	Defective flue	200	200
4	3	11.01		6	423 K st. NW.	do	do		R. S. Roberts	Accident		
5	4		3.17	7	1603 11th st. NW.	do	Tailor shop		W. T. Holland	Explosion of gaso-line stove		
6	5	4.27		11	Same as for box 823							
7	5		7.45	12	60 R st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		Wm. Parker	Accident	25	25

8	6	6.26	4	206 Willow Tree alley SW.	Frame	do	Capitol Traction Co.	Saml. Banks	Explosion of gaso- line stove.	50
9	6	11.49	1 Ch'l	12th st. and Pa. ave. NW.	do	do	Capital Traction Co.	Capital Traction Co.	Electric wire	50
10	6	7.30	3	215 Schotts alley NE.	Brick	Dwelling	do	M. Robinson	Unknown	25
11	6	8.06	11	2924 15th st. NW.	Frame	do	do	C. R. Rowzee	Gas jet	5
12	7	1.29	Tr. D	1305 3d st. NW.	Brick	do	do	M. Terry	Accident	do
13	8	9.48	7	Same as for box 237.	Frame	Dwelling	do	M. Pinkey	Lamp	do
14	8	7.18	7	1918 10th st. NW.	Brick	do	do	Frank Lyons	Unknown	10
15	9	3.14	9	1530 Q st. NW.	Brick	Office building	do	John Miller	Accident	do
16	9	9.16	2	1000 F st. NW.	do	Dwelling	do	Aug. Peterson	False alarm	200
17	10	5.59	6	1427 Chapin st. NW.	Frame	Dwelling	do	T. Marling	Defective flue	200
18	12	12.46	11	600 16th st. NE.	Frame	Dwelling	do	S. Openheimer	Explosion of gaso- line stove.	do
19	12	11.30	6	604 Q st. NW.	Brick	do	do	G. Moyer	Defective flue	do
20	15	1.50	10	1426 North Capitol st. NW.	Frame	Stable	do	John Gross	Unknown	20
21	17	9.10	7	1055 32d st. NW.	do	Dwelling	do	do	Accident	10
22	17	9.44	12	County	do	do	do	T. A. Dobbins	Burning brush	do
23	20	12.52	5	108 C st. SE.	Brick	Dwelling	do	R. A. Boagley	Gas jet	50
24	20	2.09	12	1507 28th st. NW.	do	do	do	M. Sprouser	Accident	do
25	20	7.11	8	1140 New Jersey ave. NW.	do	do	do	John Case	Unknown	do
26	20	8.53	5	28th st. and Rock Creek.	Frame	Canal boat	do	John J. Nau	Boiling over tar	25
27	22	7.46	Tr. D	7th and N sts. NW.	Brick	Hotel	do	P. C. Cross	Chimney	do
28	22	10.16	5	1209 Pa. ave. NW.	do	Dwelling	do	K. Wallaby	Accident	do
29	26	12.58	7	905 French st. NW.	do	do	do	D. Krupsaw	Cigar stump	50
30	28	1.46	1 Ch'l	1400 Mass. ave. NW.	do	do	do	Unoccupied	Unknown	5
31	28	6.23	7	do	Frame	do	M. M. Cole	do	Burning rubbish	do
32	29	7.27	4	do	Brick	do	do	do	do	do
33	30	1.37	1	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
										685
										630

MAY, 1898.

1	1	10.12	Box.	1045 31st st. NW.	Frame	Cooper shop and cement house.	do	J. R. Coons, J. Blun- don.	Unknown	\$2,000	\$800
2	2	7.44	59	1004 Loudon court NE.	Brick	Dwelling	do	Samuel Sharp	Accident	100	do
3	2	11.08	647	17 H st. NE.	do	do	do	A. Fishback	Explosion of gaso- line stove.	10	10
4	2	do	243	1517 Corcoran st. NW.	do	do	M. J. Collett	M. J. Collett	Accident	5	5
5	3	do	413	418-422 7th st. SW.	Brick and frame.	Dwelling and gro- cery.	do	R. C. Harris, G. R. L. Cole.	Unknown	700	625
6	6	do	168	do	do	Grocery	do	Jas. Gormbey	False alarm	400	300
7	6	do	647	47 Jackson st. NE.	Frame	Bottling estab-	D. S. Sullivan	D. S. Sullivan	Defective flue	1,800	1,500
8	8	2.57	67	109 H st. NE.	do	lishment.	do	do	Unknown	do	do
9	8	9.43	217	1019 P st. NW.	do	Dwelling	J. W. Thompson	A. Z. Stewart	Accident	40	40
10	9	5.21	135	612 12th st. NW.	do	Commercial Col- lege.	do	Columbia College	Unknown	600	600

FIRE MARSHAL'S RECORD OF FIRES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

MAY, 1898—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
11	10		9.40	Box.	1636 Vermont ave. NW.	Frame	Dwelling	Evening Star Pub. Co.	Chas. Moore	Accident		
12	12	4.54		237	1101 Pa. ave. NW	Brick	Printing office		Evening Star Pub. Co.	Electric-light wire	\$50	\$50
13	12		1.57	413						False alarm		
14	12		8.19	52						do		
15	15		7.53	421						do		
16	15		8.20	428						do		
17	16	8.04		732	Potomac and K sts. NW	Brick	Warehouse	Geo. W. Cissell	G. W. Cissell & Co.	Lightning	1,700	700
18	17		11.26	152	308 10th st NW	do	Printing office		Columbia Printing Co.	Unknown	150	150
19	18		2.34	12	312 Indiana ave. NW	do	Dwelling		W. H. Wills	Explosion of gaso-line stove	5	5
20	18	2.40		145	14th and F sts. NW	do	Hotel	C. C. Willard	H. Burch	Accident	5	5
21	21		8.12	437	942 Dismonds alley NW	Frame	Dwelling		Susan Thomas	Upsetting lamp		
22	21		11.00	87						False alarm		
23	22		4.28	62	Gonzaga College	Frame	Bowling alley	Catholic Church	Gonzaga College	Unknown	25	
24	25	10.33		653	647 H st. NE	Brick	Bakery		R. W. Blair	Accident	50	50
25	28		4.26	158	924 Louisiana ave. NW	do	Commission house		Sacks & Chapin	do		
26	31		4.36	622	724 C st. NE	do	Dwelling		L. E. Cross	Explosion of gaso-line stove		
											7,640	4,840

Local or silent alarms.

1	2	12.39		Co.	340 10th st. NE.	Frame	Wood shed		Michl Meehan	Unknown		
2	2	11.00		12	Same as for box 647.		Stable		R. B. Clark	Burning rubbish		
3	2		3.33	3	216 New Jersey ave. NE	Frame	Grocery		S. Betzs	Chimney		
4	3	10.08		1 Ch'l	1223 C st. NW	do				False alarm		
5	6		8.48	6								
6	8	9.40		7	Same as for box 217.		Stable		James Bros.	Accident		
7	11	12.30		4	Alley bet. 4th and 6th sts. and Pa. and Mo. aves. NW.	Brick						
8	12	4.50		1 Ch'l	Same as for box 151.		Dwelling	Jas. Waters and others.	Walker Nelson and others.	Incendiary	\$3,000	\$1,600
9	12	11.34		8, 15	Hillsdale, Anacostia	Frame						

10	15	7.54	4	1321 4½ st. SW.	Brick	do	Thos. Lowry	Lamp explosion	25	25
11	17	11.14	1 Ch'l	Same as for box 152.	Frame	Dwelling	Daul. McCarthy	Hot ashes	20	20
12	21	3.15	7	909 Florida ave. NW	Brick	do	Laura Brame	Accident	25	25
13	21	11.06	7	1550 8th st. NW	Frame	do	M. C. Davis	Explosion of gaso- line stove.	25	25
14	23	6.10	4	466 C st. SW	do	do	Sandy Brown	Accident	25	25
15	23	9.47	2	327 13½ st. NW	Brick	do	J. Crowder	Chimney	25	25
16	24	8.16	8	740 Navy place SE	Frame	Wood shed	Geo. Petty	Unknown	5	5
17	26	3.56	4	711 E st. SW	do	Dwelling	C. Walsh	Stove	5	5
18	26	10.40	4	509 4½ st. SW	do	do	do	False alarm	5	5
19	31	6.38	6	do	do	do	do	do	5	5
									3,075	1,645

JUNE, 1898.

1	Box.	8.43	247	1631 O st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	John Rolland	Lamp explosion	\$5	500
2	623	6.03	623	27 F st. NW	Frame	Stable	P. T. Stelle	Accident	5	2,600
3	621	5.39	621	918 H st. NE	Brick	Dwelling	P. T. Edelin	Explosion of gaso- line stove.	5	100
4	536	11.05	536	1117 3d st. SE	Brick	Dwelling	Unoccupied	False alarm	500	\$500
5	54	2.31	54	337 Pennsylvania ave. SE	Frame	Tailor shop	Schwartz Bros	Incendiary	2,600	2,600
6	437	12.08	437	447-49 8th st. SW	do	Dwellings	Unoccupied	Unknown	100	100
7	35	2.51	35	1223 16th st. NW	do	Stable	Robert Crown	Incendiary	100	100
8	238	12.45	238	1834-1838 13th st. NW	do	Wood sheds	H. Cutter and others	Unknown	100	100
9	13	5.09	13	do	do	do	do	do	100	100
10	413	8.06	413	319 7th st. SW	Brick	Tailor shop	Max Needles	False alarm	10	10
11	416	1.28	416	11th and Water sts. SW	Frame	Stable	Thomas W. Riley	Upsetting stove	2,000	620
12	143	3.55	143	737 13th st. NW	do	Wood shed	Samuel Barker	Unknown	2,000	2,000
13	425	4.50	425	217 C st. SW	Brick	Dwelling	Cath Simms	do	10	10
14	231	2.38	231	1329 7th st. NW	do	do	Thomas Fitzgerald	Accident	50	30
15	124	8.42	124	623 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	Hat store	C. Auback	Explosion of gaso- line stove.	10	30
16	15	10.09	15	do	do	do	do	Leaky gaspipe	50	50
17	417	3.08	417	do	do	do	do	False alarm	50	50
18	142	9.56	142	1313 F st. NW	Frame	Lumber pile	Emmart & Quartley	do	75	75
19	146	11.26	146	1316 G st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	J. B. Bowling	Unknown	50	50
20	516	5.03	516	301 Pennsylvania ave. SE	do	Drug store	Jas. O'Donnell	Explosion of gaso- line stove.	50	50
21	14	11.00	14	523 2d st. NW	do	do	do	Explosion of soda tank.	50	50
22	239	7.47	239	2251-2257 Cleveland ave. NW.	do	Dwelling	Saml. Barr	Unknown	100	100
23	85	6.01	85	do	Frame	Wood sheds	John Gordon and others.	Hot ashes	300	200
24	142	8.39	142	604 12th st. NW	Brick	do	Eva Mills	False alarm	10	10
25	17	8.01	17	108 4½ st. NW	do	Dwelling	E. McDote	Hot ashes	10	10
26	17	3.20	17	do	do	do	do	Lamp explosion	10	10

FIRE MARSHAL'S RECORD OF FIRES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

JUNE, 1898—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
27	22	9.47		<i>Box.</i> 151	13th and E sts. NW.	Brick.	Hotel.		P. C. Johnson.	Accident.		
28	23	8.25		325	Carters alley NW.	Frame.	Dwelling.		Emma Rhones.	Stovepipe.		
29	24		3.26	13								
30	24		5.09	217	801 O st NW.	Frame.	Laundry.		Sing Lee.	False alarm.	\$300	\$200
31	26	3.50		528	Washington Navy Yard	Brick.	Gunshop.	U. S. Government.	U. S. Government.	Unknown.		
32	28		11.12	419	72 G st. SW.	do	Dwelling.		John Strother.	Lamp.		
33	29	8.56		163	312 13 ¹ / ₂ st. NW.	Frame.	do		Nancy Simms.	Accident.		
34	29		3.37	621	1204-1214 Linden st. NE.	do	Wood sheds.		Geo. E. Clark and others.	Unknown.	150	
35	30	2.38		247	1705-1707 N st NW.	do	do		C. C. Cole and P. Hichborn.	Hot ashes.	75	
36	30		6.18	516						False alarm.		
											8,430	6,250

Local or silent alarms.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	2		4.26	<i>Co.</i> 1	1757 P st. NW.	Frame.	Wood shed.		E. M. McGuire.	Hot ashes.	\$5	
2	3		6.25	1 Ch'l	1201 C st. NW.	Brick.	Grocery.		C. Davidson.	Accident.		
3	4		4.45	7	1629 12th st. NW.	Frame.	Dwelling.		S. Barry.	Chimney.		
4	5		12.19	Tr.D.	39 Pierce st. NW.	Brick.	do		Henry Miller.	Unknown.		
5	6		6.43	7	1602 10th st. NW.	Frame.	Wood shed.		Annie Gray.	Hot ashes.	5	
6	7		1.50	11	2318 Brightwood ave.	do	Dwelling.		M. Johnson.	Accident.	10	
7	7		11.56	7	1834 7th st. NW.	Brick.	do		W. W. Grant.	Explosion of gaso- line stove.		
8	7		1.25	4	Same as for box 413.		Wood shed.		C. R. L. Crown.	Unknown.	5	
9	9		11.09	4	931 Indiana ave. SW.	Frame.	Outhouse.		W. H. Offutt.	do		
10	11		2.55	7	2148 8th st. NW.	do	Dwelling.		E. M. Seitz.	Gas jet.	25	\$25
11	12		9.26	1	917 15th st. NW.	Brick.	do		T. A. Donaldson.	Handling gasoline near fire.	50	25
12	13		8.01	5	1239 Potomac st. NW.	do	do			Hot ashes.	25	25
13	18		11.18	7	1823 Vermont ave. NW.	Frame.	do		Mary J. Lewis.	Handling gasoline near fire.	5	5
14	20		6.25	8	316 B st. SE.	Brick.	do		L. D. Wilson.			

15	21	.....	2. 05	4	454 6½ st. SW	Frame	.....do	.....do	C. C. Meador	Unoccupied	Incendiary	75
16	22	.....	7. 25	6	503 K st. NW	.....do	.....do	Wood yard	.....	Chas. Warner	Sparks from smoke stack.	.....
17	24	.....	1. 46	8	7th and C sts. SE	Brick	Public school	District government	District government	Burning waste per.	Burning waste per.	.....
18	24	.....	1. 53	7	1549 Columbia st. NW	.....do	Dwelling	.....	.....	Chimney	Chimney	.....
19	28	.....	3. 14	14	6th st. and Pa. ave. NW	Frame	Street car	Capital Traction Co.	Capital Traction Co.	Electric wire	Electric wire	.....
20	28	.....	9. 10	7	1223 N st. NW	.....do	Dwelling	.....	.....	Unknown	Unknown	50
21	29	.....	5. 31	7	1811 12th st. NW	Brick	.....do	.....	.....	Accident	Accident	.....
22	30	.....	8. 12	1	1901 L st. NW	Frame	.....do	.....	.....	L. Bowen	.....do	.....
												255
												205

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit the eighth annual report of the superintendent of charities for the fiscal year 1898. With this report I also hand you the reports of the various institutions and societies which are placed by law or your order in any wise under my supervision.

The examination of the affairs of the charitable institutions of the District by a joint select committee of Congress, the inspection of the institutions by experts selected by this committee and by the health officer of the District, the unusual interest taken by the medical association in the medical charities, the appointment by the Department of the Interior of a board of visitors for Freedmen's Hospital, and the full publication during the year of the results of all this work make it unnecessary for me to offer any extensive description of the motives, methods, or results of the various charities nominally under my supervision. I have visited each of them at least once and made careful notes regarding their condition and operations, and the results of my inspections will appear in this report in such recommendations as it seems necessary to make and in statements of facts not brought out in other publications.

ALLOTMENT OF THE RELIEF FUND.

The following partial allotment of the fund for the "relief of the poor" for the year 1898 was made upon my recommendation:

For 22 physicians to the poor, at \$360 per annum each	\$7,920
For medicines and printing prescriptions for the physicians to the poor	2,980
For the Woman's Dispensary	500
For the Aged Women's Home	300
Coffins, to be furnished upon order of health department	300
Total	12,000

An additional recommendation was made and subsequently the following order was issued by the Commissioners:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, January 11, 1898.

Ordered, That the unallotted balance (\$1,000) of the current appropriation for the relief of the poor be placed at the disposal of the Central Relief Committee, to be distributed in accordance with such plans of work as said committee may adopt.

By order:

WM. TINDALL,
Secretary.

Toward the close of the year it was found that there would be a surplus of \$714.37 from the amount allotted for medical relief, and thereupon the following reallocation of the surplus was made:

To the Bell Salt-Air Home	\$200.00
To the Childrens' Country Home	200.00
To the Woman's Union Christian Association	314.37
Total	714.37

A number of new applications for parts of this fund have been received, but it has not been thought expedient to either further subdivide the present appropriation or ask for its increase. There is, of course, no limit to the number and variety of charities which may be organized, nor to the arguments which may be presented in favor of the support or assistance of all of them from public funds; but there is a limit to the amount of such support or assistance which may properly be given, and some one must find and define it.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

The result of much active attention to the charities of the District has been good in many ways. It has promoted care in management, thoughtfulness as to special obligations, and a desire to fully accomplish the purpose of their existence.

As specially worthy of notice I take pleasure in directing attention to the fact that all of the free dispensaries which are served by physicians who are members of the medical association have put into practice the plans of the association begun two years ago for the correction of the abuse of medical charity, this plan being simply that all those who apply for free treatment shall be relieved if suffering at the time of application, and shall be given a blank application which may be filled out and signed by some responsible person known to the dispensary physician, and which then becomes evidence of the inability of the patient to pay for services sought, and that no second treatment shall be given a person who does not return a certificate properly filled out and signed. A large number of cases such as these have been taken in charge by the agents of the Associated Charities. The result of the plan has been a marked falling off in number of new cases treated at the dispensaries and the further and more important fact of a decided change in average appearance and necessity of those treated.

This plan is not in use at the Freedmen's or the National Homeopathic Hospitals, at both of which there is room for great improvement in the matter of discrimination as to who should or should not be treated free of charge.

The appropriation of \$30,000 for the erection of a new building at the Industrial Home School has revived the hopes of all friends of that institution, and the new building now rapidly nearing completion promises to be in every way well suited to the present needs of the school.

The Reform School for Girls has passed a year comparatively free from the spirit of insubordination which prompted riots in former years. The housekeeping appears to be managed with especial efficiency and with the view of making the best use of the internal resources of the institution, such as the garden, dairy, poultry yards, and piggery. The expense per inmate is still very high and will remain so until the institution begins to fulfill its real mission by furnishing reformatory treatment for all girls, both white and colored, who are found to be in need of such treatment in the District.

At the Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors there has been an improvement amounting to a transformation. The following notes were made on the day of inspection:

Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, 305 Missouri avenue northwest, inspected April 29, 1898.

Character of administration.—This institution is conducted by a private self-perpetuating corporation, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. Its object is clearly set forth in its title. The necessity for it arises out of the fact that

many disabled and destitute veterans of the Army and Navy come to Washington on personal business, are often disappointed or delayed, and without such a temporary home would be in distress.

Under the circumstances, of course, nearly all the beneficiaries of the institution are residents of the various States of the Union rather than of the District of Columbia.

The institution was inspected several months ago and found in very unsatisfactory condition, but no report of that inspection was then made because it was expected that improvements would promptly be brought about. The men at the home are now quite orderly and comfortable, and the house seems to be well managed. The average daily number of men is about 26.

Condition, sufficiency, and needs.—This old three-story residence, when rearranged for an institution, can never be appropriate or satisfactory. When visited some months ago it appeared wholly unfit for use for any purpose. The ground about the building is always damp, and the yard, being small and shut in by buildings, is never exposed to the sun and has an unwholesome appearance. The bathing and closet facilities are limited, although the latter has been recently increased and improved. The two latrobes can only be depended upon to warm the part of the building most accessible. The plumbing has recently been overhauled and repaired. The sleeping rooms are small and can only be ventilated through windows and doors. The change in the condition of the building since last inspection amounts to a transformation. Dark corners have been explored and renovated with soap and water. Woodwork incrustated with the dirt of a dozen years has been scraped and scoured white. The fog has disappeared from the windows and some daylight now enters through them. Proper attention is given the yard, which is always damp. Liberal applications of whitewash have improved appearances, and, on the whole, the place is probably in as good order as can be maintained.

At Columbia Hospital the privilege of attending patients occupying private rooms has been granted to physicians not on the hospital staff.

The Board of Children's Guardians has completed a successful year's work, and its appropriations, both for administrative purposes and for the care of children, have been largely increased. The number of children placed in permanent free homes has been small, because the former administrative fund did not justify the employment of an additional agent to do this work, but it is expected that more in this line will be done with the increased funds now available.

An arrangement has been made by the board for the support of a small number of colored boys at a farm school near Fort Washington, Md., where it is believed much can be done in the way of fitting them for honest self-support. This adds to the facilities, still too small, for the care and training of colored boys between 10 and 16 years of age, and inaugurates an experiment which, if successful, may be developed into a powerful agency for proper and necessary preparation of these boys for the performance of the duties of citizenship. It has arisen out of an appreciation of the necessity for teaching them to do skillfully and effectively the precise sorts of things which they will in all probability have to do all their lives.

The Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission has taken up seriously a most important new branch of work—that of securing country homes for destitute mothers with infants. It has also established a school of domestic science, and has repaired and greatly improved the property which it occupies.

A valuable piece of property adjoining the Emergency Hospital has been given to that institution to be used as a home for nurses.

Improvement in the nursing at the Washington Asylum Hospital has been brought about through the partial displacement of ignorant and inefficient nurses by capable young women trained in that work. An arrangement has been made by which pupil-nurses, after receiving two years' instruction at the asylum hospital, will finish their course at the Emergency Hospital and will receive their certificates from the Washington Training School for Nurses.

Each ward of this hospital has been supplied with a pantry, with ice box, water cooler, and gas stove, and special diet was served to the sick to a considerable extent. Ten reclining chairs and fifty new beds of improved design were placed in the various wards.

Extensive repairs to the Municipal Lodging House render the property more safe and convenient, and enable the superintendent to require more work and maintain better discipline.

The police were withdrawn from relief work, and the fund heretofore allotted from the appropriation "for relief of the poor," for relief through the police, was allotted for relief through the Central Relief Committee. The income from surplus of inaugural funds, under control of the Commissioners, was also, by order of the Commissioners, transferred to the Central Relief Committee, and disbursed for the relief of families recommended by the Associated Charities. The work of the Central Relief Committee, and particularly its systematic cooperation with other agencies for the relief of the poor, as well as the approved principles upon which it proceeded, demonstrated the desirability of the creation of a permanent body with similar powers and duties, and that committee has been reorganized on a permanent basis by the appointment by the Commissioners of 30 persons, many of whom were members of the Central Relief Committee, to be members of a permanent incorporated body, having for its special object the collection from citizens of the District of such funds as may be required and as the people may be willing to give for the relief of the poor, and the application of those funds in the most humane and effective way. An organization has been completed, a charter, constitution and by-laws prepared, and plans of operation discussed. Before the time of necessary activity of such a society arrives it will be legally incorporated and will be in working order. Its relations with the District government will be close enough so that the Commissioners can safely and properly place at its disposal funds for the proper application of which they are responsible, and it is hoped that it will attract the liberal support of private citizens in general. It does not propose to attempt to relieve every person who may be in need. All those who have natural, fraternal, or religious claims upon others will still receive assistance elsewhere, and it is not expected that those who give will confine their contributions to the Citizens Relief Association. Relatives, fraternal bodies, and churches will do their accustomed part and receive their accustomed support, and the relief association will do all in the way of the relief of the poor that is left undone by everybody else.

The organization of this association was gone about with a thoroughness and earnestness which is a prophecy of success. It was deferred until after the meeting of the National Conference of Charities, which met in New York in May, in order that the fourteen delegates from Washington who attended that conference might bring to bear upon its organization the experience and judgment of the entire country as imparted to them at the conference. If the people of the city make it the distributor of their charity, they may feel sure that their gifts will reach those in need, that no person will be unnecessarily humiliated, and that impostors and deadbeats will find Washington a most uninviting field.

ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS.

In addition to making the inspection of institutions necessary to a proper understanding of the character of their administration and the condition, sufficiency, and needs of their buildings, I have given attention to their accounts as submitted at the close of each quarter.

There were some practices in vogue which were in violation of laws governing such accounts, as well as recent regulations of the Treasury Department. It was found that accounts, wholly irregular as to form, had been accepted at the Treasury without question, because of direction given by former officers of that Department that no questions were to be raised regarding such accounts; the appropriations for charitable institutions being considered as gratuities not subject to the ordinary rules of the Department, and in regard to which the precautions thrown about the expenditure of other appropriations would be unnecessary.

After consultation with the Auditor for the State and other Departments a circular was issued calling attention to the provisions of the law and the Treasury regulations, and saying that from and after August 1, 1897, compliance with these requirements would be expected. Since that time there have been but occasional and slight departures from the spirit of the requirements when strictly construed.

A new system of quarterly reports was devised and blanks furnished all institutions at the close of the first quarter. These call for more full and valuable reports of the work accomplished by the various institutions and for a separation of the public and private funds, each being subject to a simple classification of receipts and expenditures. There has been some confusion of returns on these new reports owing to misunderstandings, which have now in most instances been removed, and they have made possible the presentation of the work of the institutions, which will be found in tables forming part of this report.

Upon receipt of the reports for the second quarter a tabulated statement of the financial condition and operations of the institutions reporting to this office and the work done by them was prepared and submitted to the chairman of the Joint Select Committee to Investigate the Charities and Reformatory Institutions of the District of Columbia, and was printed for such limited distribution as might seem desirable for a document of that kind. Having proven its usefulness, a similar statement was issued in like manner the third quarter.

No means have yet been found for having this quarterly statement printed at the expense of the District, and that for the fourth quarter was omitted. There seems to be no doubt of its value to the Commissioners, the Congress, and all institution officers. A summary of quarterly reports for the year is herewith published (Tables A and B). It brings out in a striking manner the wide difference in the care given at different institutions receiving Government aid, the cost per inmate per day, based on total expenditures and total days board furnished to inmates, ranging from 13 cents to \$1.44. Considered together, with the statements herein (Table C) of the prices paid for staple articles of supplies, it furnishes all necessary comment upon the efficiency in the purchasing departments of the institutions represented.

The statement of prices paid for supplies is not full, for the reason that only that part of the accounts which is paid from public funds passes through my hands in detail, the account of private funds being reported in gross amounts.

At the close of the second quarter the attention of the auditor for the District, and of several presidents of boards of trustees of institutions was called to the striking difference in the prices paid for staple articles of supplies by the purchasing agents of different institutions, amounting in some instances to a difference of 35 to 40 per cent in prices paid for supplies presumably similar in quality and value.

Various reasons were assigned in replies for such inequalities, some of which were good and others were not. Some of those who had

been paying high prices for supplies at once made efforts to secure satisfactory goods at prices approximating those paid by the District for supplies furnished to institutions wholly under District control. Others made no such effort.

In the table presented below (columns *a*, *b*, *c*) will be found a list of fresh meats purchased during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year by one institution together with prices and amounts paid. In column *d* are the prices paid during the same quarter by a second institution doing work almost exactly like that done by the first and purchasing meat from the same dealer. In column *e* are the amounts which would have been paid for supplies listed if the first institution had purchased at prices made to the second; and the totals show that a saving of \$149.07 would have been made if the managers of the first institution had exerted themselves to secure favorable prices, as did those of the second.

(a)	(b) Price.	(c) Amount.	(d) Price.	(e) Amount.
Beef (1,944 pounds)	\$0. 15	\$291. 60	\$0. 0917	\$178. 26
Corned beef (205 pounds) .....	.08	16. 40	.05	10. 25
Lamb (322 pounds) .....	.15	48. 30	.0945	30. 42
Veal (234 pounds) .....	.15	35. 10	.10	23. 40
Total .....	.....	391. 40	.....	242. 33

This is an extreme example of the actual working of the system which places public moneys at the disposal of boards of managers who are engrossed with other affairs and are unable to give its expenditure the personal attention necessary to economy. This same thing is observable in less degree in many other expenditures, and how great would be the saving under better plans can only be conjectured. Neither the superintendent of charities nor the Commissioners at present have authority to control the expenditure of appropriations made for the support of private charitable institutions, or to prevent the sort of waste shown above.

In attempting to systematize the accounts and reports of the institutions which receive public funds, I have met with serious opposition in one instance, and with insurmountable difficulty in another.

During the first half of the year I had a correspondence with several representatives of St. Rose's Industrial School regarding the affairs of the institution, the only result of which was to enlarge my list of novel experiences. It belongs to that category of correspondence of which it has been said that silence is the best policy. (See notes on estimates, p. 22.)

From the reports of the House of the Good Shepherd it appears that 90 per cent of the women and girls discharged from that institution leave voluntarily, and without it appearing that any arrangement is made for their employment or for continuing the restraining influence of the sisters over them. There is also nothing in the reports which shows for what reason they are received, whether they have parents who presumably should pay for their maintenance while receiving reformatory treatment, and nothing from which a judgment can be formed as to the public necessity for their being inmates of an institution.

When a person becomes an inmate of the House of the Good Shepherd her name is wholly suppressed, and she is given another, by which she is thereafter known both in her intercourse with the sisters in charge and other inmates, as well as in official reports.

It seems especially desirable that the true names of the inmates should be known, as well as the names and addresses of the persons from whom they are received.* In no other way can it be ascertained that the work of the institution is free from the abuses which are clearly easy of perpetration. If at any time it should become desirable to any person that a young girl should disappear from public knowledge for an indefinite period, the necessary representations could be made to the sisters in charge of the House of the Good Shepherd, and the admission of the girl would be secured. Any letters she might attempt to write from the house would be subject to supervision; her true name would be laid aside, being replaced by a temporary one, by which she would be known in the house. Visitors are infrequent, the house is cloistered, and there would be no possible means by which such a wrong would become known.

The superioress of the institution declined to report to me the true names of the inmates, or the names and addresses of persons from whom they have been received, and I learned on the occasion of a subsequent personal interview that she could not do so without violating the oaths and rules of her order; and that no consideration of obligation to the Government on account of partnership in the support of the institution can make any difference in this regard.

Thus the District of Columbia has gone on allowing the expenditure of its money in the prosecution of the work of the House of the Good Shepherd, expecting to receive value for value in the reformation of female offenders and the preservation of young girls from falling into evil ways, but it has no voice in the selection of those who become its beneficiaries; has known nothing about the circumstances which, in the judgment of others, justifies the reception of any inmate; has had no opportunity to observe and judge the effect of the work done at public expense, and has been denied the right to know who its beneficiaries are. This is a policy which should not be continued without being decided upon, which could not be decided upon without being considered, and which could not be considered unless brought to the attention of the Commissioners and the Congress.

THE TEACHING OF RELIGION.

One of the objects of the appointment of the Joint Select Committee to Investigate the Charities and Reformatory Institutions of the District of Columbia was to determine the extent to which appropriations for charities in the District of Columbia are used for the propagation or teaching of the special doctrines and forms of worship of particular churches. The report of the committee gives a list of institutions which it declares are under sectarian or ecclesiastical control, some of which receive public grants and are subject to examination and report by the superintendent of charities.

It has been contended that certain institutions are not sectarian, because persons of different denominations are members of their boards of trustees and participate in their management, and because no distinctions are made as to the religious beliefs or preferences of the parents of children received or of the inmates themselves. This is a sophism which deserves to be set at rest at once and for all time.

In an effort to understand whether an institution is a religious establishment, and whether contributions to its support are devoted to the

* The true names of these girls was desired for official information, not for publication.

more firm and general establishment of any particular system of religion, it is not necessary to inquire who manages its secular affairs nor whom it brings within the scope of its influence, but what that influence is. Not who employs the teachers, but what is taught.*

It would naturally be expected that persons who are members of religious orders affiliated with and subordinate to certain systems of religion would teach the doctrines and enforce the forms of these systems in institutions administered by them. The assumption that they would do otherwise would require the support of evidence. But we are not restricted to the resources of logical deduction in the inquiry as to what is taught in the institutions whose appropriations are made in the schedule "For charities" in the District of Columbia appropriation bill; and since in institutions for children the matter is always likely to determine to a great degree the entire character of the institution, and since no account of this important matter is given in reports heretofore published, I here present a description of the educational and religious work done in the child-caring institutions receiving assistance from Congress:

Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.—From the George Maulsby Memorial Home, conducted by this society, the children attend several different city churches, among them the People's Church, Metropolitan Methodist, and Assembly Presbyterian. In the institution no religious or devotional exercises are conducted. The teacher and superintendent read the Bible with the children, and try to teach them from it truths about which there is no controversy. They declare that they study it as they do other books, for its historical, moral, and literary value, and not for the purpose of exerting an influence over the children in favor of this or that religious opinion. For the moral uplifting of the children the real dependence is the example and spirit of those who come in contact with them and familiarity with the lives of noble men and women.

The text-books used in the school are: The Normal series of readers, Swinton's Geography, Dickens's Child's History of England, Chronological History of the United States (Oxford edition), and Abbott's History of Aboriginal America. On the political history and organization of the United States they have the Century Book for Young Americans.

Industrial Home School.—From this institution all the children attend the church which is nearest, which is St. Alban's Episcopal Church, on the Tennallytown road, a short distance from the school. At the school a brief chapel service is held each morning. On Sunday afternoon Sunday school is held, teachers being of different denominations, and instruction confined to those matters pertaining to history, morals, and religion upon which there is substantial agreement among all Christian people. A simple prayer is offered at mealtime, and the children repeat the Lord's Prayer and Psalms. A small number have received confirmation and baptism in the Episcopal Church, after special preparation—6 in 1896, 5 in 1897, and 1 in 1898.

The school work is under the supervision and control of the city public school officials, text-books and teachers being subject to the same requirements and regulations as in the other city schools.

* See State, ex rel. Nevada Orphan Asylum, v. Hallock, State comptroller, 16 Nevada, 373.

The German Orphan Asylum.—The following letter has been received in reply to an inquiry as to religious training at this institution:

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1898.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 16th instant, relative to Sunday-school lessons and religious exercises conducted at the German Orphan Asylum, has been referred to me for answer. I take great pleasure in giving you the desired information, as follows:

First. Our children are going every Sunday morning to the different Sunday schools in Anacostia, of several different denominations, in accordance with the faith they profess or the religion their parents have adhered to, or their guardian or friends may wish.

Second. There is a board of school trustees, elected from the members of the board of directors, whose duties it is to overlook the work of education, and under whose control, about every other Sunday afternoon, Sunday school is conducted, to which Sunday-school teachers from all religious denominations are invited to take part. We therefore have no regular corps of Sunday-school teachers, except the three trustees, every one of whom belongs to a distinct and different denomination. No outward form of worship of any particular sect is either enforced or observed, and as our pupils receive religious instruction at the different Sunday schools in Anacostia, as stated above, the main object of the Sunday afternoon exercise is to give instruction in the German language. There are no other religious exercises in the institution. Every evening before retiring all join in singing a patriotic song such as the Star Spangled Banner, My Country 'Tis of Thee (America), or "Muede bin ich geh zur Ruh."

The school trustees for the present year are the following members of the board of directors: William F. Meyers, L.L.M., Fred Imhof, superintendent of exercises, and Charles G. Rozier.

Third. The institution only subscribes for one magazine, the Youth's Companion, but other magazines of that sort are received as donations from friends of the institution. We have also quite an extensive library for the use of the pupils. The exercises consist of lessons from the Bible and other books, singing of hymns from the Gospel Hymns and the Sunday School Harpe.

Inclosed I send you the text-books, etc., used, as requested.

Very respectfully,

JACOB JOSE,
President German Orphan Asylum.

HERBERT W. LEWIS, Esq.,
Superintendent Charities, District of Columbia.

The books referred to are in the German language. Two are collections of hymns brought together from various sources widely separated. They appear to have been selected without any reference to authorship or denominational teaching; but for strength and beauty of expression, and the adaptability of the words to a large number of tunes which have found universal approval.

National Colored Home.—This institution is conducted by the National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children. On each week day there is held what is called a praise service, from 4.30 to 5 p. m. This consists of the singing of hymns, the teaching and recitation of Psalms and the Apostles Creed and the study of the Sunday-school lesson.

The children attend Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church in companies of ten or fifteen.

The Sunday-school lessons are from the Blakesley Graded Lessons, published by the Bible Study Union, 21 Broomfield street, Boston. It is not stated whether this series comes from a denominational press, and I find nothing in it which gives the slightest indication of the denominational bias of the editors.

The matron of the institution states that no effort is made to influence the children toward a belief in the doctrines peculiar to any particular church. She depends for their moral improvement upon good example, industry, education, and the principle of personal responsibility for every act. No catechism or books of religious instruction

are used except the Bible and the Sunday-school lessons mentioned above. The text-books used in the schools are such as are used in the city public schools. The teachers are employed by the city, and are subject to the supervision of public-school officers.

House of Mercy.—This institution is conducted by the Association for Works of Mercy, all members of which are also members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is under the superintendence of Sister Dorethea, a member of the Episcopal sisterhood. Inmates rise at 6 o'clock and have a short chapel service before breakfast. Before dinner they have another very brief service, and before retiring for the night a short time is spent in devotional exercises. At all these the Episcopal prayer book, hymns, and forms are used. On Wednesdays the inmates receive religious instruction from the institution chaplain, who is an Episcopal clergyman. On Thursdays they are present at communion, but do not participate, except in case of some who have been specially prepared. An effort is made to place about them such religious influence as will not only contribute to strength and stability of character, but will also lead to their preparation for communion, confirmation, and baptism. Those who express a desire to receive these sacraments are instructed privately by the chaplain.

Secular instruction is given in an evening school conducted from 7 to 9 p. m. during the usual school year. The text-books in use are a miscellaneous lot, discarded in the public schools of the city.

At the Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish the schools are practically uniform with the city public schools. Teachers are employed who have had extensive experience in the best public schools. The grades are arranged in uniformity with the public schools and a standard of work is maintained which is said to be equal to any done in Washington. My own repeated observation of it has confirmed a first impression that it is in every way excellent.

The books used are Appleton's Readers, Swinton's Geographies, and standard histories and language lessons.

The board of trustees are members of St. John's Episcopal Church, and the rector of the church is warden of the institution. The superintendent is Sister Sarah.

Religious exercises are held three times a day and are according to the forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The warden being much occupied with other affairs, other Episcopal clergymen are frequently secured to hold special service on Sunday. An effort is made to prepare the children for reception of the sacraments of baptism, communion, and confirmation in the Episcopal Church.

House of the Good Shepherd.—At this institution inmates rise at 5 a. m. They have prayers and mass before breakfast for half to three-quarters of an hour. At 5 p. m. they assemble in class rooms and have selected readings for a half hour. From 5.30 to about 6.15 they study and recite catechism. From 7.30 to 8 p. m. they have prayers.

The catechism in use is one prepared and enjoined by the third plenary council of Baltimore and published by ecclesiastical authority. All forms of worship are those of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd say that teaching (meaning secular teaching) is not part of their vocation, and the inmates of the "Penitent" class are left to themselves in the matter of education. If they wish to study and improve themselves they can do so.

A school is conducted for those in the "Preservation" class, in which some elementary instruction is given. The room in which it is held is not supplied with school furniture, blackboards, charts, or other usual

accessories. The text-books used are Sadlier's Catholic series of readers, Mitchell's Geographies, and Davies's and Peck's Arithmetics. These readers will be specially mentioned elsewhere in this report.

At St. Rose's Industrial School the educational advantages are furnished by a two hours' session devoted to study and recitation daily.

A large variety of books of secular instruction are used, among which are Holmes's School Readers; Elementary Physiology, by Kellogg; Stories of Our Country; American History Stories, from the Educational Publishing Company, of Boston; Anderson's Introductory History; Campbell's Reading and Dictation Exercises, and Mrs. Lincoln's Cookbook.

The sister in charge of the school work appears to be a most capable woman, and her account of it would lead one to the expectation that much would be accomplished in this line in a short time.

Religious instruction is given daily in various services or exercises, using the forms and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. The girls attend mass in the institution on Sunday. I asked as to the catechism used and taught, and the sister replied that it was one adopted by the plenary council of Baltimore.

St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.—This institution is administered by the Sisters of Charity, its board of trustees being a private corporation.

The school conducted for children who are inmates of the institution is very poorly supplied with books and such accessories of a modern schoolroom as are usually considered essential.

The series of readers in use is Sadlier's Excelsior Series. The work is mostly primary, extending only to the simplest combinations of numbers, and such language lessons as would find their counterpart in the third grade of the city schools. The teaching is mechanical and shows lack of professional training.

In what is called the "day school," that is the school, which is conducted for children residing at home and paying tuition, the rooms are much better furnished and better supplied. I am informed that the children who attend this school do not receive supplies purchased from the funds of the institution; so that the only part of its maintenance to which the Government contributes is the support of the sisters who teach and the expense of keeping its rooms warm and fit for school purposes.

One of the best rooms in the institution is fitted up as a chapel, having the usual means of impressing religious lessons, such as an altar, images, crucifix, pictures, lighted candles, etc.

All children are baptized upon reception unless that matter has received attention before. All are together in classes instructed in the catechism, doctrines, and forms of worship of the Roman Catholic Church. If the parents or relatives of any children object to their receiving such instruction, the children may sit quietly in the class without taking part, and are not given the usual special preparation for confirmation and the reception of the first communion.

No standard of secular education has been established to which all who are capable must attain before they are eligible for transfer to family homes or other institutions, but all must be prepared for and receive confirmation and communion, except those found incapable or in regard to whom objection is made by parents.

The school readers adopted and used in the House of the Good Shepherd and St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum are Sadlier's Excelsior Catholic Series. The title page announces that they are by a "Catholic

teacher." The following is the initial statement from the preface of the Third Reader of this series:

Surely no period of human life is more interesting and critical than that in which observation and study first exert their modifying influences upon the pure and ready faith of dawning youth. It has been beautifully said that "the mind of the child is like wax to receive impressions, but like marble to retain them." Hence it is essential that during this placid period religious instruction be frequently and attractively presented; that thus the earliest impressions may also be the most beneficial. This principle has been the guiding spirit in the selection or the composition of the lessons in the present work. * * *

As examples of "religious instruction, frequently and attractively presented" in this series of readers, the following extracts from the Third Reader will serve:

Story of Mary Blaine, pp. 39, 40 (pars. 11 and 12).

* * * Not far from Mrs. Blaine's house there is a large tree where Mary has built a pretty little playhouse. And as her mother had taught her that God loves us to begin and end all our actions with prayer, Mary made a wooden cross and placed it against the tree, and below the cross she placed a picture of the Blessed Virgin. Whenever Mary goes to her playhouse she kneels down and offers her pure heart to God. In this way she has formed the good habit of offering to God everything she does. She is very careful never to do anything wrong; for she ever remembers that the eye of God is on her, and that he knows even her secret thoughts.

This story is accompanied by a woodcut showing a child at play with dolls near the root of a tree on which are suspended a crucifix and a Madonna.

On page 119 is a story entitled "The De Profundis Bell," part of which is as follows (pars. 3, 4, and 5):

* * * Suddenly, the deep, solemn notes of the church bell tolled, slowly, slowly, over grove and meadow. "What is that, sister?" whispered Edith, who stood beside her, gazing silently at the sky. "It is the call to prayer for the souls of the departed." And both knelt for a few moments while the sweet yet commanding tones thrilled upon the air.

Ah! at that instant, from many waking hearts rose up to heaven, with loving thoughts of lost ones, the plea for their admission into bliss. Nor is that plea ever made in vain. Little ones! do you ever think of those dear souls? You should never let one day pass without a prayer for them.

Heaven will be theirs as soon as their souls are cleansed from the stain of sin. Your prayers will shorten their time of waiting. Who, then, will not pray for these dear souls at least once a day?

Beginning on page 126 is a story of a little boy who was one night awakened by an angel and carried on a journey. Some of the things he saw are thus described (Part I, pars. 7 and 8, and in Part II, pars. 1, 2, and 3):

* * * At last Wilfrid saw a great city, with a river running through the middle of it; and he saw under the foundation of the houses, and the whole city seemed to be built on the bones of the martyrs.

The angel told him that it was God's city, the city of Rome. And he saw soldiers in strange dresses walking before the doors. When the house was all still, he saw an old man get out of bed very gently, so that the people who watched in the next room could not hear him.

(Part II.) There was something very wonderful in the old man's face. He rose, put on a white cassock, and in his bare feet went to the window, knelt down before it, held a picture of our Blessed Lady in his hand, and began to pray.

Though the great city with its twinkling lights was beneath him, scarcely any noise reached him but the splashing of some great fountains. Beyond the city were some mountains looking black and soft in the starlight, and beyond them again was the great world of which the old man was the father.

He prayed for the world and wept tears which ran down all over the picture of our dear Lady. As he wept his face grew more and more like that of the angel, and the angel bowed low before him. Then he and the angel seemed to go into one; and Wilfrid saw heaven open and behold! God the Father was looking with great love upon the weeping old man, and then the old man himself grew to be like God the Father. The angel told Wilfrid this was the Pope. * * *

On pages 164-165 is a narrative of the experience of a sentinel in time of war with one who attempted to pass his post, part of which is given below (pars. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10):

When the sentinel said, "Advance, and give the countersign," the stranger replied, "I do not know it. If I did, I would not have tried to enter secretly; but do you not see by my dress that I am one of you. Three months I have pined in the enemy's prison. Yesterday I escaped. Let me pass, for the love of God. I am ready to die with fatigue."

The sentry shuddered at the words, "for the love of God," for he was a devout Catholic and his heart ached to have to refuse this request. Besides, he believed the stranger was speaking the truth.

Still his orders were to shoot any one who attempted to enter the camp without giving the countersign. "You know our rule," he said sorrowfully. "You have broken it and the punishment is death."

"I am not fit to die," said the other in a hoarse voice. "I have offended God grievously in the past, and I must have time to repent before death."

"I will give you five minutes to pray." The young man sank upon his knees, raised his eyes to heaven, and made the sign of the cross. "You are saved!" cried the sentry, "because of your faith. The sign of the cross is the countersign to-night."

As a sample of the poetry of this series of readers, I quote a single stanza from page 224 of the Third Reader:

O say not, precious children!
 "Such heights are not for us;"
 He loved our Lord intensely,
 And our Lord is generous.
 Ere the light of grace auspicious,
 In your tender souls grow dim,
 Come to Saint Aloysius,
 And learn to love like him.

The preface of the Fourth Reader says:

In this work, which is designed for the intermediate classes in Catholic schools, all due care has been used to thoroughly adapt it to their needs. The readings are varied and entertaining, conveying moral and religious truths rather by implication and example than by formal teaching.

While dogmatic truth, which Cardinal Manning so aptly styles "the source of devotion," is constantly implied, and even directly insisted on in many of the lessons, it is embodied in stories of conversational as distinguished from the catechetical form, or taught in pleasing verse. Something, that is to say, of the atmosphere of a Catholic home has been aimed at, and a certain degree of knowledge and practice has been presupposed as a basis for further illustration.

The author points out the duty of the teacher in an order of examination, including the following:

* * * Thirdly, the objects mentioned, and the facts concerning these objects; fourthly, the narrative or connected thoughts, and the portion illustrated by the picture, if any; and fifthly, the moral of what the lesson teaches.

CHILDREN RESTORED TO PARENTS.

The private child-caring institutions receiving public grants do a work which is exceptional, even noteworthy, in respect to the proportion of children returned to parents and relatives. Just how large this proportion is will be seen upon reference to Table B.

That there are cases in which the temporary maintenance of children in an institution, and their return to the homes from which they were taken, is the wisest and best thing that can be done for them need not be doubted, but to say that 56 per cent of all the homes from which it is a mercy and a charity to rescue children can be and are transformed into safe and proper homes to which they can be returned would be to make a statement which can not be supported and which is contradicted

by the common experience of hundreds of careful workers and observers. The fact is that no one knows what is the present condition of the hundreds of children who have been under the care of the institutions of this city and returned to the custody of their parents. Occasionally the history of a family comes to notice in which children, found destitute, suffering for food and clothing, or exposed to shocking moral dangers, are known to have been taken from some institution by an irresponsible father or mother. Inquiry usually brings to light the fact that the discharge of the child was contrary to the judgment of the superintendent of the institution, who, in most cases, has an opportunity for making the acquaintance of parents, but, because there is in use no general system of legal and binding commitment, the demand of the parent for the release of the child could not be resisted.

In one of the reports herewith submitted it is said:

Parting from our charges is always more or less a source of anxiety, but experience seems to prove that the transferring them to relatives, save in exceptional cases, is most satisfactory in results; these young people, having outgrown the helplessness of early childhood and acquired somewhat of useful learning, with an appreciation of those virtues which are lovely and of good report, are no longer the wearisome burdens which were brought to us when ready to perish, but are self-helpful and self-respecting. Their return to kindred gives a new impulse to family pride, and an improved family life is speedily developed, with a widening circle of good influence not easy to estimate.

I have never been able to catch any such general view of the matter as would justify that description. I know the noble woman who wrote it and I appreciate her point of view, but I am by no means convinced that she sees the matter as it is.

How it works.—On the morning of September 6, 1898, a woman, apparently 45 years of age, with a girl of apparently 14 years, entered the office of the superintendent of charities. The appearance of the two vividly recalled that almost profane description of a woman, "A rag, a bone, and a hank of hair." They presented a note from a physician saying that they were suffering for the necessities of life. Between paroxysms of coughing the woman explained that she had had no fixed place of residence for the last six weeks, but had slept wherever a lodging could be found. She asked for money for room rent and said that she had often received such assistance through my predecessor in office. I learned from her that the girl who accompanied her, as well as an older boy, had been discharged from a private child-caring institution about two years ago. I also learned that she came originally from Virginia, having been brought up in Richmond. She said that she had relatives there and at Charlottesville who would give her a home if she could be sent to them.

I suggested that she go to the Central Union Mission and stay while I made an attempt to communicate with her relatives and arrange for her transportation, if it seemed best to send her to Richmond. She replied that the mission would not allow her girl to stay there. This statement seemed to require verification, and I asked her to wait while I went out for a short time.

In half an hour I learned that her children had been in an institution and restored to her, and that she was not known at the mission. When I returned she was gone.

The records of the Associated Charities have an account of this woman for several years. She is known to have been intemperate, immoral, and to have made free use of the charities of the city for a long time. She has repeatedly used her girl as a means of exciting the pity and stimulating the "charity" of people residing at hotels and boarding houses. Her cough only troubles her when she is out on business.

In February, 1898, she found it difficult to get a living, and allowed herself and children to be sent to her mother in Virginia, at public expense. When and for what reasons she returned can only be surmised.

I have a letter from the superintendent of the institution from which the children were discharged, saying:

The two children * * * were admitted to this school August 15, 1894, and were discharged to their mother September 11, 1895. * * * They were admitted at the request of the Humane Society and Sergeant Burns. The mother represented herself as very poor, and the police thought she was. On their representation the children were taken. The mother seemed to love them, and also a grandmother from Virginia, and at the request of the mother and grandmother they were discharged to go to Virginia. I do not think they went, and I do not believe they had a lawful father. The boy showed colored blood very plainly, while the girl was fair. The woman is untruthful and I think immoral, and I was very sorry for her to have the children again.

Perhaps one more case will serve to illustrate this matter sufficiently: Annie B., widow of William, who died in 1888, has five children, all of whom have been cared for in one or more of the charitable institutions of the city of Washington. This mother made her first application to the Associated Charities in July, 1888. Shortly afterwards she married K., who had a wife living in Baltimore, and who was afterwards sent to the penitentiary as a bigamist. She received "charity" from various sources, while her children were maintained by the public down to December, 1896, when her oldest girl was taken to live with relatives in Prince George County, Md. In February, 1897, she was living on Brightwood road, where she had lived before, and from which locality she had departed upon being excluded from public grounds lying near, and being warned by the police. She had also lived with a disreputable and dissolute lot of men and women in a stable at Ivy City, near the race track.

In May, 1898, she appeared as an applicant for charity under the name of D., and said that she had just been married. She was found to be living with D., having her oldest daughter and one or two of her boys with her. Being questioned as to her marriage, she related the circumstances and gave the name of the minister. The minister says that his only knowledge of these people was of their application for membership in his church, which upon inquiry was refused. The last child was "taken home" in the spring of 1898.

Now, how can the return of these children to their mothers be explained or justified? Is it not true that there never was a moment when there was a possible prospect of doing them any good on the basis of their restoration to their mothers?

It will not do to say that these are rare and exceptional cases, because any system in which such things occur without those who administer the institution knowing or caring about them ought to be condemned; and then they are by no means rare or exceptional. Without ever making inquiry about such cases, except after they have come to light through appeals for the rescue of children, I have known and recorded no less than thirty of them.

It appears to me that if the District of Columbia is under any obligation toward the children who are necessarily dependent upon its people for support and protection, that obligation must involve not only the temporary housing, clothing, and feeding of these children, but it will never be discharged until they have been wisely and safely guided through the vicissitudes of both childhood and youth into self-respecting and self-supporting citizenship.

This is the view which seems to have been taken of the matter by the Congressional commission for whose work and recommendations so

many things have waited, for, after an inquiry beginning in 1894 and passed on from one committee to another down to the close of 1898, and after fully hearing persons having all sorts of ideas on the matter here, and after considering the subject as it appears in many States and cities, the commission closes the 12 pages of its report devoted to this subject with the recommendation quoted on page 27 of this report.

To give effect to this recommendation will require special legislation, which will receive early attention.

ESTIMATES FOR 1900.

The following estimate of amounts required for the proper care of all classes of public dependents has been agreed upon and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury:

Office of superintendent of charities:

Superintendent	\$3,000.00
Traveling expenses	150.00
Messenger	840.00

Washington Asylum:

Intendent	1,200.00
Visiting physician	1,080.00
Resident physician	480.00
Matron	600.00
Clerk	720.00
Property clerk	720.00
Baker	480.00
Overseer	1,000.00
Six overseers, at \$600 each	3,600.00
Chief engineer	900.00
Engineer	600.00
First assistant engineer	350.00
Second assistant engineer	300.00
Night watchman	548.00
Five watchmen, at \$365 each	1,825.00
Carpenter	600.00
Blacksmith and woodworker	480.00
Hostler and ambulance driver	240.00
Driver for dead wagon	365.00
Female keeper at workhouse	300.00
Female keeper at workhouse	180.00
One hospital cook	365.00
Five cooks, at \$144 each	720.00
One cook	60.00
Superintendent of nurses	480.00
Graduated nurse	365.00
Pupil nurses, not less than five	900.00

For contingent expenses, including improvements and repairs, provisions, fuel, forage, lumber, gas, shoes, ice, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, hardware, medicine, repairs to tools, cars, track, steam heating and cooking apparatus, painting, and other necessary items and services	60,500.00
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For the erection of a north wing of the almshouse	15,000.00
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For the erection of a workhouse for males	50,000.00
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For hospital furnishing, beds, bedding, and furniture for nurses' home, surgical instruments, and appliances	4,000.00
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For repairs to buildings, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, removal of floors and repairs to plumbing, steam heating and cooking apparatus	2,500.00
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Reform School, District of Columbia:

Superintendent	1,500.00
Assistant superintendent	900.00
Teachers and assistant teachers	5,040.00
Matron of school	600.00
Four matrons of families, \$180 each	720.00
Three foremen of workshops, at \$660 each	1,980.00

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Reform School, District of Columbia—Continued.

Farmer	\$480.00
Engineer	396.00
Assistant engineer	300.00
One tailor, 1 cook, 1 shoemaker, 1 baker, at \$300 each	1,200.00
Laundress	180.00
Two dining-room servants, 1 seamstress, 1 chambermaid, at \$144 each	576.00
Florist	360.00
Watchmen, not to exceed 6 in number	1,410.00
Secretary and treasurer to board of trustees	600.00
Support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, dry goods, meats, leather, shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, tableware, farm implements, seeds, harness and repairs to same, books, stationery, fertilizers, plumbing, painting, glazing, medicine and medical attendance, stock, fencing, repairs to buildings and other necessary items, including compensation not exceeding \$900 for additional labor or services, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for discharged boys, not to exceed \$500, all under the control of the Commissioners	26,000.00
Construction of assembly hall, including plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures	9,750.00
For one additional brick family building, complete, including plumbing, heating apparatus and lighting fixtures	20,000.00
For furnishing same	1,200.00
Support of the insane:	
For the support of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, as provided in sections 4844 and 4850 of the Revised Statutes	122,494.80
Instruction of the deaf and dumb:	
For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia, under section 4864 of the Revised Statutes, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and all disbursements for this object shall be accounted for through the Department of the Interior	10,500.00

FOR CHARITIES.

For relief of the poor	13,000.00
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors:	
Maintenance (to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia)	2,500.00
Women's Christian Association:	
Maintenance	4,000.00
<i>Provided:</i> That no aged women shall hereafter be received by said association as life inmates, and that no part of its income or resources shall be expended in outdoor relief.	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	15,000.00
For repairs and improvements	2,000.00
For support and medical and surgical treatment of patients who are destitute, under a contract to be made with the Children's Hospital by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	10,000.00
For support and medical and surgical treatment of patients who are destitute, under a contract to be made with the National Homœopathic Hospital Association of Washington, D. C., by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	8,500.00
For the care of dependent children, under a contract to be made with the Washington Hospital for Foundlings by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	6,000.00
For the care and education of dependent children under a contract to be made with the German Orphan Asylum by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	1,800.00
For the care and education of dependent children, under a contract to be made with the National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	9,900.00
<i>Provided:</i> That from and after June 30, 1899, no aged women shall be received by said association.	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 227

For the care of dependent children, under a contract to be made with St. Ann's Infant Asylum by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	\$5,400.00
For the care and maintenance of girls and women, under a contract to be made with the House of the Good Shepherd by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	2,700.00
For the care and education of dependent children, under a contract to be made with St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	1,800.00
Young Woman's Christian Home:	
Maintenance	1,000.00
For the care and education of dependent children, under a contract to be made with the newsboys' and Children's Aid Society by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	1,000.00
Eastern Dispensary:	
Maintenance	1,000.00
For support and medical and surgical treatment of patients who are destitute, under a contract to be made with the Washington Home for Incurables by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	2,000.00
Municipal Lodging House and Wood and Stone Yard—maintenance....	4,000.00
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For support and medical and surgical treatment of patients who are destitute, at Freedmen's Hospital, under a contract to be made with the Secretary of the Interior by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	54,000.00
Isolating wards for minor contagious diseases at Garfield and Providence hospitals—maintenance, each \$2,000	4,000.00
Reform School for Girls:	
Superintendent	1,000.00
Treasurer	600.00
Matron	600.00
Two teachers, at \$480 each	960.00
Overseer	720.00
Engineer	480.00
Night watchman	365.00
Laborer	300.00
For groceries, provisions, fuel, soap, oils, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicine, medical attendance, hack hire, freight, furniture, beds, bedding, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, vehicles, cows, harness, stables, sheds, fences, repairs, extra services, and other necessary items	6,000.00
To complete additional building	25,000.00
For furnishing and equipping same	2,500.00
For porch on present building	600.00
Industrial Home School:	
Maintenance	13,000.00
Repairs and improvements to buildings, fences, roads, and grounds	2,000.00
For enlargement and improvement of plant for industrial training	1,000.00
Board of Children's Guardians:	
For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July 26, 1892, namely: For administrative expenses, including salaries of two agents, not to exceed \$2,400; expenses in placing and visiting children; all office and sundry expenses; for the board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District of Columbia, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place	28,500.00
For the care of feeble-minded children	11,500.00
Total, estimated	628,259.80

NOTES ON ESTIMATES.

The greater part of the increase in this estimate over the appropriation for the current year is made up of items for buildings at the Washington Asylum. Nothing which I can say here can serve to make more plain to those in a position to know the needs of the District the absolute necessity of new and enlarged buildings at this institution.

It is well presented in the letter of the intendant addressed to the Commissioners on the 30th day of March, 1898 (see Appendix A).

Another need of long standing is the enlargement of the Reform School for Girls, for which an appropriation of \$25,000 is now available, a contract for a building to be completed at an expense of not more than \$50,000 being authorized. The additional \$25,000 required to complete this building, of course, had to be included in the estimate for 1900.

The cost of the care of the insane and feeble-minded is increasing from year to year, and there is no prospect that it will be possible to avoid increasing appropriations for these purposes.

The increased capacity of the Industrial Home School, the expenses necessarily attending the enlargement of its usefulness, bringing all its departments into harmony, and the settlement and improvement of its grounds after building, have called for increases in the estimate for that institution.

The growing work of the Board of Children's Guardians, the increasing number of children held on expense under the guardianship of that organization, call for a moderate increase in available funds. It is believed, however, that the present estimate for this work will not have to be greatly enlarged hereafter. The number of wards of the board will probably not increase greatly during the next few years unless their number should be augmented from sources outside of normal court commitments.

The maximum age at which children may be committed to the care of the board being 16 years, a few of those committed four and five years ago will now pass from its control and supervision, and the new commitments will thus begin to be offset and the work of the board will pass from the initiatory state to that of normal development. A less binding division of the appropriation will also enable the board to apply its resources to better advantage, so that the increase now estimated in the expense of this work need not be expected to be often repeated.

Thus it will appear that increases and new items are, without exception, in connection with public institutions whose work is either defined and controlled by law or is under control of the Commissioners.

Three private institutions are dropped from the estimate. These are the Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish, The Association for Works of Mercy, and St. Rose Industrial School.

The reasons for dropping these institutions are both general and special.

A general reason, applicable to all of them, is that they are under "sectarian and ecclesiastical control," and the declared policy of the Congress is to discontinue all appropriations to such institutions.

Special reasons are as follows:

The Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish has received less than half of its support from appropriations, and the church to which it belongs and which it serves is notoriously well able to support it without assistance from the District of Columbia.

The House of Mercy (Association for Works of Mercy) is a very small institution, conducted in a building badly adapted to its purposes and furnishing no proper facilities for the classification of inmates whose interests imperatively demand that they be kept separate.

Originally established as a refuge for fallen women, it has been found that this class do not resort to it in sufficient numbers to justify its continuance, and that the law permitting the courts to commit girls to it is never used. The necessity for the institution has never impressed the people of Washington to such an extent as would make them liberal private contributors to its support.

If the institution should be closed as a result of the withdrawal of the appropriation, all of its inmates who are proper subjects for an institution for dependent children or for a reformatory can be provided for by public agencies.

Of the affairs of St. Rose's Industrial School I am not able to speak with much certainty. Its reports for the fiscal years 1894 to 1897, inclusive, show the following amounts of excess of expenditures over receipts:

1894	\$5, 692. 00
1895	3, 307. 94
1896	3, 845. 86
1897	3, 003. 61
Total	15, 849. 41

These reports indicated that the institution was rapidly accumulating a debt which would shortly absorb the value of its real estate.

I have asked the following questions of the president of the school and of different counsel referred to by her:

(1) Is the school in debt for the amount of the deficit reported for the years 1894 to 1897, inclusive?

(2) If not in debt to the amount shown, what resources heretofore unreported has the school from which the deficit has been met and discharged?

As my reason for making such inquiries I have cited the law creating the office of superintendent of charities, which contains the following:

And it shall also be the duty of said superintendent to examine into the character of the administration of said institutions and associations and the condition, sufficiency, and needs of the buildings occupied for such charitable purposes, and also to ascertain in each case the amount contributed from private sources for support and construction, the number of paid employees, the number of inmates received and benefited by the sums appropriated by Congress, and to recommend such changes and modifications therein as in his judgment will best secure economy, efficiency, and the highest attainable results in the administration of charities in the District of Columbia.

A reply to these inquiries has been repeatedly promised but never furnished. The matter becomes the more significant in view of the fact that for the last three quarters of 1898 the quarterly reports, made on improved forms, show that during those months the institution made a clear profit over and above the proportionate amount of the annual appropriation. If it had received nothing from the appropriation, it would still have had a surplus from its current business.

In February, 1898, she found it difficult to get a living, and allowed herself and children to be sent to her mother in Virginia, at public expense. When and for what reasons she returned can only be surmised.

I have a letter from the superintendent of the institution from which the children were discharged, saying:

The two children * * * were admitted to this school August 15, 1894, and were discharged to their mother September 11, 1895. * * * They were admitted at the request of the Humane Society and Sergeant Burns. The mother represented herself as very poor, and the police thought she was. On their representation the children were taken. The mother seemed to love them, and also a grandmother from Virginia, and at the request of the mother and grandmother they were discharged to go to Virginia. I do not think they went, and I do not believe they had a lawful father. The boy showed colored blood very plainly, while the girl was fair. The woman is untruthful and I think immoral, and I was very sorry for her to have the children again.

Perhaps one more case will serve to illustrate this matter sufficiently:

Annie B., widow of William, who died in 1888, has five children, all of whom have been cared for in one or more of the charitable institutions of the city of Washington. This mother made her first application to the Associated Charities in July, 1888. Shortly afterwards she married K., who had a wife living in Baltimore, and who was afterwards sent to the penitentiary as a bigamist. She received "charity" from various sources, while her children were maintained by the public down to December, 1896, when her oldest girl was taken to live with relatives in Prince George County, Md. In February, 1897, she was living on Brightwood road, where she had lived before, and from which locality she had departed upon being excluded from public grounds lying near, and being warned by the police. She had also lived with a disreputable and dissolute lot of men and women in a stable at Ivy City, near the race track.

In May, 1898, she appeared as an applicant for charity under the name of D., and said that she had just been married. She was found to be living with D., having her oldest daughter and one or two of her boys with her. Being questioned as to her marriage, she related the circumstances and gave the name of the minister. The minister says that his only knowledge of these people was of their application for membership in his church, which upon inquiry was refused. The last child was "taken home" in the spring of 1898.

Now, how can the return of these children to their mothers be explained or justified? Is it not true that there never was a moment when there was a possible prospect of doing them any good on the basis of their restoration to their mothers?

It will not do to say that these are rare and exceptional cases, because any system in which such things occur without those who administer the institution knowing or caring about them ought to be condemned; and then they are by no means rare or exceptional. Without ever making inquiry about such cases, except after they have come to light through appeals for the rescue of children, I have known and recorded no less than thirty of them.

It appears to me that if the District of Columbia is under any obligation toward the children who are necessarily dependent upon its people for support and protection, that obligation must involve not only the temporary housing, clothing, and feeding of these children, but it will never be discharged until they have been wisely and safely guided through the vicissitudes of both childhood and youth into self-respecting and self-supporting citizenship.

This is the view which seems to have been taken of the matter by the Congressional commission for whose work and recommendations so

many things have waited, for, after an inquiry beginning in 1894 and passed on from one committee to another down to the close of 1898, and after fully hearing persons having all sorts of ideas on the matter here, and after considering the subject as it appears in many States and cities, the commission closes the 12 pages of its report devoted to this subject with the recommendation quoted on page 27 of this report.

To give effect to this recommendation will require special legislation, which will receive early attention.

ESTIMATES FOR 1900.

The following estimate of amounts required for the proper care of all classes of public dependents has been agreed upon and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury:

Office of superintendent of charities:

Superintendent	\$3,000.00
Traveling expenses	150.00
Messenger	840.00

Washington Asylum:

Intendent	1,200.00
Visiting physician	1,080.00
Resident physician	480.00
Matron	600.00
Clerk	720.00
Property clerk	720.00
Baker	480.00
Overseer	1,000.00
Six overseers, at \$600 each	3,600.00
Chief engineer	900.00
Engineer	600.00
First assistant engineer	350.00
Second assistant engineer	300.00
Night watchman	548.00
Five watchmen, at \$365 each	1,825.00
Carpenter	600.00
Blacksmith and woodworker	480.00
Hostler and ambulance driver	240.00
Driver for dead wagon	365.00
Female keeper at workhouse	300.00
Female keeper at workhouse	180.00
One hospital cook	365.00
Five cooks, at \$144 each	720.00
One cook	60.00
Superintendent of nurses	480.00
Graduated nurse	365.00
Pupil nurses, not less than five	900.00

For contingent expenses, including improvements and repairs, provisions, fuel, forage, lumber, gas, shoes, ice, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, hardware, medicine, repairs to tools, cars, track, steam heating and cooking apparatus, painting, and other necessary items and services	60,500.00
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For the erection of a north wing of the almshouse	15,000.00
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For the erection of a workhouse for males	50,000.00
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For hospital furnishing, beds, bedding, and furniture for nurses' home, surgical instruments, and appliances	4,000.00
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For repairs to buildings, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, removal of floors and repairs to plumbing, steam heating and cooking apparatus	2,500.00
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Reform School, District of Columbia:

Superintendent	1,500.00
Assistant superintendent	900.00
Teachers and assistant teachers	5,040.00
Matron of school	600.00
Four matrons of families, \$180 each	720.00
Three foremen of workshops, at \$660 each	1,980.00

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Reform School, District of Columbia—Continued.

Farmer	\$480.00
Engineer	396.00
Assistant engineer	300.00
One tailor, 1 cook, 1 shoemaker, 1 baker, at \$300 each	1,200.00
Laundress	180.00
Two dining-room servants, 1 seamstress, 1 chambermaid, at \$144 each	576.00
Florist	360.00
Watchmen, not to exceed 6 in number	1,410.00
Secretary and treasurer to board of trustees	600.00
Support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, dry goods, meats, leather, shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, tableware, farm implements, seeds, harness and repairs to same, books, stationery, fertilizers, plumbing, painting, glazing, medicine and medical attendance, stock, fencing, repairs to buildings and other necessary items, including compensation not exceeding \$900 for additional labor or services, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for discharged boys, not to exceed \$500, all under the control of the Commissioners	26,000.00
Construction of assembly hall, including plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures	9,750.00
For one additional brick family building, complete, including plumbing, heating apparatus and lighting fixtures	20,000.00
For furnishing same	1,200.00
Support of the insane:	
For the support of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, as provided in sections 4844 and 4850 of the Revised Statutes	122,494.80
Instruction of the deaf and dumb:	
For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia, under section 4864 of the Revised Statutes, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and all disbursements for this object shall be accounted for through the Department of the Interior	10,500.00

FOR CHARITIES.

For relief of the poor	13,000.00
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors:	
Maintenance (to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia)	2,500.00
Women's Christian Association:	
Maintenance	4,000.00
<i>Provided:</i> That no aged women shall hereafter be received by said association as life inmates, and that no part of its income or resources shall be expended in outdoor relief.	
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For repairs and improvements	2,000.00
For support and medical and surgical treatment of patients who are destitute, under a contract to be made with the Children's Hospital by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	10,000.00
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For the care of dependent children, under a contract to be made with the Washington Hospital for Foundlings by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	6,000.00
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For the care and education of dependent children, under a contract to be made with the National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	9,900.00
<i>Provided:</i> That from and after June 30, 1899, no aged women shall be received by said association.	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 227

For the care of dependent children, under a contract to be made with St. Ann's Infant Asylum by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	\$5,400.00
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For the care and education of dependent children, under a contract to be made with St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed	1,800.00
Young Woman's Christian Home:	
Maintenance.....	1,000.00
For the care and education of dependent children, under a contract to be made with the newsboys' and Children's Aid Society by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed.....	1,000.00
Eastern Dispensary:	
Maintenance.....	1,000.00
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Municipal Lodging House and Wood and Stone Yard—maintenance....	4,000.00
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Reform School for Girls:	
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Repairs and improvements to buildings, fences, roads, and grounds.	2,000.00
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The following summary shows the receipts and expenditures of the institution for the year 1898 as reported by five reports, one for each of the four quarters of the year and one for the whole year:

	As per annual report.	As per quarterly reports.
RECEIPTS.		
From appropriation	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00
From labor of inmates	6,350.77	6,350.77
From other sources	3,458.57	3,458.57
From borrowed	15,000.00	15,000.00
Total	29,309.34	29,309.34
EXPENDITURES.		
For salaries	1,116.00	1,060.00
For drugs and medicines	150.00	72.42
For material used in industries	5,290.06	3,667.03
For repairs	823.96	341.36
For purchase of real estate		3,000.00
For payments on debts contracted for purchase of real estate	14,376.74	14,376.74
For all other items	6,455.84	5,917.87
Balance on hand	1,096.74	1,096.74
Total	29,309.34	29,534.16

The difference of \$224.82 in the aggregate expenditures here shown occurred in the first quarter of the year, when it appeared as excess of expenditures over receipts.

It will be observed that an item of \$3,000, paid on purchase of real estate, which appeared in the quarterly report, does not appear in the annual, while various items of current expense are correspondingly increased.

The attention of the president of the school was called to the matter on the occasion of her appearance before the Commissioners while the estimates were under discussion, but no explanation was then offered, nor has any been made since.

The general contract provision, which appears in relation to the estimate for all private institutions whose work will admit of such an arrangement, will introduce the principle of specific payment for specific service and give the Commissioners control of the admission and discharge of inmates.

There is no necessity for repeating at this time the arguments for or against this arrangement. It is sufficient to say that it is in harmony with accepted business principles and is worthy of a fair trial.

This estimate makes no provision for increased hospital facilities and does not attempt to solve the pressing question as to what shall be the lines of development of the medical charities. The proposition to establish a municipal hospital should be considered as open for discussion. In the meantime all appropriations for medical charities are expected to remain unchanged. The pressing necessities of other official institutions made it inexpedient that an appropriation for such an establishment be urged at this time.

The changes from present methods which are foreshadowed in this estimate are clearly indicated in the various publications of the joint select committee on charities.

OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT.

The District has certain wards residing outside its boundaries of whose surroundings I can not speak at present from personal knowledge. These include children placed out by the Board of Children's

Guardians, under the supervision of the agents of the board, some of whom have not been visited within the year because of lack of funds in the hands of the board for the accomplishment of that work. This defect may be expected to be remedied during the present year. The board recognizes the fact that the only way in which it may know that a child is well placed is to go and see; and this it expects to do.

The feeble-minded children of the District are maintained in institutions outside the District, principally in Pennsylvania. They are under the supervision of the agents of the Board of Children's Guardians.

There are also the children that have been placed out from private institutions in Washington, in whom the public has an interest arising from the fact that many of them were born here and were taken under charitable care by institutions maintained in part by public funds, and from the further more important fact that nothing which can in any way affect the present welfare of a dependent child can be a subject of indifference to those who have become participants in his guardianship.

No one knows how large this number of children is, nor where they now are, nor what has happened to them since they left the protecting walls of the asylums. More than half of them have been restored to parents and relatives. Direct and positive information from an independent source as to present surroundings and conditions in each case would furnish the only reasonable basis for judgment as to the value of the work done for them, for no matter how good may have been the care and training given in an institution the good effect of it will be lost unless some one is provided as a guardian and friend who will maintain the moral hold and extend the influence of the institution after the child has left it. In fact, all that is done in the reception and care of a child at an institution is of comparatively little moment. The real work is done after he goes out, and nothing can change this condition. It remains whether the stay in the institution be long or short, for the life within is artificial, while that without is real; and character is formed by realities.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.

The past year has been notable for the changes which have been introduced, consummated, or proposed in the management of charities in the Eastern States.

In Massachusetts a commission appointed by the governor, in obedience to a legislative resolution to investigate the public charitable and reformatory institutions of the Commonwealth, completed its labors and made a report recommending the further strengthening of their organization in important particulars. The creation of a "department for children" is especially urged.

In New Jersey a commission appointed by the governor to consider questions pertaining to the care of defective, delinquent, and dependent children presented a report urging the creation of a board of children's guardians. The report says:

The fundamental principle upon which our plan rests is that the necessity for public support carries with it the right and duty of public guardianship. * * *

Abandonment of children.—All persons who are experienced in the care of dependent children recognize the danger of indirectly encouraging the temporary or permanent abandonment of children by their parents. Even the most rigid investigation will not always prevent this evil, unless a rule be made that when relatives give up a child to be a dependent they must give up all title to it. Experience shows that it has a bad effect on parents to relieve them of the care of the children for a time, and that they frequently spoil the life of a child by taking it home when they think it is old enough to be of service. Wherever a law has been passed providing that the guardianship of dependent children shall be vested in the State, or in boards of

children's guardians, there has been a large diminution in the number of dependent children. We have reason to believe that New Jersey will prove no exception to this rule, and that a rigid investigation would relieve the almshouses of a great many of the children who are now public charges.

Institution life.—The acknowledged leaders in child-saving work seem to have reached the unanimous conclusion that the institution method of dealing with children is very faulty and has led to bad results. * * *

* * * The placing-out system is commended by the most advanced specialists, and, if properly administered, it is undoubtedly economical, kindly, and efficient. At its best it is the best system, but if badly administered it leads to very obvious abuses. The great danger is that the child should not have enough supervision.

With regard to the expense of a system of direct State care the commission says:

We confidently urge the passage of this act on the ground of expediency and economy as well as for higher reasons. The expense to the State will be very small, and the system will prove of no more immediate expense to the various counties than their present method involves, and in the long run will prove much more economical.

In obedience to a resolution of the mayor and council of the city of Baltimore, a commission was appointed "to devise a plan and report the same to the two branches of the city council, whereby the city of Baltimore can care directly for all indigent poor, waifs, and orphans who may be thrown upon the city of Baltimore for care and attention; also to devise and report a method for appropriating to dispensaries and hospitals where the city commits persons for attention."

The report of this commission quotes the opinion of the Maryland court of appeals in the case of *St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys, the Maryland Industrial School for Girls et al. v. George S. Brown et al.* (Md. Repts., 45, 310), as follows, taking the principles laid down as the authority for certain recommendations:

That the city has no authority to make appropriations to sustain or aid institutions, however benevolent or charitable in character, which are not direct instruments of municipal administration, but are distinct corporations under private control, and for the management of which there is no accountability to the city.

The fact that a fixed number of trustees or managers (being a minority of the management) of the institution are appointed by the city does not make the institution a municipal agency; it remains, nevertheless, entirely separate from and independent of the city in all corporate action and control.

That the city has ample power delegated to it, and that it is a duty to provide for the foundlings, the insane, the indigent, infirm, and helpless, and for the correction of the vicious and vagrant portions of its population, is beyond all question; but whatever provision may be made must be under the control and subject to the supervision of municipal authority.

The authority that is held and exercised in this behalf is a trust, as well for those who become the objects of it as those who support it by contribution in the form of taxes levied upon their property; and being an important public trust, it can not be delegated beyond the power and discretion of those to whom it is confided.

We do not design, however, to be understood as intimating that it would not be competent for the mayor and city council to contract for the care, maintenance, and training of those subject to its power, or who have claims upon its charity. If the city has not provided for such persons, or if they can be better taken care of and trained in private institutions rather than in city institutions, the city may contract for that care and training.

But the exercise of this power to contract on the part of the city, in order to be valid, must be with the limitations that the subject-matter of the contract be kept within the power and control of municipal authority, and that complete accountability be provided for, and thus make the institutions contracted with, *pro hac vice*, municipal agencies.

With regard to the adult poor the commission makes the following recommendations:

(1) That all the poor (not offenders) maintained or aided at city expense shall be put under the care of the trustees of the poor.

(2) That appropriations made by the city for the poor (not offenders) shall be made to the trustees of the poor, to be expended by them for the care of such persons as they shall find to be charges on the city according to law.

(3) That adult poor shall be kept at the almshouse or other city institution, save that for temporary care only the trustees of the poor may use any suitable agency, under their supervision.

These recommendations are in effect identical with those made by the Congressional commission regarding the same matters in the District of Columbia, as follows (Report Joint Select Committee, Part II, p. 42):

No appropriation shall be made for homes for the aged, nor shall any institution receiving public aid admit aged persons; and the board of charities, if created, shall make an examination into the cases of all such aged persons as may now be in institutions supported wholly or in part at public expense, with the view of ascertaining whether such persons, if properly public charges, may not be removed to the asylum.

On the subject of dependent children the Baltimore commission says:

(1) That the city, through its own agents, should decide which children are proper charges on its treasury and how long they should remain charges.

(2) That appropriations made by the city for the care of destitute or neglected children (as for any dependents) should be made in lump sums to the trustees of the poor, to be expended by the trustees for that purpose, in the exercise of their judgment, under the requirements of the law.

(3) That, in so far as private agencies may be used by the city for children (as for any dependents), such agencies only should be used as shall prove their ability to give to the children the care which shall be judged by the trustees, in the exercise of their judgment, to be the best obtainable care.

This leads to the recommendation—

That the city shall pay for the maintenance of such destitute or neglected children only as shall be committed to the trustees of the poor and shall be duly accepted by the trustees as charges of the city.

That it shall be the duty of the trustees of the poor to place all such destitute or neglected children as shall be committed to and accepted by them (except unteachable idiots or children otherwise unfitted for usual education or training) in some educational institution or home for children, or in some respectable family in the State of Maryland or an adjacent State, either with or without payment of board, and to have the children visited and their circumstances carefully examined not less than once in every six months, by one of the trustees or by a skilled agent or agents appointed by them for that purpose. The care and training of any such child placed by said trustees in any institution shall be left to the institution, subject only to the supervision of the trustees, and to their power of removal, in their discretion, should they, in the exercise of their judgment, deem other care more advantageous for the child. * * *

Turning from this to the recommendations made by the other commissions already referred to, we find the New Jersey commission recommending—

(Sec. I.) That there shall be appointed by the governor five persons, of whom two shall be women, who shall be known as "The State board of children's guardians."

(Sec. VI.) That the judges of every supreme court in this State shall forthwith appoint, in their respective counties, five citizens of such county, two of whom shall be women, and who shall be known, when so appointed, as "The ——— County branch of the State board of children's guardians." * * *

Other sections provide for manner of commitment of children:

(Sec. XI.) Upon such commitment being made by such an officer as aforesaid, such child shall immediately become the ward or wards of the State board of children's guardians and under the immediate control, care, and protection of the county branch thereof, subject to the supervision of such State board. * * *

The Massachusetts commission says:

We therefore recommend the creation of a department which shall have the care, custody, and control of all juvenile wards of the Commonwealth who are not in the State almshouse, or the Lyman School for Boys, or the State Industrial School for Girls. * * *

We recommend that all the juvenile wards of the Commonwealth who are now under the control of the Lyman or industrial schools, outside the schools, shall be placed under the care and custody of the department above suggested, and in the future when, in the judgment of the trustees of the Lyman and industrial schools,

any juvenile ward can be better cared for outside the schools, such ward should be placed in the custody and under the control of said department. In recommending that one of the members of the board of trustees of the above-named schools should likewise be a member of the board of trustees of the department for children, we intend that there shall be a sympathetic cooperation between these two boards. * * *

The recommendation of the Joint Select Committee to Investigate the Charities and Reformatory Institutions of the District of Columbia is (Report Joint Select Committee, Part II, p. 35):

That all children under 16 years of age who are hereafter found abused, abandoned, neglected, morally exposed, or in a condition of want and suffering in the District of Columbia, and for whom no other relief is offered, be committed to the guardianship of the board of children's guardians during minority. That the commitments be made by the police court or the supreme court of the District of Columbia holding sessions for orphans' court business, and that such courts be empowered to make, modify, and revoke orders for contributions toward maintenance of such children by parents, and to enforce such orders.

It is a singular and striking fact that four special commissions, one composed of Members of Congress and the three others of persons selected presumably upon consideration of fitness for the work in hand by the governors of two States and the mayor of one great city, covering practically the same ground, at about the same time, yet independent of each other, have recommended plans for the performance of the duty of a State or municipality to its dependent children which, in their essential features, are identical.

An original member of the New Jersey commission died before its report was made, and the vacancy was not filled.

Of the Baltimore commission of five members one declined to join in the recommendations quoted above and presented a separate report.

CONCLUSION.

The superintendent of charities has been impelled by an abiding conviction of right and duty to adhere to a policy which is in opposition to the wishes of persons and institutions whose claims upon his friendship and gratitude are of the strongest character. However deeply he may regret that necessity, he does not expect anyone to cease advocating a different policy concerning the charities of the District of Columbia, or any one of them, for the reason that it is in opposition to the policy of the superintendent, but this is the place and time for a very brief statement of some of the considerations which have made it appear imperative that he should maintain the position of which this report is the only possible result. Principles are greater than men or temporary conditions.

The support of private and religious institutions from public funds while the public has neither voice in their control nor power to select their beneficiaries, the policy of giving such institutions legal agency for the performance of a public duty without requiring in them any legal responsibility, is one which has received the strongest disapproval and has never been seriously defended except upon grounds of temporary expediency.

As long ago as 1868 a report made in the House of Representatives by a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations says:

It is evident that Congress would not be justified in making any further appropriations to this institution unless it shall become a Government institution, to be managed and controlled by the Government.

This report is signed by E. B. Washburn, B. F. Butler, F. C. Beaman, and James G. Blaine.

Beginning again in 1875, the subject of the management of the charities of the District was discussed from year to year in the reports of the Commissioners and of the board of police surgeons, whose members had been called upon to visit them, and always with recognition of the need of more harmonious action, and with expression of the opinion that this could best be secured through control of the admission and discharge of persons deemed to be entitled to charitable care; preferably through a board of charities. (See Report Joint Select Committee, Part III, pp. 177-182.)

In 1886 Mr. W. S. Matthews, having been detailed to visit and report concerning the charities of the District, concluded his report as follows:

I would call the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that many of these institutions are duplicating each other's work, and, as a necessary consequence, are much more expensively managed than would be if the efforts in favor of the objects were more concentrated. It is my opinion that some plan of general control and unification should be adopted whereby the large amounts appropriated out of the District revenue for the various charities could be more prudently, more economically, and more satisfactorily applied to the objects for which the money was appropriated.

Other strong expressions on the same subject were sent to Congress by the Commissioners and others, and in 1890 the law was passed which created the office of superintendent of charities and prescribed his duties.

It appears from the agitation which led up to the creation of the office of superintendent of charities, as well as from the language of the act by which it was created, that there has long been recognition of the failure of the present system to promote economical efficiency and a determination to place these matters in a more harmonious and reasonable relation to the Government. If anything had been wanting in order to make perfectly plain the need of different relations between the Government and the private charities of the District, that need was supplied by the reports of the first superintendent of charities. But it was no more true of him than it has been true of any other superintendent, that he sought to "destroy" or "strike down" the private charities. What he insisted upon, and what is now insisted upon, is that if the Government must support institutions, it must also control them. But there are many useful institutions which the Government can not or should not control; therefore there are many which the Government can not support. But it is claimed that since the private institutions perform a service for the poor and injured which otherwise would necessarily be performed by public agencies at greater expense, therefore the policy of assisting them is "a good business proposition."

The appropriations for their support are held to be compensation for service, but when one asks what service, and how much and at what rate, one is met by a bewildering maze of sentimentality, conflicting notions, statements of facts of no consequence, diversity of method, and, in some instances, a disposition to consider any inquiry an impertinence.

The best remedy for this confusion is, it seems to me, not hard to find. The District should determine for itself, through its own officers, which and how many persons of different classes should be admitted to charitable care, and how long they should be retained at public expense, and should pay for such care in institutions which may properly be made municipal agencies or provide for giving it in public institutions.

To this policy the superintendent is striving to give life and effectiveness. The duty of the Government in the provision of charitable care is to afford protection generally to all the people by giving it specifically to those who without it would suffer without fault or would

become obnoxious or dangerous. It is a duty to persons who are capable of suffering, and not to corporations, however beneficent.

It is not difficult to understand why those who give largely of their own time and money to the upbuilding of an enterprise should be anxious for its prosperity or most confident that it, more than all others, is worthy of support from public funds. The difficulty is encountered in attempting to apply to such enterprises the principles which necessarily control the expenditure of public funds and the discharge of a public duty which can not be delegated beyond the discretion of those to whom it falls by virtue of their office as public servants.

When these principles are fully recognized and accepted, then those who desire to give of their wealth for the purpose of making life and the crisis of death easier and sweeter for some portion of the human family will add to the endowments of existing institutions which meet their approval or will found and endow others according to their own ideas of right and necessity, making the provision for them complete, instead of organizing each a separate charity and leaving it to struggle forever on the ragged edge of a precarious existence, performing in an inefficient, half-hearted manner some small part of the intention of its founder.

Then, too, the Government will concentrate the resources which it is proper should be devoted to charitable purposes on the care of those who are not offered protection by private institutions, such as the insane, epileptics and feeble minded, inebriates, and all others whose needs demand assistance and for whom private provision is wanting or is insufficient. Thus will both public and private charities find their best development. Thus will the humane sentiment of any community find double expression, first, in private beneficence, and second, in the enactment of such laws as may from time to time be required to meet conditions constantly presenting new needs.

In this view of the case is it not possible to regard those who oppose the subsidy system not as destroyers of private charities and common enemies of mankind, but as something quite different?

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT W. LEWIS,

Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Group IV.—Ch

	St. Joseph's Male Or- phan Asy- lum.	Washing- ton Hos- pital for Found- lings.	German Orphan Asylum.]
Estima	4,401.00	\$100,000.00	\$52,400.00	\$30
Amount		9,100.00	25,000.00	...
Accum-				...
fund,		3,776.92	20,000.00	..
Balance				
Pay in	25.92	757.66	954.94	
Labor	275.00		133.00	
Interes				
Legacie			754.84	
Sale of		3,776.92	4,691.04	
All oth				
	4,939.95	951.30	975.09	
T				
Appro	5,240.87	5,485.88	7,508.91	
	1,800.00	6,000.00	1,800.00	
T				
	7,040.87	11,485.88	9,308.91	
Percent				
source				
Percent	74	48	80	
ation	26	52	20	
Rent ..				
Salaries				
Material	\$504.30	\$3,080.67	\$1,662.29	\$
Medicin				
strum				
Repairs	65.61	172.94	9.35	
Interes	1,225.21	476.87	545.00	
All oth				
	5,138.87	3,719.00	2,194.98	
T				
Added	6,933.99	7,449.48	4,411.62	
Expend		3,776.92	4,700.00	
ment				
T				
Balance	6,933.99	11,226.40	9,111.62	
Reverte	106.88	259.48	90.85	
			106.44	
Averag				
Cost pe	87	38	50	
	\$79.70	\$209.19	\$88.23	

ing \$6,300 borrowed.
, and other items not chargeable

become obnoxious or dangerous. It is a duty to persons who are capable of suffering, and not to corporations, however beneficent.

It is not difficult to understand why those who give largely of their own time and money to the upbuilding of an enterprise should be anxious for its prosperity or most confident that it, more than all others, is worthy of support from public funds. The difficulty is encountered in attempting to apply to such enterprises the principles which necessarily control the expenditure of public funds and the discharge of a public duty which can not be delegated beyond the discretion of those to whom it falls by virtue of their office as public servants.

When these principles are fully recognized and accepted, then those who desire to give of their wealth for the purpose of making life and the crisis of death easier and sweeter for some portion of the human family will add to the endowments of existing institutions which meet their approval or will found and endow others according to their own ideas of right and necessity, making the provision for them complete, instead of organizing each a separate charity and leaving it to struggle forever on the ragged edge of a precarious existence, performing in an inefficient, half-hearted manner some small part of the intention of its founder.

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In this view of the case is it not possible to regard those who oppose the subsidy system not as destroyers of private charities and common enemies of mankind, but as something quite different?

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT W. LEWIS,

Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	Group I.—Reformatories and prisons.					Group II.—Industrial schools.— St. Rose's Industrial School.	Group III.—Medical c				
	Washington Asylum.	Reform School, D. C.	Reform School for Girls.	House of the Good Shepherd.	Association for Works of Mercy.		Physicians to the Poor.	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	Freedmen's Hospital.
Estimated value of property.....		\$300,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$43,850.00	\$35,000.00		\$75,000.00	\$185,000.00	\$278,800.00	\$60,000.00
Amount public funds invested.....	\$101,450.00	82,330.70	37,700.00	23,000.00	21,142.00	22,500.00		42,250.00		30,420.53	7,760.00
Accumulated endowment, sinking fund, June 30, 1898.....				1,500.00					75,000.00		
INCOME FROM—											
Balance.....					88.12			25.72	348.23	4.08	
Pay inmates.....				474.49				60.15		3,709.50	
Labor of inmates.....				2,348.73	107.12	6,350.77					
Interest.....								.33	950.00		
Legacies and endowments.....									3,750.00		
Sale of products.....											
All other private sources.....				125.00	941.65	18,458.57		2,445.45	8,647.42		
Total private income.....				2,948.22	1,136.89	24,809.34		2,531.65	13,695.65	3,713.58	
Appropriation.....	60,163.00		10,725.00	2,700.00	1,800.00	4,500.00	10,900.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	22,000.00	54,000.00
Total income.....	60,163.00		10,725.00	5,648.22	2,936.89	29,309.34	10,900.00	17,531.65	23,695.65	25,713.58	54,000.00
Percentage of income from private sources.....				52	39	69		15	58	15	
Percentage of income from appropriation.....	100		100	48	61	31	100	85	42	85	100
EXPENDITURES.											
Rent.....											\$4,000.00
Salaries.....	\$16,092.88		\$4,720.68		\$278.34	\$1,060.00	\$7,602.27	\$6,307.23	\$6,217.55	\$8,123.92	15,967.43
Material used in industries.....						3,667.03					
Medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments.....			103.25	\$70.65	62.45	74.42	2,329.60	1,492.59	865.12	2,451.70	
Repairs and improvements (current).....			1,352.43	262.37	133.01	341.36		356.00		1,586.94	
Interest.....								1,200.00	1,069.58		
All other items of current expense.....	43,656.96		3,905.66	5,630.94	2,377.60	5,917.87	132.42	7,672.73	10,452.85	13,537.73	32,362.08
Total current expense.....	59,749.84		10,082.02	5,963.96	2,851.40	11,060.68	10,064.29	17,028.55	18,605.10	25,700.29	52,329.51
Added to endowment or sinking fund.....											
Expended for real estate and repayment of loans.....						17,376.74		500.00	4,500.00		
Total expenditures.....	59,749.84		10,082.02	5,963.96	2,851.40	28,437.42	10,064.29	17,528.55	23,105.10	25,700.29	52,329.51
Balance on hand.....				314.94	85.49	871.92		3.10	590.55	13.27	
Reverted to United States Treasury.....	413.16		642.93				835.71				1,670.49
Average number of inmates.....	454		24	83	18	32			70	57	153
Cost per capita.....	\$107.85		\$411.42	\$71.85	\$158.41	\$178.40			\$265.78	\$450.88	\$342.02

a Wood-yard earnings not available for maintenance.

b Including \$15,000 borrowed.
h Deficit.

c Including \$3,500 borrowed.

TABLE A.—Finances.

Occa- sions of re- ceiv- ing.	Group II.—In- dustrial School. St. Rose's School.	Group III.—Medical charities.										Group IV.—Child-caring charities.										Group V.—Temporary homes.							Total.
		Physi- cians to the Poor.	Central Dispens- ary and Emer- gency Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	Freed- men's Hospital.	National Homeo- pathic Hospital.	Washing- ton Home for Incur- ables.	Eastern Dispens- ary.	Woman's Dispens- ary.	Church Orphan- age of St. John's Parish.	St. Jo- seph's Male Or- phan Asy- lum.	Washing- ton Hospi- tal for Found- lings.	German Orphan Asylum.	News- boys' and Child- ren's Aid Society.	District of Colum- bia In- dustrial Home School.	National Associa- tion for Destitute Colored Women and Child- ren.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Board of Child- ren's Guard- ians.	Municipal Lodging House.	Woman's Christian Associa- tion.	Young Woman's Christian Home.	Hope and Help Mission.	Tempo- rary Home for ex- Union Sol- diers and Sailors.					
\$50.00 42.00	\$35,000.00 22,500.00		\$75,000.00 42,250.00	\$185,000.00	\$278,800.00 30,420.53	\$60,000.00 7,760.00	\$75,000.00 35,500.00	\$68,783.38	\$10,000.00	\$12,741.00	\$60,000.00 10,000.00	\$44,401.00	\$100,000.00 9,100.00	\$52,400.00 25,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$25,000.00 47,200.00	\$70,000.00 43,200.00	\$100,000.00		\$12,600.00	\$53,600.00	\$30,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$14,000.00	\$1,846,175.38 538,553.23				
			75,000.00			5,000.00		14,082.00			22,600.00		3,776.92	20,000.00			3,000.00								144,958.92				
88.12 07.12			25.72 60.15	348.23	4.08 3,709.50		360.54 4,470.48	2,120.28 2,962.00	56.38	240.57	594.45	25.92 275.00	757.66	954.94 133.00	834.29 3,196.90	2,296.67 2,132.98	3,894.47 813.88	120.53 1,436.00			830.93 3,447.09	195.15 3,016.46		397.40		11,452.26 26,989.02			
	6,350.77		.33	950.00 3,750.00			302.50	403.40			1,256.00			754.84 3,776.92	4,691.04		90.00		a 167.99		50.00				11,107.59 3,807.07 12,217.97				
41.65	618,458.57		2,445.45	c 8,647.42			d 7,254.90	8,662.85	622.84	284.33	1,443.90	4,939.95	951.30	975.09	1,468.90	109.79	52.26	e 7,426.43			290.73	527.13	2,005.75		67,634.24				
36.89 300.00	224,809.34 4,500.00	\$10,900.00	2,531.65 15,000.00	13,695.65 10,000.00	3,713.58 22,000.00	54,000.00	f 12,388.42 8,500.00	14,148.53 2,000.00	679.22 1,000.00	524.90 500.00	3,294.35 1,800.00	5,240.87 1,800.00	5,485.88 6,000.00	7,508.91 1,800.00	5,500.09 1,000.00	4,539.44 11,000.00	4,850.61 9,900.00	e 8,982.96 5,400.00	\$34,702.50	a 167.99 4,000.00	4,618.75 4,000.00	3,738.74 1,000.00	2,403.15 1,000.00	2,500.00	132,908.14 289,690.50				
336.89	229,309.34	10,900.00	17,531.65	23,695.65	25,713.58	54,000.00	20,888.42	16,148.53	1,679.22	1,024.90	5,094.35	7,040.87	11,485.88	9,308.91	6,500.09	15,539.44	14,750.61	14,382.96	34,702.50	4,167.99	8,618.75	4,738.74	3,403.15	2,500.00	422,598.64				
39 61	69		15	58	15		61	88	34	51	64	74	48	80	76	30	39	33			53	78	70		32				
	31	100	85	42	85	100	39	12	66	49	36	26	52	20	24	70	61	67	100	100	47	22	30	100	68				
278.34	\$1,060.00 3,667.03	\$7,602.27	\$6,307.23	\$6,217.55	\$8,123.92	\$4,000.00 15,967.43	\$5,849.46	\$3,754.39	\$366.66 454.00	\$300.00 130.00		\$504.30	\$3,080.67	\$1,662.29	\$1,824.59	\$4,875.40	\$3,398.58	\$3,007.28	\$360.00 2,908.92	\$300.00 2,092.30	\$1,568.00	\$1,098.50	\$905.52 492.85	\$390.00 528.00	\$6,622.18 103,599.83 3,667.03				
62.45 133.01	74.42 341.36	2,329.60	1,492.59 356.00	865.12	2,451.70 1,586.94		1,299.19 516.07	619.14 285.77	269.37 161.15	201.98		65.61 1,225.21	172.94 476.87	9.35 545.00			176.49 387.00		g 751.15		42.55 301.51		134.98		11,192.53 7,930.69				
377.60	5,917.87	132.42	1,200.00 7,672.73	1,069.58 10,452.85	13,537.73	32,362.08	7,169.93	5,848.35	320.91	82.64	4,032.71	5,138.87	3,719.00	2,194.98	4,585.25	8,824.83	7,349.65	5,520.23	30,363.86	1,384.51	6,079.40	2,549.11	1,670.46	1,582.00	224,063.53				
851.40	11,060.68	10,064.29	17,028.55	18,605.10	25,700.29	52,329.51	15,248.02 5,000.00	10,732.65	1,572.00	714.62	4,261.88 500.00	6,933.99	7,449.48 3,776.92	4,411.62 4,700.00	6,409.84	13,700.23	11,311.72 3,000.00	8,527.51	34,383.93	3,776.81	7,991.46	4,155.11	3,203.81	2,500.00	360,720.41 16,976.92				
	17,376.74		500.00	4,500.00		600.00	2,000.00										6,000.00								30,976.74				
851.40 85.49	28,437.42 871.92	10,064.29	17,528.55 3.10	23,105.10 590.55	25,700.29 13.27	52,329.51	20,848.02 40.40	12,732.65 3,415.88	1,572.00 107.13	714.62 319.28	4,761.88 332.47	6,933.99 106.88	11,226.40 259.48	9,111.62 90.85	6,409.84 90.25	13,700.23 1,839.21	14,311.72 438.89	14,527.51 h 144.55	34,383.93	3,776.81	7,991.46 627.29	4,155.11 583.63	3,203.81 199.34	2,500.00	408,674.07 10,006.33 4,378.53				
18 158.41	62 \$178.40			70 \$265.78	57 \$450.88	153 \$342.02	29 \$525.79	43 \$249.59			91 \$46.84	87 \$79.70	38 \$209.19	50 \$88.23	43 \$149.06	107 \$128.04	108 \$104.73	90 \$86.14	187 i \$189.94	19 \$204.15	53 \$150.78	29 \$143.28	48 \$66.74	24 \$89.28	2,085 \$161.49				

including \$15,000 borrowed.

h Deficit.

c Including \$3,500 borrowed.

d Including \$500 borrowed.

i Exclusive of cost of feeble-minded, and other items not chargeable to maintenance.

e Including \$6,300 borrowed.

f Including \$5,000 returned, and \$879.71 earned by nurses.

g Including medical attendance.

TABLE B.—Movement of population and per capita cost.

	Group I.—Reformatories and prisons.					Group III.—Medical charities.										Group IV.—Child-caring charities.						
	Washing- ton Asy- lum, work- house branch.	Reform School for Girls.	House of the Good Shepherd.	Association for Works of Mercy.	Group II.— Industrial schools.— St. Rose's Industrial School.	Washing- ton Asy- lum, hospital branch.	Central Dispens- ary and Emergency Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	Freed- men's Hospital.	National Homeo- pathic Hospital.	Washing- ton Home for In- curables.	Eastern Dispen- sary.	Woman's Dispen- sary.	Church Orphan- age of St. John's Parish.	St. Jo- seph's Male Orphan Asylum.	Wash- ington Hospital for Found- lings.	German Orphan Asylum.	News- boys and Child- ren's Aid So- ciety.	District of Co- lumbia Indus- trial Home School.	Natl Assn Reli- eving Desti- tute Colo- red and dr	
Inmates:																						
Remaining July 1, 1897	243	27	83	19	62	69	7	71	a 54	a 150	a 24	43			92	91	46	44	50	99		
Admitted during year	4,600	16	30	16	7	796	377	431	606	2,149	624	14			28	26	44	21	b 129	54		
Births						36			d 244	d 206	d 41											
Total during year	4,843	43	113	35	69	901	384	502	904	2,505	689	57			120	117	90	65	179	153		
Nonresidents admitted			(e)	(e)	(e)		(e)	(e)	121	941	(e)					2	(e)					
Discharged	4,598	3	24	9	15	700	331	377	809	2,185	639	1			27	35	17	12	f 137	58		
Dismissed on trial or probation		11		5											6							
Escaped	15		6	3															7	3		
Died	6		1			118	38	55	d 46	d 172	d 17	12			2		29		2			
Remaining June 30, 1898	224	29	82	18	54	83	15	70	a 49	a 148	a 33	44			85	82	44	53	33	92		
Total as above	4,843	43	113	35	69	901	384	502	904	2,505	689	57			120	117	90	65	179	153		
Number days' maintenance furnished inmates	102,930	8,945	30,295	6,570	22,656	31,025	4,015	25,550	20,805	56,175	10,585	15,695			33,094	31,755	13,870	18,110	15,942	39,055	3	
Number days' maintenance furnished officers, employees, and others		2,912	5,475	1,825	4,380		8,395	12,775	15,695	22,995	10,585	7,300			3,285	4,745	6,938	4,015	4,380	6,935		
Total number days' maintenance furnished	102,930	11,857	35,770	8,395	27,036	31,025	12,410	38,325	36,500	79,170	21,170	22,995			36,379	36,500	20,808	22,125	20,322	45,990		
Average number inmates	282	24.5	83	18	62	85	11	70	57	153	29	43			91	89	38	50	43	107		
Average number officers, employees, and others		7.9	15	5	12		23	35	43	63	29	20			9	13	19	11	12	19		
Total average persons maintained		32.4	98	23	74		34	105	100	216	58	63			100	100	57	61	55	126		
Current expenses	\$30,413.70	\$10,082.02	\$5,963.96	\$2,851.40	\$11,060.68	\$8,767.25	\$17,028.55	\$18,605.10	\$25,700.29	\$52,329.51	\$15,248.02	\$10,732.65			\$4,261.88	\$6,933.99	\$7,949.48	\$4,411.62	\$6,409.84	\$13,700.23	\$11,500.00	
Cost per capita	\$107.85	\$411.42	\$71.85	\$158.41	\$178.40	\$107.85		\$265.78	\$450.88	\$342.02	\$525.79	\$249.59			\$46.84	\$79.70	\$209.19	\$88.23	\$149.06	\$128.04	\$111.50	
Cost of each day's maintenance on basis of inmates only	\$0.295	\$1.12	\$0.196	\$0.434	\$0.489	\$0.295		\$0.728	\$1.24	\$0.932	\$1.44	\$0.683			\$0.129	\$0.215	\$0.573	\$0.243	\$0.402	\$0.35		
Cost of each day's maintenance on basis of total persons maintained		\$0.85	\$0.164	\$0.339	\$0.409			\$0.485	\$0.717	\$0.611	\$0.720	\$0.466			\$0.117	\$0.192	\$0.381	\$0.194	\$0.315	\$0.297		
Homes or employment secured:																						
For mothers with children																						
For adults																						
Children not with parents or relatives		9	3	2	11																	
Children returned to parents or relatives		5	21	5	4										9	15	17	3		16		
New cases treated in dispensary						10,591	2,686	839	2,786	3,740		1,202		2,858	24	20		9	15	25		
Revisits						21,120	856	1,624	(e)	3,589		1,902		1,751								
Refused treatment						495	(e)	25				386		6								
Operations performed in hospital and dispensary						425	278	265	234	(e)	(e)	27		42								
Emergency cases						3,793	(e)	(e)	344	(e)	(e)	79										
Ambulance calls						(e)			(e)													
Prescriptions compounded						36,196	2,256	3,879	(e)	5,627	8,018	4,560		2,841								

a Including infants.

g 24 children not accounted for.

b 99 were wards of the Board of Children's Guardians.

A Includes 51 officers and employees at Washington Asylum, not distributed to the three departments of the institution.

c 57 absentees or probationers returned.

d Including stillbirths.

e No report.
i Does not include expense for

TABLE B.—Movement of population and per capita cost.

Group III.—Medical charities.										Group IV.—Child-caring charities.										Group V.—Temporary homes.										Total.
Central pen- ity and mercy hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	Freed- men's Hospital.	National Homeo- pathic Hospital.	Washing- ton Home for In- curables.	Eastern Dispen- sary.	Woman's Dispen- sary.	Church Orphan- age of St. John's Parish.	St. Jo- seph's Male Orphan Asylum.	Wash- ington Hospital for Found- lings.	German Orphan Asylum.	News- boys and Child- ren's Aid Soci- ety.	District of Co- lumbia Indus- trial Home School.	National Associa- tion for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Child- ren.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Board of Children's Guard- ians.	Wash- ington Asylum, almshouse branch.	Municipal Lodging House.	Woman's Christian Associa- tion.	Young Women's Christian Home.	Hope and Help Mis- sion.	Tempo- rary Home for Ex- Union Soldiers and Sailors.								
7 377	71 431	a 54 606 d 244	a 150 2,149 d 206	a 24 624 d 41	43 14			92 28	91 26	46 44	44 21	50 b 129	99 54	101 53	118 87	140 c 154	178 220	4,241	57 351	19 425	a 41 168 d 34	30 911	1,958 16,578 561							
384	502	904	2,505	689	57			120	117	90	65	179	153	154	205	294	398	4,241	408	441	243	941	19,097							
(c)	(c)	121	941	(c)					2	(c)									106	102		907	2,180							
331	377	809	2,185	639	1			27 6	35	17	12	f 137	58	40	31	7 72 5	199	4,241	7 342	412	181	922	16,017 436 39							
38 15	55 70	d 46 a 49	d 172 a 148	d 17 a 33	12 44			2 85	82	29 44	53	7 33	3	7 107	42 108	16 194	199		2 57	32	d 7 a 55	1 18	573 2,008							
384	502	904	2,505	689	57			120	117	90	65	179	153	154	g 181	294	398	4,241	408	441	243	941	g 19,073							
4,015	25,550	20,805	56,175	10,585	15,695			33,094	31,755	13,870	18,110	15,942	39,055	39,420	36,175	68,172	68,355	6,774	18,345	10,333	17,520	8,760	760,926							
8,395	12,775	15,695	22,995	10,585	7,300			3,285	4,745	6,938	4,015	4,380	6,935	5,175	5,739			1,974	2,920	1,825	1,460	1,460	161,603							
12,410	38,325	36,500	79,170	21,170	22,995			36,379	36,500	20,808	22,125	20,322	45,990	44,595	41,914	68,172	68,355	8,748	21,265	12,158	18,980	10,220	922,529							
11	70	57	153	29	43			91	89	38	50	43	107	108	99	187	187	18.5	53	29	48	24	2,085							
23	35	43	63	29	20			9	13	19	11	12	19	15	16			5.4	8	5	4	4	443							
34	105	100	216	58	63			100	100	57	61	55	126	123	115	187		23.9	61	34	52	28	h 2,528							
7,028.55	\$18,605.10	\$25,700.29	\$52,329.51	\$15,248.02	\$10,732.65			\$4,261.88	\$6,933.99	\$7,949.48	\$4,411.62	\$6,409.84	\$13,700.23	\$11,311.72	\$8,527.51	\$22,215.14	\$20,167.95	\$3,776.81	\$7,991.46	\$4,155.11	\$3,203.81	\$2,500.00	\$336,299.68							
	\$265.78	\$450.88	\$342.02	\$525.79	\$249.59			\$46.84	\$79.70	\$209.19	\$88.23	\$149.06	\$128.04	\$104.73	\$86.14	\$118.94	\$107.85	\$204.15	\$150.78	\$143.28	\$66.74	\$89.28	\$161.49							
	\$0.728	\$1.24	\$0.932	\$1.44	\$0.683			\$0.129	\$0.215	\$0.573	\$0.243	\$0.402	\$0.35	\$0.284	\$0.235	i \$0.326	\$0.295	\$0.554	\$0.435	\$0.401	\$0.182	\$0.285	\$0.442							
	\$0.485	\$0.717	\$0.611	\$0.720	\$0.466			\$0.117	\$0.192	\$0.381	\$0.194	\$0.315	\$0.297	\$0.253	\$0.203			\$0.431	\$0.376	\$0.341	\$0.174	\$0.244	\$0.363							
																			2	61	38		40							
																		138	78		56		333							
								9	15	17	3		16	28	12	72							197							
								24	20		9	15	25	12	19								159							
10,591	2,686	839	2,786	3,740		1,202	2,858																24,702							
21,120	856	1,624	1,624	3,589		1,902	1,751																30,842							
495	(e)	25	(e)			386	6																912							
425	278	265	234	(c)		27	42																1,271							
3,793	(e)	(e)	344	(e)		79																	4,216							
(e)			(e)																											
36,196	2,256	3,879	5,627	8,018		4,560	2,841																59,498							

ardians.
d employees at Washington Asylum, not distributed to the three departments of the institution.

d Including stillbirths.

e No report.

f 111 were wards of the Board of Children's Guardians.
i Does not include expense for care of feeble-minded, or other items not chargeable to maintenance.



TABLE C. Prices paid for staple articles of food during the fourth quarter of 1898.

	District contract prices.	Reform School, District of Columbia.	Reform School for Girls.	St. Rose's Industrial School.	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	National Homeopathic Hospital.	Washington Home for Incurables.	Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish.	St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.	Washington Hospital for Foundlings.	Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.	National Association for Relief of Destitute (Colored) Women and Children.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Woman's Christian Association.	Young Women's Christian Home.	Soldiers and Sailors' Temporary Home.	House of the Good Shepherd.
Flour:																			
Fancy patented process	barrel.. \$3.97	\$6.50	\$5.65																
Bakers	do..	5.00	5.25																
Family	do..	4.75																	
Beef:																			
Side	.. pound.. .0532	.0575																	
Quarter	do..		.09																
Stew	do..	.0174		\$0.166															
Roasts, best	do..	.0917		.166	\$0.0917		\$0.15												
Steak	do..	.10		.166	.125		.15												
Porterhouse steak	do..	.10		.166			.15												
Round steak	do..	.07		.166			.15												
Corned beef	do..	.0211	.10		.05		.08												
Fresh pork	do..				.08		.15												
Veal	do..				.08		.15												
Lamb:																			
Fore and hind quarters	do..	.0945	.10		.0945	.125	.15	.15				.10			.08	.125	.125	.125	
Chops	do..					.12	.11	.18				.09				.13	.10	.10	
Bacon	do..	.0625																	
Salt pork	do..	.0530																	
Shoulders	do..	.0337	.0625			.065	.10	.10											
Ham	do..	.0949		.0925	.1050	.10	.13	.13				.10				.125	.125	.07	.08
Lard	do..	.0487	.0525			.065						.065				.075	.08		.08
Butter	do..	.1850	.23	.25	.2250	.21		.25				.20				.24	.25		.22
Butterine	do..	.14										.15			.13				
Eggs	dozen..	.1499		.1250	.12	.14		.23				.24			.15	.12	.15	.15	.22
Milk	gallon..	.20		.20	.15	.20	.20		\$0.20			.0548	.24	.20	.15	.25	.20	.20	
Granulated sugar	pound..	.0458	.0520	.0528	.05				.053	.055		.0548	.0538	.05					

APPENDIX A.

W. H. STOUTENBURGH, INTENDANT WASHINGTON ASYLUM, ON CONDITION OF MALE WORKHOUSE.

WASHINGTON, *March 30, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to call your attention to the state of the male workhouse at the present time. To-day there are 346 prisoners confined within its limited space. On the 24th instant there were 352 prisoners, all males, ranging from 12 to 73 years of age; 158 of these were white, and 194 colored.

The house was constructed with 26 cells or rooms for prisoners, with 216 beds in tiers of three (i. e., one above another), the floor space being found too small to allow the beds to be placed side by side. One corridor was fitted with 10 beds temporarily, making a total sleeping accommodation for 226 persons, leaving 126 prisoners apparently without beds. Of this number 57 are doubled in beds 3 feet wide, 19 are sleeping in the hall way or with beds spread on the floor, 50 are kept in the basement hall ways, cells, and drying rooms with beds on the floor.

Through your honorable board the attention of Congress has been called to the very inadequate provision made for this class of prisoners, but no appropriation for relief has been granted. The time has now arrived when further delay is dangerous to the health or safe-keeping of these prisoners. I earnestly urge that such steps be taken as will result in either a very large addition being made to the present building, or, what would be better, an entire new structure be erected. The present building is faulty in construction and situation; the plan is the very worst that could be devised for the proper keeping of prisoners—i. e., congregated system. The present congested condition is detrimental to health, comfort, order, discipline, and safe-keeping. With slight alterations this building would make suitable quarters for the male inmates of the almshouse, which also must have added space, as both white and colored quarters are now crowded to the danger point. I therefore would recommend the construction of a new workhouse for males back from the street front, and also the alterations needed to make the present building useful as an overflow for the balance of the institution.

Very respectfully,

W. H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant, Washington Asylum.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES ON THE LETTER OF INTENDANT STOUTENBURGH.

WASHINGTON, *April 3, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I return to you the communication of Mr. W. H. Stoutenburgh, intendant of the Washington Asylum, concerning the condition of the male workhouse, which you referred to me on the 31st ultimo, and with respect thereto report as follows:

The letter of the intendant does not by any means overstate the crowded condition of the particular department of the institution to which it refers. I have carefully inspected all parts of the male workhouse since the matter was referred to me, with particular reference to the number of cubic feet of air space per person, bathing facilities, ventilation, food, cleanliness, and safety.

There are in the building 216 stationary bunks 3 feet wide; they are generally arranged in tiers of three, without means of reaching those uppermost except by stepping on and climbing up by the edges of those below. These bunks are arranged in 26 rooms or cells occupying both sides of central corridors on three floors. On the second floor there are several cells 14 feet 8 inches long by 9 feet 10 inches wide and 10 feet high. Each of these contains nine bunks occupied by 11 men. In these the number of cubic feet of air space per person is slightly more than one-quarter of that required by District regulation.

There are other rooms, 19 feet 6 inches long by 14 feet 8 inches wide and 10 feet high. These contain 12 bunks each, and are occupied by from 14 to 17 men, and the number of cubic feet of air space per person is slightly less than half that required by the District regulation.

On the third floor the sizes of the rooms and numbers of persons crowded into them are almost exactly the same. On the whole, there were on the day of examination 216 bunks 3 feet wide for 325 men.

Men are sleeping on the floors of halls, basement, laundry drying room, tailor shop, and shoe shop. Some days ago the number in the workhouse was greater than now by 27, and there are now 103 more in the house than were there on January 1, 1898.

This increase does not seem to be due to any set of conditions which are of a temporary nature. It is probable that the activity of the police in the suppression of policy playing, the growing aversion of tramps to the work required at the Municipal Lodging House, and the longer sentences recently given in the police court may have had much to do with it. There will no doubt be a falling off in the number of prisoners with the arrival of the warmer season, but there is little in the history of the institution to justify the hope that it will be reduced to a point corresponding to normal capacity.

Of course when beds have to be thrown on the floor to be used, and simply piled up or folded back upon themselves to make room for passing to and fro or for doing work, when most of the men who occupy them are engaged during the day in work on the farm or in grading the streets, and when there is no possibility of giving each of these men a bath at the close of the day's work, the beds can hardly be expected to be clean. * * * Many of the floors are made up of old soft brick, and if they are washed they absorb so much water that the whole place is kept damp for forty-eight hours.

The ventilation is from the outside direct into the rooms or cells, and an attempt is made to keep up a circulation of air through corridors and halls.

One or more rooms are set apart in the basement for the detention of persons held under observation and for examination as to their mental condition. These places are as unfit for such a purpose as any place could well be. They are without the common comforts which such persons should have; there are no attendants who can give them the time and attention which they require; they are in close association with parts of the building occupied by the prisoners wearing the stripes, and persons confined in them could by no possibility escape the impression that they were in prison. The effect of such surroundings upon a person whose mind is already disordered and whose reason is trembling in the balance can be better imagined than stated.

The food of the prisoners in this place is prepared at the almshouse, and the greater part of it reaches the prisoners cold, and while it is good enough originally, much of it is discarded. Barrels of food originally good are removed after nearly every meal.

Among workhouse prisoners the danger of riotous outbreak is always present, and while no such trouble is anticipated at the District workhouse, yet its present crowded condition is subversive of good discipline and tends to set up the conditions in which the danger of a serious outbreak is increased. If the commitment of men to such a prison can be said to be governed by any principle it must be one which encourages the belief that such imprisonment will convince the convict that it is easier and better for him to resist temptation than to suffer the consequences of wrongdoing; but if in a prison the necessary discipline can not be enforced, if breaches have to be tolerated because of the limitations inherent in a building badly planned, out of order, and overfull, then the prison ceases to attain the objects of its existence.

There are now in the workhouse 15 colored boys, all of whom are apparently under 16 years of age. They are too small to be sent out on the public work, and to get any serious work done by them in the house would require more attendance than would be needed to do the work five times over. An effort is made to keep these boys away from the men, but the officers say they are unable to do so with anything like thoroughness. The boys look to the worst men as worthy examples, and by hook or by crook they hear the stories of experience related by these men, and go out determined to emulate their example. They sleep on the floor of a room on the second floor, and when their beds are down the floor is just about covered. The officers, without exception, deplore the presence of these boys in the prison and say that no possible good can come to them from it.

Of the bathing facilities I need only say that there are 7 bath tubs for 325 men.

In company with the intendant I looked over the ground available for a new building. It appears to me that the ridge extending north from the female workhouse to the stables offers a suitable site. A large building could be erected at a point slightly north of a line running east and west through the present building, where the ground is high and where there would be at least 250 feet of clear space between it and any of the other principal buildings. The present building could be used as an addition to the almshouse, which has outgrown its present quarters.

Nothing short of a wholly new building and new arrangements throughout will cure the evils of the present, and I am convinced that a request for an appropriation for this purpose should not be delayed beyond the earliest opportunity of presenting it to the Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent Charities, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX C.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The following announcement is from the National Bulletin of Charities for July:

"The National Conference of Charities and Correction was organized in 1874, and has met annually since that time. It is composed not only of representatives of charitable and correctional institutions and societies, but also of other men and women who are interested in the broad field of charity in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and has at the present time nearly 1,500 members.

"The meetings of the conference are very enjoyable. They bring together a large body of people who are earnestly interested in good works, and who constitute a pleasant and congenial fellowship. The conference continues for a week. General meetings are held daily, and section meetings are also held for the discussion of special subjects, such as charity organization, dependent children, insanity, juvenile reformation, prison reforms, hospitals, municipal and county charities, and college settlements.

"The conference has no tests of membership. It offers a free forum to all who are interested in these branches of sociology. It publishes its discussions in the annual volume of proceedings, each writer being responsible for his own opinions, and the volume of proceedings comprises the latest and freshest thoughts upon the subject under consideration. It formulates no platform, and usually adopts only resolutions of thanks.

"The annual membership fee of \$2.50 is applied as follows; (a) to the publication of the proceedings, which cost in 1895, delivered, \$1.20 per copy; (b) to the publication of the National Bulletin of Charities and Correction, and to the expenses of the conference, postage, printing, clerk hire, investigations, and other items.

"*New members.*—New members are welcomed at any time. Each member joining during 1898 will receive the Proceedings of the New York Conference and the National Bulletin for one year. Attendance on the meetings is not a condition of membership; but members attending obtain reduced fare, reduced hotel rates, and other advantages.

"The Twenty-sixth Conference of Charities and Correction will be held in Cincinnati in May, 1899. Cincinnati is famous for its charitable and philanthropic work, and her representatives in the conference are on the alert for every opportunity for the improvement of their work. The members of the Cincinnati delegation corresponded in advance with the members of the conference in order to insure their support, and when the committee on time and place met they carried everything before them.

"The president of the conference is Prof. Charles R. Henderson, D. D., of Chicago University, who has for several years been one of its most active and efficient members. Dr. Henderson already has the preparations for the twenty-sixth conference well in hand, and it is anticipated that it will not fall behind its predecessors in interest or in efficient work. It is expected that at this conference the discussions of the work for children, both dependent and delinquent, will be of the highest interest. The State of Ohio has both of these departments highly organized.

"The question of interstate migration, which aroused so much interest in New York, will be again vigorously discussed at Cincinnati, and it is expected that the committee will bring in some definite proposition for national legislation to check the evils of interstate migration.

"It is expected that the subject of charitable and correctional work among the colored people will be discussed, and that special papers will be read on that subject.

"In anticipation of the conference the Women's Club of Cincinnati will make a special study of child-saving work during the coming winter.

"The discussions of the committee on municipal and county charities have advanced greatly in interest in the last two conferences. These discussions have been very successful in the Ohio State conference for several years past, and the effort will be made at Cincinnati to make the discussions especially valuable to officers of almshouses, county asylums, and city hospitals, and to those who have in hand the administration of public outdoor relief.

"Many interesting institutions exist in and about Cincinnati, and opportunity will be given to visit the most important of them."

REPORT OF THE INTENDANT, WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 30, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your communication of June 7, asking for a report of the operations of this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, also a detailed estimate of the amount that will be required for the maintenance of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, I beg leave to submit the following:

For contingent expenses based on a daily average of 605 persons supported during the past fiscal year at \$100 per annum per capita, including provisions, fuel, forage, groceries, meats, dry goods, shoes, lumber, hardware, drugs and medicines, gas, ice, repairs, tools, tailoring, extra service, and other necessary articles	\$60,500
For the erection of a building for the colored women of the almshouse	15,000
For the erection of a central building for a workhouse for males	50,000
For an additional story to one of the old men's home buildings	10,000
For the erection of a maternity ward for the hospital department	5,000
For hospital furnishing, beds, bedding, and furniture for nurses' home, surgical instruments and appliances	2,500
For repairs to buildings, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, renewal of floors and repairs to plumbing, steam heating, and cooking apparatus	2,500
For salaries:	
One intendant	1,200
One visiting physician	1,080
One resident physician	480
One clerk	720
One property clerk	720
One matron	600
One baker	480
One principal overseer	1,000
Six overseers, at \$600 each	3,600
One chief engineer	900
One engineer	600
One first-assistant engineer	350
One second-assistant engineer	300
One night watchman	548
Five watchmen, at \$365 each	1,825
One carpenter	600
One blacksmith and wood worker	480
One hostler and ambulance driver	240
One driver for dead wagon	365
One female keeper for workhouse	300
One female keeper for workhouse	180
One hospital cook	365
Four cooks, at \$144 each	576
Two cooks, at \$60 each	120
One superintendent of nurses	420
One graduate nurse	365
Pupil nurses, not to exceed nine	900
Total	164,814

The year just passed has been a successful one in so far that no serious accidents have happened to the property or buildings of the institution. The health of the employees and inmates generally has been good, and the death rate has somewhat decreased over former years. Owing to the very low prices for general supplies for the past year, and

the rigid economy practiced in all its branches, the institution has been enabled to maintain a greater number of persons than ever before without creating a deficiency in its appropriation. The daily average number of persons maintained was 605, at an annual per capita cost of \$72.16, including the care of buildings, except as to the resurfacing of floors, which was done by special appropriation, and includes painting, glazing, repairs to roofs, door locks, plumbing, sewerage, steam-heating appliances, stable floors, and the purchase and repair of tools for the farm and different working gangs; also for the purchase of all furnishings, medicines, and drugs for the hospital department.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

The hospital was crowded to overflowing during the entire winter, notwithstanding our efforts to keep it within its proper bounds, thus showing that more wards will be necessary for the proper care of the sick and destitute. The work of the hospital has been satisfactory, so far as our facilities go, and has been somewhat improved by the employment of an additional skilled nurse and several pupil nurses from the training school for nurses. Our limited quarters for the proper housing of nurses and lack of funds to pay them has compelled us to use only a limited number, but I am well pleased with the results so far obtained and am glad to state that as soon as the nurses' home is erected we shall be enabled to employ a larger number of these skillful and willing workers. The work of the visiting physician, resident physician, and staff generally has been good, and satisfactory results have been obtained.

The inclosed report of the visiting physician, showing the work of the hospital department for the past year, with his recommendations for its future improvement, is respectfully forwarded and I trust will meet your approbation.

An expensive steam-heating plant was erected and has been in successful operation during the past winter. It consists of a central heating station and building for boiler and coal vaults, an 80-horsepower high-pressure steam boiler, with supply and return pipes, automatic governor, and Bundy steam traps in each ward. The plant and building cost \$8,036.44.

Seven buildings are heated by this system, and it has proved a great comfort, as the wards are kept warm day and night in the most severe weather.

A diet kitchen was established and each ward pantry was also furnished with an ice box, water cooler, and gas stove. Ten reclining chairs and 50 new beds were also placed in the different wards (3, 4, 5, 6, and 7). The nurses' quarters and the dispensary were painted with two coats of white lead, the roofs of the same buildings being repaired and painted with Prince's metallic paint. The inside woodwork in several of the wards was also painted; and the floors prepared with Crocker's wood preservative, and polished. These buildings are now in good condition, except the water-closets and bathrooms of wards 3 and 4. Larger rooms should be erected; and entire new plumbing should be put in these two important wards, which are occupied, respectively, by white and colored women.

The bedsteads used in the women's department have been painted with white enamel paint, which adds much to the appearance of the rooms.

The greatest need of this department now is a receiving and a new maternity ward, and funds to provide a more generous diet for the sick.

THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

The asylum building was improved by the resurfacing of the floors of the officers' kitchen, dining room, and back hall way with octagonal asphalt blocks; the office, reception room, and front hall-way floors were renewed with five-fourths Georgia pine edge-face flooring. The roof and skylights were repaired and painted; the woodwork was also painted. This building is in fair condition, but is very much overcrowded in winter—in fact, is full now. An additional wing should be added, but, as the expense would be about \$50,000, I have advocated and hereby renew my previous recommendation for a separate building for the housing of the colored women who are kept in this building.

The building asked for in giving estimates is for the colored women of the almshouse and is very much needed, as during the winter months the present building is very much crowded. As many as seven beds are at times placed in one small room. Nearly all of these old women are unable to go up or down stairs. They are carried to their rooms and there remain until again carried out. They would be infinitely more comfortable in a low, plain building with wide porches, where they could be put out in the open air in pleasant weather. In the present condition, great danger of serious loss of life exists in case of fire, as it would be impossible to get them out if fire should make any headway in their quarters. I ask your approval of and interest in this subject upon humane grounds, knowing that it will add much to the comfort and safty of all the inmates of the almshouse.

The quarters of the colored men, known as the Old Men's Home, consists of two 1-story buildings, formerly used as magazines by the Government, and have been made into suitable quarters for this class of inmates, and as they have been crowded to their utmost capacity for over a year I suggest that an additional story be added to one of them. There are at present 80 men cared for in these two 1-story buildings, and this class of inmates is rapidly increasing, and it is almost impossible to discharge one of them when once here, as they are all either old and helpless or cripples who are unable to work and have no one to care for them.

MALE WORKHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

This building was improved by laying of cement on a portion of the first and entirely on the third floor. Eight hundred and twenty surface yards were laid, partially by agreement with the Government contractor for cement sidewalks and partially by purchase of material and hire of a skilled cement worker, all other labor being taken from the prisoners. I find the latter plan the most satisfactory and the least expensive. This work has been of great benefit, as it has strengthened the building very much, making it very solid and substantial. It has been no less comfort to the inmates, as now it can be kept clean and healthy.

The fourth floor is still covered by the old brick, as is also a portion of the first, and needs new cement floors exceedingly. The old bricks are worn very thin. They saturate, and retain the scrub water and, in fact, all other liquids that are spilled upon them, and retain the odors. They are, besides, dangerous to health and limb, as one is liable to trip and fall upon them.

I can not too strongly renew my former recommendation that an appropriation be obtained for this purpose. It will cost about \$1,500. There are 27 rooms in this building fitted for prison cells, and there has been during the past year a daily average of 227 confined. The greatest number was 352, on the 24th day of March last, and the smallest number was 163, on the 18th day of July, 1897.

The greatest increase of inmates was in the male workhouse, and is attributed to the large number of nonresidents sentenced and the num-

ber sent for terms longer than ninety days, the usual long-term sentence. During the warm-weather months the colored inmates were in large majority, but during the winter the whites outnumbered the colored nearly two to one.

The labor of the male prisoners has consisted of farm work, 7,282 days; detailed in boiler rooms as firemen and helpers, blacksmith, carpenter, shoe shop, bake shop, and kitchens 4,284 days.

The number of days' work furnished the engineer department on streets, roads, and alleys was: Prisoners, 27,863; officers, 2,207; horses, 1,694. There have also been furnished Rock Creek Park 3,468 days' work of prisoners, 598 days' work of officers, and 540 of horses. The bathing beach was furnished 139 days' work of prisoners, 26 days' work of officers, and 37 of horses for transportation. A detail is also made each day to scrub at the almshouse and hospitals. In the harness and shoe shop there was made during the year 25 open-faced bridles, 20 halters, 60 hame straps, 1 pair of lines, 4 checkreins, 18 cow collars, 2 sets of breeching, 1 pair of side straps, 2 back straps with breeching, and 1 pair of pole straps. During the same time there was repaired 14 sets of harness, 8 halters, and 624 pairs of shoes. If compensated for at fair rates, the labor of this department would more than support itself.

This building is entirely too small for the proper housing of so great a number of prisoners. During nearly the whole of last winter men were doubled in the beds, temporary bedsteads were put in the halls, and from 20 to 50 prisoners were obliged to sleep on straw beds on the floors of basement rooms and hallways. The construction of this building is bad, and the plan is the worst that can be conceived for a prison, namely, the congregated cell plan. No two prisoners should ever be confined in the same cell, while here the cells are planned for six to twelve each, and often as many as eighteen are kept in a single cell. I therefore recommend that a new workhouse be erected for the male prisoners, and that the present building be repaired and used as a receiving ward for the hospital department and an overflow for the colored men of the almshouse, whose quarters must be enlarged. I beg leave to quote a letter addressed to your honorable board, dated March 28 last, on the condition of this building:

I beg leave to call your attention to the state of the male workhouse at the present time. To-day there are 346 prisoners confined within its limited space. On the 24th instant there were 352 prisoners, all male, ranging from 12 to 73 years of age; 158 of these were white and 194 colored.

The house was constructed with 26 cells or rooms for prisoners, with 216 beds in tiers of three (i. e., one above another), the floor space being found too small to allow beds to be placed side by side. One corridor was fitted with ten beds, temporarily, making a total sleeping accommodation for 226 persons, leaving 126 prisoners apparently without beds. Of this number, 57 were doubled in beds 3 feet wide, 19 are sleeping in the hallway or with beds on the floor, and 50 are kept in the basement hallway cells and drying rooms, with beds on the floor.

Through your honorable board the attention of Congress has been called to the very inadequate provisions made for this class of prisoners, but no appropriation for relief has been granted. The time has now arrived when further delay is dangerous to the health or safe-keeping of these prisoners. I earnestly urge that such steps be taken as will result in either a very large addition being made to the present building, or, what would be far better, an entire new structure be erected. The present building is faulty in construction and situation. The plan is the very worst that could be devised for the proper keeping of prisoners—i. e., congregated system. The present congested condition is detrimental to health, comfort, order, discipline, and safe-keeping. With slight alterations this building would make suitable quarters for the male inmates of the almshouse, which also must have added space, as both white and colored quarters are now crowded to the danger point. I therefore recommend the construction of a new workhouse for males back from the street front, and also the alterations needed to make the present building useful as an overflow for the balance of the institution.

Male workhouse—Punishment record.

Months.	Number of prisoners punished.	Color.		Total number of hours.	Average time.		Offense.			Dungeon.		Average.	Number of men chained.
		White.	Colored.		Hours.	Minutes.	Disorderly.	Insubordinate.	Neglect of work.	Men.	Hours.		
1897.													
July	37	10	27	954	26	4	18	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	63	7	56	1,698	26	56	28	10	25	2	62	31	.....
September	47	10	37	1,300	27	40	22	6	19	.....	.....	.....	1
October	22	4	18	537	24	22	7	8	7	1	79	79	1
November	42	7	35	844	20	5	27	11	4	1	47½	47½	.....
December	24	9	15	601	25	4	16	4	4	2	69½	34½	1
1898.													
January	26	9	17	596	23	.....	14	1	11	1	48	48	1
February	29	9	20	845	29	45	10	9	10	1	47½	47½	.....
March	60	11	49	1,094	18	14	31	22	7	3	263	87½	8
April	46	6	40	1,027	26	.....	22	9	15	2	129	64½	.....
May	35	1	34	1,043	29	7	23	1	11	.....	.....	.....	1
June	43	3	40	941	21	53	18	6	19	.....	.....	.....	3
	474	.....	.....	11,480	.....	.....	236	90	148	13	745	.....	16

There were 1,496 discharged for good conduct during the year, as the law allows 5 days in every 30 for good behavior during imprisonment. The number of escapes from the workhouse gangs was 15; the number recaptured, 7; leaving 8 at large. Of this number it is believed that only one or two remained in the city. The Metropolitan police department has rendered to the institution prompt and valuable services in the recapture of these persons and by detail of officers as guards over the working gangs, for which I beg leave to tender my thanks.

FEMALE WORKHOUSE.

No repairs have been made to this building, except to roof guttering, glazing, and the erection of a fumigating and disinfecting room, where all clothing of inmates receives a sulphur bath before going to the laundry. The labor of this department has been utilized in the laundry, where an average of 19,256 pieces of clothing and bedding are washed monthly; also in the sewing room, where the clothing of the inmates is made and repaired. Details are also made to the different kitchens as cooks, assistants, and cleaners at the hospital and almshouse.

The number of articles of clothing, etc., made by the female prisoners and in the tailor shop was as follows:

Workhouse coats	105	Sheets	1,316
Workhouse pants	330	Pillowcases	890
Workhouse vests	109	Bedticks	113
Melton coats	41	Pillow ticks	181
Melton pants	74	Dresses	230
Melton vests	34	Chemises	220
Jeans coats	65	Aprons	92
Jeans pants	145	Dress skirts	5
Jeans vests	44	Basques	7
White shirts	348	Frocks	4
Check shirts	588	Towels	430
Drawers	64	Curtains	14
Overcoats	2	Tablecloths	37
Overalls	12	Underbodies	3
Mittens	22		

There was also repaired during the year a large number of pieces of furniture and other articles for the use of the inmates.

The discipline and order of the house has been good. Number of cases of punishment, 32; longest hours in confinement, 42; shortest hours in confinement, 3; average number of hours for each one coming under punishment, which simply consists of bread-and-water diet and forfeiture of good time allowance, was 19 hours.

CARPENTER SHOP.

The work of the carpenter for the past year has been as follows: Number of coffins made, 735. A coal vault has been built for the hospital steam heating station, screens for windows and doors made and repaired, resurfacing floor of almshouse office, hallway, and reception room; also, new floor laid in first story of intendant's house.

Repairs have been made to porch at the male workhouse, blinds hung in wards Nos. 2, 5, 6, and 7, sash cord replaced and repairs made to screens, chairs, benches, and racks for the hospital. Two zinc-lined undertaker's boxes for drowned persons were made for the harbor master, and general repairs of all kinds to buildings and fences. The woodwork of boxes and frames of the dump cars, used by prisoners for rough grading of streets, has been renewed at this shop.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The work of the blacksmith consists of shoeing of the 20 horses used on the farm and streets, sharpening all picks, and repair of tools for grading and farm gangs, resetting tires on carts, wagons, and general repairs to same; also repairs to window grating cut by prisoners attempting to make their escape from the workhouse. All ironwork on railroad dump cars, fire tools for the different boiler rooms, and a large amount of wood repairs have been made by the blacksmith to the different wagons, carts, and vehicles. He has kept them in good working order without expense except for the purchase of raw material. This man is a very valuable employee, and should receive sufficient compensation to enable him to live at least comfortably.

PAINT SHOP.

The work of the painter, with such labor from the workhouse inmates as was suitable for this purpose, was as follows: Ward No. 1, floor oiled and varnished; ward No. 2, inside woodwork and walls painted and floors oiled and varnished; wards Nos. 3 and 4, inside, outside, and tin roof painted and floors oiled and varnished; wards Nos. 5, 6, and 7, painted outside and roof; operating room, painted inside woodwork and floor oiled and varnished; dispensary painted outside and roof; nurses' quarters, painted outside and roof; hospital kitchen, painted inside woodwork, outside, and roof; almshouse, painted inside woodwork, with blinds, window frames and sash, and floors of lower office and reception room oiled and varnished; bake shop and general kitchen painted, together with a considerable amount of glazing at the different buildings of the institution.

PLUMBING AND TIN SHOP.

The plumbing required, together with the sewerage, gas, and steam pipes, have been looked after by the engineers, and such changes and repairs as was necessary have been made by them. The tin shop is also under the care of the engineer, and a great many repairs to all kinds of tin utensils in use, making of fish pans and ration boxes for use of the prisoners, were done in this shop. The difference between the cost of the manufactured articles and the material of which they are made is very considerable. All this has been saved to the institution by utilizing our own labor in these items.

Fourteen new closet hoppers have been put in the almshouse and two each in hospital wards Nos. 1 and 2. A stationary washstand was put in the operating room and a new bath tub in the doctors' quarters. Two thousand feet of 6-wire cable was placed on the local telephone system, and the line kept in repair by the engineer. The several boiler furnaces were relined, new bridge walls put in, fires kept up day and night when the weather was severe, and no complaint has been made during the year on account of cold or insufficient heat in the buildings.

HORSE STABLE.

The roof of this building was painted and repaired, together with the floors, stalls, and feed boxes as needed. A small room for the driver was added, and a paved approach the entire width of the building was put down. There are 23 horses, all of which have been condemned as unfit for use in other departments, and have been turned over to us by the property clerk. After rest and proper care they are all now useful animals and do good work daily.

COW STABLES.

Needed repairs to floors have been made by laying new tongue-and-grooved Georgia pine over the central portion and renewal of soil troughs. There are 21 cows, 1 bull, and 5 heifers now on hand, the property of the District. Two cows were condemned by the veterinary surgeon and killed during the year. An average of 25 gallons of fine rich milk was supplied to the place daily from this source. Eleven hundred and twelve pounds of beef and 543 pounds of veal were killed during the year for use of the inmates.

PIGGERIES.

Necessary repairs to troughs, floors, and fences have been made. There are 31 hogs and 12 pigs on hand at the present time. Ten thousand one hundred and fifteen pounds of pork was killed during the season and consumed by the inmates of the institution.

There was also repaired during the year a large number of pieces of clothing and other articles for the use of the inmates.

The discipline and order of the house has been good. Number of cases of punishment, 32; longest hours in confinement, 42; shortest hours in confinement, 3; average number of hours for each one coming under punishment, which simply consists of bread-and-water diet and forfeiture of good-time allowance, was 19 hours.

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The roof of this building was painted and repaired, together with the floors, stalls, and feed boxes as needed. A small room for the driver was added, and a paved approach the entire width of the building was put down. There are 23 horses, all of which have been condemned as unfit for use in other departments, and have been turned over to us by the property clerk. After rest and proper care they are all now useful animals and do good work daily.

COW STABLES.

Needed repairs to floors have been made by laying new tongue-and-grooved Georgia pine over the central portion and renewal of soil troughs. There are 21 cows, 1 bull, and 5 heifers now on hand, the property of the District. Two cows were condemned by the veterinary surgeon and killed during the year. An average of 25 gallons of fine rich milk was supplied to the place daily from this source. Eleven hundred and twelve pounds of beef and 543 pounds of veal were killed during the year for use of the inmates.

PIGGERIES.

Necessary repairs to troughs, floors, and fences have been made. There are 31 hogs and 12 pigs on hand at the present time. Ten thousand one hundred and fifteen pounds of pork was killed during the season and consumed by the inmates of the institution.

The approximate quantity and value of produce raised on the farm, all of which was used by the institution, was as follows:

Produce.	Quantity.	Price.	Produce.	Quantity.	Price.
Hay	10	\$130.00	Salsify	25	\$10.00
Rye	900	45.00	Parsley	300	3.00
Celery	8,000	400.00	Egg plants	25	7.50
Cabbage	7,000	210.00	Tomatoes	300	150.00
Lettuce	2,500	50.00	Turnips	25	20.00
Kale	175	87.50	Grapes	500	25.00
Potatoes	100	90.00	Berries	500	25.00
Onions, sets	15	75.00	Eggs	1,000	200.00
Onions, large	125	125.00	Milk	9,000	1,800.00
Leeks	6,000	30.00	Chickens	200	40.00
Beets	300	120.00	Pork	10,115	606.90
Carrots	300	150.00	Beef	1,112	50.04
Beans, string	30	45.00	Veal	543	32.58
Pease	10	15.00			
Parsnips	15	22.50	Total		4,565.02

The amount realized from sale of old material sold at auction under direction of the property clerk amounted to \$209.41.

The time made and estimated value of labor by the prisoners of the workhouse in street grading, farm, and shop work during the year was as follows:

	Days worked.	Rate per day.	Amount.
In grading streets:			
Officers	2,207	\$1.00	\$2,207
Men	27,863	1.00	27,863
Horses	1,694	1.00	1,694
Total			31,764
In cleaning markets:			
Officers	132	1.00	132
Men	528	1.00	528
Horses	132	1.00	132
Total			792
At Rock Creek Park:			
Officers	598	1.00	598
Men	3,468	1.00	3,468
Horses	540	1.00	540
Total			4,606
Total value of labor furnished District outside of institution.			37,162
On farm.	7,282	.50	3,641
In shops	4,284	.50	2,142
In laundry	7,112	.50	3,556
In sewing room	2,754	.50	1,377
Total			10,716
Aggregate			47,878

RECAPITULATION.

Credit due institution for labor, etc.:	
Grading streets	\$31,764.00
Cleaning streets near markets	792.00
At Rock Creek Park	4,606.00
On farm	3,641.00
In shops	2,142.00
In laundry	3,556.00
In sewing room	1,377.00
Old material sold	209.41
Burial of pauper dead of the District	1,500.00
Total	49,587.41

Changes among the officers and employees of the institution during the year were as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	When appointed.	Resigned or discharged.
Addie Lucas	Nurse.....	Sept. 1, 1888	Nov. 30, 1897
J. W. Bovee	Visiting physician.....	Aug. 21, 1889	Aug. 1, 1897
J. W. Ritchie	Matron.....	Jan. 1, 1891	Dec. 15, 1897
Mary E. Jackson	Nurse.....	Oct. 1, 1892	Oct. 5, 1897
Ethel McClanahan	Trained nurse.....	Jan. 13, 1893	Sept. 30, 1897
Lizzie Unstein	Nurse.....	Feb. 1, 1895	Oct. 14, 1897
J. N. Alexander.....	Engineer.....	Sept. 1, 1895	Nov. 30, 1897
T. B. McDonald.....	Resident physician.....	Jan. 1, 1896	Sept. 12, 1897
M. J. Fitzgerald.....	Overseer.....	Jan. 21, 1896	Sept. 30, 1897
Frederick Bloomer	do.....	July 1, 1896	July 10, 1897
A. D. Butz	Resident student.....	July 1, 1897	
Caroline Frazier.....	Cook.....	Dec. 1, 1896	Jan. 31, 1898
John J. Veazie.....	Watchman.....	Jan. 4, 1897	Nov. 30, 1897
Mary Mackey	Cook.....	Jan. 1, 1897	Oct. 31, 1897
John L. Tate	do.....	Apr. 1, 1897	July 31, 1897
James Sullivan.....	Hostler.....	May 1, 1897	June 30, 1898
Chas. H. James.....	Resident student.....	May 3, 1897	Aug. 30, 1897
Nancy Harrison	Cook.....	July 1, 1897	
Abram D. Warwick	Overseer.....	July 11, 1897	Feb. 28, 1898
D. Percy Hickling	Visiting physician.....	Aug. 2, 1897	
Jas. C. Stevenson.....	Cook.....	Aug. 9, 1897	Aug. 18, 1897
Wm. E. Whitson.....	Resident student.....	Aug. 30, 1897	June 20, 1898
Stuart C. Johnson	Resident physician.....	Sept. 13, 1897	June 30, 1898
Charlotte Wilson.....	Cook.....	Sept. 1, 1897	Sept. 30, 1897
Florence E. Besley.....	Trained nurse.....	Oct. 1, 1897	
E. B. Crain.....	Overseer.....	do.....	
Wm. Webster.....	Cook.....	do.....	
Elizabeth Simms	Nurse.....	Oct. 6, 1897	May 31, 1898
Iola Ong.....	do.....	Oct. 15, 1897	
Lucy Hill.....	Cook.....	Nov. 5, 1897	
T. J. Elider.....	Resident student.....	Nov. 12, 1897	May 15, 1898
J. N. Alexander.....	Engineer.....	Dec. 1, 1897	
B. C. Sears.....	Assistant engineer.....	do.....	
Louis C. Bryant.....	do.....	do.....	
Minnie Dorsey.....	Nurse.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1897
Mary E. Joyce.....	Matron.....	Dec. 16, 1897	
Thos. J. Dawson	Watchman.....	Dec. 23, 1897	
Ellen R. Page.....	Nurse.....	Jan. 6, 1898	Mar. 31, 1898
Caroline Weaver.....	do.....	Jan. 17, 1898	Apr. 15, 1898
Ellen Smith.....	Cook.....	Feb. 1, 1898	Feb. 20, 1898
Caroline Frazier.....	do.....	Feb. 21, 1898	June 30, 1898
J. O. Boley.....	Overseer.....	Mar. 1, 1898	June 11, 1898
Edith Richmond.....	Nurse.....	Apr. 1, 1898	June 30, 1898
Geo. R. Sorrell	Resident student.....	June 20, 1898	
Abram D. Warwick.....	Overseer.....	June 24, 1898	

POTTER'S FIELD.

The number of interments made was 669; of this number 44 died in this hospital, the balance being from other public and charitable institutions and from the District at large on order from the health officer. A horse and wagon is kept for this purpose, with a driver paid from the contingent fund of the institution. The coffins are made by the carpenter of the institution, and I estimate this work at \$1,500 per annum. The sum of \$300 from the appropriation for charities was allowed for the purchase of lumber for coffins of this amount.

Church services in the almshouse, male and female workhouses, and visits to the hospital have been held each Sabbath by visitors belonging to the different denominations, and have been a source of great pleasure to the inmates, who seem to enjoy the privilege of attending them. My sincere thanks are tendered to the many earnest workers in this good cause.

The institution has been inspected by the honorable Board of Commissioners and the superintendent of charities of the District. To each one I am deeply indebted for advice and counsel in the administration of the affairs of the institution and for your continued confidence. In

this connection I beg leave to call your attention to the great increase in price of all kinds of staple articles under contract for the present fiscal year, and the very slight increase in appropriation allowed for support of the institution for the same period: Flour, 30 per cent; sugar, 66 per cent; cut meats, 43 per cent.

Without doubt a large deficiency will be caused by this unlooked-for increase in prices of necessary articles. The estimate of \$100 per capita furnished last year should have been allowed by Congress for maintenance if it is desired that these unfortunate creatures are to be cared for properly, and I earnestly beg that your honorable board ask Congress for such appropriation as will enable the intendant to give to the aged, unfortunate, and helpless inmates such care and subsistence as will keep them in comfortable condition and shield the authorities from criticism.

Tables of statistics and changes made during the year and standing of appropriation are respectfully submitted:

Statistical tables.

Prisoners in workhouse July 1, 1897.....	243
Prisoners committed.....	4, 592
Prisoners recaptured.....	8
	<hr/> 4, 600
Total.....	4, 843
Prisoners discharged.....	4, 598
Prisoners eloped.....	15
Prisoners died.....	6
	<hr/> 4, 619
Total remaining in workhouse June 30, 1898.....	224

COLOR AND SEX.

White males.....	1, 369
White females.....	121
Colored males.....	2, 392
Colored females.....	718
Total.....	<hr/> 4, 600

SOCIAL RELATION.

Color and sex.	Single.	Married.	Total.	Can read and write.	Can not read or write.	Total.
White males.....	1, 148	221	1, 369	1, 270	99	1, 369
White females.....	81	40	121	91	30	121
Colored males.....	1, 872	520	2, 392	1, 659	733	2, 392
Colored females.....	603	115	718	422	296	718
Total.....	3, 704	896	4, 600	3, 442	1, 158	4, 600

AGES.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
15 years and under.....	11	0	207	28	246
16 to 20 years.....	155	1	753	215	1, 124
Over 20 years.....	1, 203	120	1, 432	475	3, 230
Total.....	1, 369	121	2, 392	718	4, 600

Statistical tables—Continued.

NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
District of Columbia.....	2, 265	Indian Territory.....	2
Virginia.....	777	Minnesota.....	2
Maryland.....	508	South Dakota.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	143	Wyoming.....	1
New York.....	134	Colorado.....	1
North Carolina.....	55	Nevada.....	1
Massachusetts.....	49	Wisconsin.....	1
Ohio.....	39		
Georgia.....	36		4, 292
Tennessee.....	33		
South Carolina.....	30	FOREIGN.	
West Virginia.....	28	Ireland.....	125
Illinois.....	21	England.....	61
Connecticut.....	21	Germany.....	48
New Jersey.....	21	Italy.....	14
Kentucky.....	13	Canada.....	11
Alabama.....	11	France.....	9
Indiana.....	10	Scotland.....	8
Louisiana.....	9	Switzerland.....	4
Michigan.....	9	Russia.....	4
Texas.....	8	Cuba.....	3
Florida.....	8	Denmark.....	3
Delaware.....	7	India.....	2
Missouri.....	7	Mexico.....	2
Maine.....	6	West Indies.....	2
Rhode Island.....	6	Sweden.....	2
Iowa.....	5	Greece.....	2
Kansas.....	4	Unknown.....	2
Nebraska.....	4	Wales.....	1
Arizona.....	3	Poland.....	1
Mississippi.....	3	Nova Scotia.....	1
Arkansas.....	2	Austria.....	1
California.....	2	Turkey.....	1
New Hampshire.....	2	Australia.....	1
Oregon.....	2		
Vermont.....	2	Total.....	4, 600

CHARGES.

Charges.	Number.	Charges.	Number.
Disorderly.....	1, 887	Disorderly and destroying public prop- erty.....	2
Vagrancy.....	1, 688	Disorderly and throwing missiles.....	2
Profanity.....	538	Profanity and cruelty to animals.....	2
Violating police regulations.....	99	Vagrancy and throwing missiles.....	1
Indecent exposure.....	87	Profanity and destroying public prop- erty.....	1
Destroying private property.....	53	Fighting dogs.....	1
Throwing missiles.....	46	Unlicensed junk dealer.....	1
Cruelty to animals.....	25	Building fire in alley.....	1
Unlicensed bar.....	25	Profanity and vagrancy.....	1
Disorderly and profanity.....	17	Profanity and refusing to pay hack hire.....	1
Trespass on parks.....	16	Fast riding.....	1
Enticing prostitution.....	14	Violating health regulations.....	1
Disorderly and violating police regula- tions.....	10	Profanity and indecent exposure.....	1
Disorderly and destroying private prop- erty.....	9	Violating milk law.....	1
Unlawful assembly.....	8	Disorderly, profanity, and violating police regulations.....	1
Fast driving.....	8	False alarm of fire.....	1
Eloped and recaptured.....	8	Unlicensed bar and open barber shop on Sunday.....	1
Profanity and violating police regula- tions.....	5	Vagrancy and indecent exposure.....	1
Destroying public property.....	5	Vagrancy and destroying private prop- erty.....	1
Unlicensed bar, second offense.....	5	Refusing to pay hack hire.....	1
Destroying private property and throw- ing missiles.....	4	Vagrancy and violating police regula- tions.....	1
Disorderly and indecent exposure.....	4	Disorderly and cruelty to animals.....	1
Keeping barber shop open on Sunday ..	4		
Bathing in Potomac River.....	2	Total.....	4, 600
Violating fish law.....	2		
Disorderly and vagrancy.....	2		
Maintaining nuisance injurious to health	2		
Profanity and destroying private prop- erty.....	2		

Statistical tables—Continued.

OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Laborer.....	1,874	Core maker.....	3
Laundress.....	430	Glass blower.....	3
Servant.....	321	Horse trainer.....	3
Driver.....	213	Basket maker.....	3
Painter.....	101	Miner.....	2
Newsboy.....	71	Bookbinder.....	2
Barber.....	58	Expressman.....	2
Waiter.....	57	Marble cutter.....	2
Carpenter.....	50	Carriage smith.....	2
Huckster.....	47	Fruit dealer.....	2
Shoemaker.....	45	Insurance agent.....	2
Seamstress.....	44	Produce dealer.....	2
Hostler.....	43	Wood carver.....	2
Bricklayer.....	42	Polisher.....	2
Cook.....	40	Wheelwright.....	2
Tinner.....	38	Awning maker.....	2
Soldier.....	37	Attorney.....	2
Clerk.....	35	Florist.....	2
Domestic.....	33	Bridge builder.....	2
Sailor.....	32	Photographer.....	2
Housekeeper.....	29	Meat cutter.....	2
Whitewasher.....	27	Press reporter.....	1
Plasterer.....	27	Picture framer.....	1
Plumber.....	25	Bottler.....	1
Tailor.....	25	Brush maker.....	1
Baker.....	23	Compositor.....	1
Pedler.....	22	Dishwasher.....	1
Printer.....	21	Grocer.....	1
Fireman.....	20	Wire-worker.....	1
Engineer.....	19	Hatter.....	1
Machinist.....	19	Dredger.....	1
Bootblack.....	16	Detector.....	1
Messenger.....	16	Teacher.....	1
Stonecutter.....	16	Riveter.....	1
Salesman.....	16	Calker.....	1
Schoolboy.....	15	Cotton spinner.....	1
Coachman.....	15	Brewer.....	1
Butcher.....	14	Huckster.....	1
Teamster.....	14	Lamplighter.....	1
Gardener.....	13	Preacher.....	1
Paper hanger.....	13	Sign painter.....	1
Steam fitter.....	13	Broker.....	1
Farmer.....	12	Coal heaver.....	1
Hod carrier.....	12	File cutter.....	1
Blacksmith.....	12	Gas fitter.....	1
Horseshoer.....	11	Junk dealer.....	1
Iron molder.....	20	Lather.....	1
Canvasser.....	9	Puddler.....	1
Bell boy.....	9	Physician.....	1
Cigar maker.....	8	Tire setter.....	1
Nurse.....	8	Brick burner.....	1
Bartender.....	7	Bicycle repairer.....	1
Jockey.....	7	Cutler.....	1
Fisherman.....	7	Kitchen boy.....	1
Boiler maker.....	7	Rodman.....	1
Musician.....	7	Stevedore.....	1
Upholsterer.....	6	Saddler.....	1
Cabinetmaker.....	6	Undertaker.....	1
Pensioner.....	6	Watchmaker.....	1
Porter.....	6	Watchman.....	1
Telegraph operator.....	6	Cornice maker.....	1
Marine.....	6	Correspondent.....	1
Druggist.....	6	Turner.....	1
Cement worker.....	5	Rigger.....	1
Brass finisher.....	5	Veterinary surgeon.....	1
Butler.....	4	Carpet layer.....	1
Oyster shucker.....	4	Actor.....	1
Railroader.....	4	Builder.....	1
Laundry keeper.....	4	Grinder.....	1
Agent.....	4	Locksmith.....	1
Weaver.....	4	Needle pointer.....	1
Electrician.....	3	Policeman.....	1
Janitor.....	3	Tinker.....	1
Merchant.....	3	Carder.....	1
Brakeman.....	3	None.....	239
Boatman.....	3		
Box maker.....	3		
Cooper.....	2	Total.....	4,600

Statistical tables—Continued.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.

Number of times.	White males.		White females.		Colored males.		Colored females.	
	Commit- ted.	Commit- ments.	Commit- ted.	Commit- ments.	Commit- ted.	Commit- ments.	Commit- ted.	Commit- ments.
1 time	953	953	47	47	1,550	1,550	463	463
2 times	103	206	15	30	262	524	80	160
3 times	27	81	7	21	57	171	21	63
4 times	13	52	3	12	15	60	5	20
5 times	11	55	1	5	6	30	1	5
6 times	1	6	1	6	2	12		
7 times	1	7			4	28	1	7
8 times					1	8		
9 times	1	9			1	9		
Total	1,110	1,369	74	121	1,898	2,392	571	718

Almshouse.

In almshouse July 1, 1897.....	178
Received	220
	398
Discharged	199
In almhouse June 30, 1898.....	199

COLOR AND SEX.

White males	104
White females	36
Colored males	51
Colored females	29
Total	220

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

	Single.	Married.	Total.	Can read and write.	Can not read or write.	Total.
White males.....	87	17	104	90	14	104
White females.....	23	13	36	21	15	36
Colored males	37	14	51	11	40	51
Colored females.....	19	10	29	3	26	29
Total	166	54	220	125	95	220

NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
Virginia	52	Illinois.....	1
District of Columbia.....	46	Iowa.....	1
Maryland	34	Ireland	32
New York	16	Germany.....	8
Pennsylvania.....	5	England	5
South Dakota.....	4	Wales.....	2
North Carolina.....	3	Switzerland.....	1
Massachusetts.....	2	Scotland	1
Alabama.....	2	Prussia	1
South Carolina.....	1	West Indies.....	1
Kentucky	1		
Connecticut.....	1	Total	220

Statistical tables—Continued.

OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Laborer.....	74	Lawyer.....	1
Servant.....	9	Tinner.....	1
Domestic.....	8	Wheelwright.....	1
Blacksmith.....	5	Sailmaker.....	1
Painter.....	5	Cutler.....	1
Driver.....	5	Cook.....	1
Bricklayer.....	4	Engineer.....	1
Carpenter.....	4	Engraver.....	1
Housekeeper.....	3	Cigar maker.....	1
Machinist.....	3	Fireman.....	1
Paver.....	2	No occupation.....	£2
Seamstress.....	2		
Barber.....	2	Total.....	220
Gardener.....	2		

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Workhouse.....	100	12	127	43	282
Almshouse.....	53	24	79	31	187
Hospital.....	24	16	23	22	85
Total.....	177	52	229	96	554

Average number maintained during the year, including employees.....	605
Cost per capita.....	a \$72.16
Cost per capita, with attendance.....	a \$98.76

Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of the Washington Asylum from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

SALARIES.

W. H. Stoutenburgh, intendant.....	\$1, 200. 00	W. Erskine, watchman.....	\$365. 00
J. W. Bovee, visiting physician.....	93. 94	J. J. Veazie, watchman.....	151. 75
D. P. Hickling, visiting physician.....	986. 06	Thos. J. Dawson, watchman.....	191. 43
T. B. McDonald, resident physician.....	96. 48	R. Ratherdale, blacksmith.....	300. 00
S. C. Johnson, resident physician.....	383. 52	Maggie Wall, keeper female workhouse.....	300. 00
D. Tindall, clerk.....	720. 00	Mary Youst, keeper female workhouse.....	180. 00
G. Martin, clerk.....	600. 00	James Sullivan, driver.....	240. 00
J. W. Ritchie, matron.....	273. 94	Wm. Robinson, cook.....	120. 00
M. E. Joyce, matron.....	326. 06	Mary Mackey, cook.....	40. 10
E. McClanahan, trained nurse.....	105. 00	Caroline Frazier, cook.....	113. 33
F. E. Besley, trained nurse.....	315. 00	Nancy Harrison, cook.....	120. 00
H. Miller, baker.....	420. 00	Elizabeth Brown, cook.....	60. 00
W. C. Thompson, overseer.....	900. 00	John L. Tate, cook.....	5. 05
C. C. Bury, overseer.....	600. 00	Charlotte Wilson, cook.....	4. 90
A. Youst, overseer.....	600. 00	William Webster, cook.....	45. 00
C. J. Mahoney, overseer.....	600. 00	Lucy Hill, cook.....	78. 58
J. H. Thornton, overseer.....	600. 00	Ellen Smith, cook.....	6. 67
M. J. Eitzgerald, overseer.....	150. 00	Addie Lucas, nurse.....	24. 90
A. D. Warwick, overseer.....	382. 00	Edward Smith, nurse.....	60. 00
J. O. Boley, overseer.....	170. 33	Mary E. Jackson, nurse.....	15. 81
E. B. Crain, overseer.....	450. 00	Lizzie Unstein, nurse.....	17. 28
J. A. Daily, carpenter.....	600. 00	James Williams, nurse.....	60. 00
J. N. Alexander, engineer.....	249. 50	Iola Ong, nurse.....	42. 72
J. D. C. Stoutenburgh, assistant engi- neer.....	496. 00	Elizabeth Simms, nurse.....	39. 24
B. C. Sears, assistant engineer.....	329. 20	Minnie Dorsey, nurse.....	5. 05
L. C. Bryan, assistant engineer.....	175. 30	Ellen R. Page, nurse.....	14. 16
E. Wallingsford, night watchman.....	548. 00	Edith Richmond, nurse.....	15. 00
W. H. Arnold, watchman.....	365. 00	A. D. Warwick, overseer.....	11. 53
F. M. Everett, watchman.....	365. 00		
J. Sullivan, watchman.....	365. 00		16, 092. 88

a The per capita of \$72.16 shown above is obtained by subtracting from the total expense of the institution the amount paid for salaries and dividing the remainder by the average number of inmates and employees. Ninety-eight dollars and seventy-six cents is obtained by dividing total expense by total average number of persons maintained. Dividing total expense by average number of inmates shows an expenditure of \$107.85 per inmate.—Superintendent Charities.

Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of the Washington Asylum, etc.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

1897—July:

Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour and forage..	\$278.52
Thos. T. Keene, fresh beef.....	179.24
John B. Daish, groceries and forage..	168.62
C. E. Hoover, corned and fresh beef..	160.07
A. Lully, fresh beef.....	143.07
Great Falls Ice Co., ice.....	106.60
Cannon & Chandler, potatoes and mar- keting	101.78
Jas. F. Oyster, butter.....	95.28
Austin Nichols & Co., groceries.....	46.20
J. T. Springmann & Sons, grate bars..	46.02
Chas. E. Lyman, mutton.....	35.64
Mitchell & Reed, plumbers' supplies..	24.99
Richards & Co., groceries	23.88
J. L. Brown, pressed yeast.....	20.48
Jas. E. Stake, groceries.....	19.47
Chas. H. Javins & Son, fresh fish.....	18.00
Mackall Bros. & Flemer, drugs.....	15.95
S. R. Waters, groceries	15.42
Edward Stevens, drugs.....	13.53
F. P. May & Co., hardware.....	12.99
H. P. Pillsbury, forage	12.00
W. H. Speiser, marketing	10.32
The McDermott Carriage Co., carriage cover.....	9.00
Woodward & Lothrop, hospital sup- plies	8.00
Geo. F. Muth & Co., naphtha and bronze	7.95
Melville Lindsay, hose and pipe.....	7.90
Thos. Somerville & Sons, plumbers' supplies.....	3.64
H. H. Hempler, spectacles.....	3.00
James B. Lambie, hardware	2.80
Z. D. Gilman, fly paper	2.40
People's Gas Saving Association, rent for gas regulator	2.00
Thos. Somerville & Sons, plumbers' supplies.....	.76
P. Talbert, extra service	50.75
T. Cook, extra service	25.73
T. Urban, extra service.....	26.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service.....	42.75
C. Weinberg, extra service.....	35.40
S. Macdonald, extra service	40.00
U. E. Bowen, extra service	65.00
G. Erskine, extra service	39.75
W. T. Henrick, extra service	42.00
B. F. Hoffman, extra service.....	52.00
M. E. Joyce, extra service	4.00
Washington Gas Co., gas.....	40.00

August:

Frank Hume, groceries.....	442.02
Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour and forage ..	360.81
Thos. T. Keene, fresh beef	172.70
John B. Daish, groceries and forage ..	167.62
A. Lully, fresh beef	150.45
C. E. Hoover, fresh meat	144.85
Rufus P. Clark, dry goods.....	132.17
Great Falls Ice Co., ice.....	116.91
B. Rich & Son, shoes, etc	96.92
Jas. F. Oyster, butter	93.98
Cannon & Chandler, potatoes and marketing	87.98
C. Becker, harness, etc.....	63.75
E. Taussig & Co., chloro-naphtholeum..	62.50
Rabbitt & Crown, poultry	62.49
Austin Nichols & Co., groceries	62.07
John Wanamaker, dry goods	61.46
P. Talbert, extra service	50.75
T. Cook, extra service	24.07
T. Urban, extra service.....	26.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service.....	43.50
C. Weinberg, extra service.....	36.00
U. E. Bowen, extra service	65.00
G. Erskine, extra service	39.00
W. T. Henrick, extra service.....	42.00
J. Cleary, extra service	28.50
M. E. Joyce, extra service.....	25.00
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	56.60
Washington Gas Co., gas	28.00
Mackall Bros. & Flemer, drugs, etc ..	55.59
Jas. E. Stake, groceries.....	44.19

1897—August—Continued.

Chas. E. Lyman, fresh meat	\$31.58
Richards & Co., groceries	24.70
J. L. Brown, pressed yeast.....	20.65
H. I. Gregory, stove fixtures.....	20.00
S. R. Waters, groceries	17.23
F. P. May & Co., hardware	15.97
Chas. H. Javins & Son, fresh fish.....	14.40
H. P. Pillsbury, forage	12.00
Henry A. Jones & Co., lime and ce- ment	11.70
W. A. Pate (July and August), hard- ware	9.18
W. J. Brooke & Co., garden seed, etc..	5.20
Hugh Riley, paint brushes.....	4.95
Grove Lime and Coal Co., lime.....	3.40
Geo. A. Sheehan, lumber.....	3.16
Church & Stephenson, lumber.....	2.03
People's Gas Saving Association, rent for gas regulator	2.00
Easton & Rupp, stationery.....	.85
R. C. Ballantyne, stationery .....	.54
September:	
Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour and forage..	470.42
Wm. E. Muncaster, cattle and hogs...	291.00
John Kennedy, fuel	239.00
John B. Daish, forage and groceries ..	175.63
Thos. T. Keene, fresh meat	163.56
A. Lully, fresh meat.....	152.47
C. E. Hoover, fresh and corned meat..	148.96
Cannon & Chandler, potatoes and marketing.....	109.89
Jas. F. Oyster, butter.....	108.78
B. Rich & Son, shoes, etc.....	98.30
Austin Nichols & Co., groceries.....	95.88
Blum Bros., dry goods and hardware..	95.48
W. B. Moses & Sons, pillows and mat- tresses	86.75
Great Falls Ice Co., ice	69.88
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies.....	61.29
Geo. F. Muth & Co., paints and hard- ware	58.49
P. Talbert, extra service.....	49.00
T. Cook, extra service	24.90
T. Urban, extra service.....	26.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service.....	18.00
C. Weinberg, extra service	36.00
U. E. Bowen, extra service	62.50
G. Erskine, extra service	37.50
W. T. Henricks, extra service.....	39.75
S. Macdonald, extra service	40.00
M. E. Joyce, extra service	25.00
C. Covert, extra service	28.00
Washington Gaslight Co., gas.....	41.20
Mackall Bros. & Flemmer, drugs	58.09
James E. Stake, groceries	48.76
V. B. Johnson, fuel	47.00
Edward Stevens, drugs	38.11
Chas. E. Lyman, mutton.....	37.82
M. W. Beveridge, knives, dishes, etc..	35.25
Mitchell & Reed, plumbers' supplies..	34.29
Richards & Co., groceries	24.70
W. H. Speiser, marketing	22.35
J. L. Brown, pressed yeast	20.65
H. P. Pillsbury, forage	18.00
Chas. H. Javins & Co., fresh fish	14.40
Chas. G. Stott & Co., toilet paper.....	12.24
S. R. Waters, groceries	11.94
Geo. F. Muth & Co., alcohol	11.70
J. C. Ergood & Co., groceries	9.28
M. Du Peron, telegraph supplies	6.43
W. O. Berry, roofing, etc.....	5.00
Henry A. Jones Co., lime.....	3.75
Rufus P. Clark, dry goods.....	3.28
Easton & Rupp, stationery.....	2.76
Henry Evans, drugs.....	2.63
People's Gas Saving Association, rent of gas regulator.....	2.00
M. Du Peron, hospital supplies.....	1.25
October:	
Frank Hume, groceries.....	696.32
Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour and forage..	470.42
Jno. Wanamaker, dry goods, etc.....	231.90
Chas. Werner, fuel	230.00

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Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of the Washington Asylum, etc.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

1897—October—Continued.

Thos. L. Keene, fresh meat	\$172.40
A. Lully, fresh meat	151.05
C. E. Hoover, corned and fresh meat..	139.39
Jas. F. Oyster, butter	110.08
Austin, Nichols & Co., groceries	80.22
Jas. E. Stake, groceries	58.37
P. Talbert, extra service	47.25
T. Cook, extra service	24.07
T. Urban, extra service	26.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service	30.00
C. Weinberg, extra service	34.80
U. E. Bowen, extra service	65.00
G. Erskine, extra service	40.50
W. T. Henricks, extra service	36.75
S. Macdonald, extra service	10.00
A. Newman, extra service	26.00
C. Covert, extra service	26.00
Great Falls Ice Co., ice	47.43
H. I. Gregory, fire brick, grates, etc...	47.05
C. E. Lyman, mutton	35.53
Z. D. Gilman, drugs and medical sup- plies	30.39
W. L. King, sole leather	24.00
S. R. Waters, groceries	23.88
J. L. Brown, pressed yeast	20.30
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	19.65
H. P. Pillsbury, forage	18.00
Woodward & Lothrop, hospital sup- plies	15.00
R. C. Ballantyne, stationery	12.61
Edward Stevens, medical supplies	11.85
Melville Lindsay, rubber sheeting	12.00
Do	10.80
Washington Gaslight Co., gas	54.20
D. N. Walford, medical instruments ..	11.00
Mackall Bro. & Flemmer, drugs	9.61
Wm. J. C. Dulaney, stationery	8.46
W. A. Pate, fire clay	7.00
Easton & Rupp, stationery	4.56
Jno. T. Springmann & Bro., arch plate	4.08
People's Gas Saving Association, rent of gas regulator	2.00
Chas. A. Muddiman, gas fixtures	1.50
W. H. Butler, paint brushes	1.80
Chas. Werner, fuel	690.00
John B. Daish, forage	182.36
Lansburgh Bro., dry goods	166.74
Cannon & Chandler, potatoes, apples, and marketing	130.75
Rabbitt & Crown, poultry	75.00
Mitchell & Reed, plumbers' supplies ..	64.55
Wm. Hahn & Co., shoes	63.60
W. H. Butler, wood preservative	45.00
Blum Bro., dry goods, groceries, and tinware	43.79
F. P. May & Co., hardware	28.33
Richards & Co., groceries	25.25
Geo. F. Muth & Co., alcohol, paints, etc	20.80
C. Becker, harness	17.95
Hugh Reilly, paints	10.70
Henry A. Jones & Co., lime	7.50
Jas. B. Lambie, hardware	1.50

November:

Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour and forage ..	372.43
B. Rich & Son, shoes and undercloth- ing	324.00
Thos. T. Keene, fresh meat	166.61
A. Lully, fresh meats	151.00
Cannon & Chandler, apples, potatoes, and marketing	139.38
C. E. Hoover, corned and fresh meat..	137.87
Jas. F. Oyster, butter	115.44
B. Rich & Son, shoes	94.80
Austin Nichols & Co., groceries	82.47
Wm. E. Muncaster, live stock	46.00
Chas. E. Lyman, mutton	32.49
P. Talbert, extra service	47.25
T. Cook, extra service	24.90
T. Urban, extra service	25.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service	42.00
C. Weinberg, extra service	33.60
U. E. Bowen, extra service	62.50

1897—November—Continued.

G. Erskine, extra service	\$37.50
W. T. Henricks, extra service	37.50
S. Macdonald, extra service	4.00
A. Newman, extra service	25.00
C. Covert, extra service	15.00
J. Nichols, extra service	10.00
M. Dorsey, extra service	1.20
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	28.74
J. B. Kendall, wagon material	27.30
W. H. Speiser, marketing	26.99
S. R. Waters, groceries	26.68
Edward Stevens, drugs, etc	25.67
H. P. Pillsbury, forage	18.00
Easton & Rupp, stationery	16.85
Washington Gaslight Co., gas	77.30
Washington Gaslight Co., gas stove ..	10.00
W. W. Dunnett, roach paste	9.00
Lewis P. Griffith, fire pails	21.20
People's Gas Saving Association, rent of gas regulator	2.00
Barber & Ross, hardware	1.80
W. A. Pate, hardware .....	.61
M. Du Peron, telephone supplies	5.76
Riley & Walker, lumber	2.23

December:

Jas. E. Stake, groceries	151.26
Austin, Nichols & Co., groceries	101.11
W. L. King, sole leather	24.00
H. I. Gregory, tinware, etc	12.15
Grove Lime and Coal Co., lime	6.80
Wm. E. Stockett & Co., blank books ..	6.00
Wm. Wood & Co., subscription to medical journals	5.00
Frank Hume, groceries	880.98
W. B. Moses & Sons, furniture, mat- tresses, etc	302.90
B. Rich & Son, prison cloth	242.06
John Wanamaker, dry goods	213.23
Cannon & Chandler, vegetables and marketing	207.09
F. A. Tschiffely, jr., drugs, etc	153.41
John B. Daish, forage	131.93
B. Rich & Son, shoes, etc	109.44
Johnson Bros., fuel	93.73
Great Falls Ice Co., ice	34.17
The McDermott Carriage Co., carriage fixtures	28.00
Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbers' supplies	21.28
J. L. Brown, pressed yeast	21.18
Mackall Bros. & Flemmer, drugs	18.03
F. P. May & Co., hardware	8.75
Jno. T. Springmann & Bro., grate bars	4.94
Geo. J. Mueller, confectionery	4.00
The Metropolitan Printing Office, printing	1.75
P. Talbert, extra service	50.75
T. Cook, extra service	25.73
T. Urban, extra service	26.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service	45.00
C. Weinberg, extra service	37.20
U. E. Bowen, extra service	65.00
J. N. Alexander, extra service	77.50
G. Erskine, extra service	40.50
W. T. Henricks, extra service	42.00
S. Macdonald, extra service	52.00
A. Newman, extra service	26.00
C. Covert, extra service	29.00
Wm. Hahn & Co., shoestrings .....	.50
Lewis Hartig, hardware .....	.10
Hugh Reilly, paints, glass, etc	22.23
Church & Stephenson, lumber	6.72
Chas. Werner, fuel	2.30
People's Gas Saving Association, rent of gas regulator	2.00
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and forage ...	428.85
John B. Daish, forage	175.53
Thos. T. Keene, fresh meat	163.56
A. Lully, fresh meat	156.91
C. E. Hoover, corned and fresh meat..	142.14
Jas. F. Oyster, butter	120.80
Geo. A. Shehan, lumber	62.80

Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of the Washington Asylum, etc.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

1897—December—Continued.

Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	\$53. 76
S. R. Waters, groceries	36. 89
Chas. E. Lyman, mutton	36. 44
Richards & Co., groceries	33. 64
Edward Stevens, drugs	29. 20
C. Becker, harness	27. 95
Lutz & Co., lap robes and horse blankets	26. 70
Great Falls Ice Co., ice	26. 25
J. L. Brown, pressed yeast	24. 68
W. H. Speiser, marketing	15. 54
Melville Lindsay, rubber blankets	12. 00
Washington Gaslight Co., gas	121. 50
J. C. Ergood, groceries	9. 10
Henry A. Jones & Co., cement	7. 95
M. W. Beveridge, dishes and kitchen utensils	57. 65
Rabbitt & Crown, poultry	41. 75
W. J. Brooke & Co., bone dust, seed, etc	35. 48
D. W. Walford, medical supplies	31. 15
Rabbitt & Crown, poultry	158. 90
Blum Brothers, dry goods, tinware, etc	91. 19
H. P. Pillsbury, forage	18. 00
F. P. May & Co., hardware	48. 88
Mitchell & Reed, plumbers' supplies	12. 15
Easton & Rupp, stationery	4. 39
Standard Oil Co., cylinder oil	1. 50

1898—January:

Melville Lindsay, horse covers	7. 50
H. I. Gregory, stove fixtures	5. 50
E. J. Harris harness soap	2. 00
People's Gas Saving Association, rent for gas regulators	2. 00
Chas. Werner, fuel	460. 00
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and forage	428. 85
A. Lully, fresh meat	151. 42
B. Rich & Son, shoes	137. 40
F. A. Tschiffely, jr., drugs	120. 94
Cannon & Chandler, vegetables and marketing	119. 61
Jas. F. Oyster, butter	110. 82
Austin Nichols & Co., groceries	98. 16
Jas. E. Stake, groceries	62. 32
Washington Disinfecting Co., disinfectant	53. 00
Thos. Somerville & Sons, plumbers' supplies	48. 99
C. E. Lyman, mutton	34. 90
S. R. Waters, groceries	33. 33
Richards & Co., groceries	33. 30
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	29. 67
R. C. Ballantyne, stationery	20. 82
Mackall Bros. & Flemer, turpentine	18. 85
H. P. Pillsbury, forage	18. 00
P. Talbert, extra service	49. 00
T. Cook, extra service	25. 73
T. Urban, extra service	25. 00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service	43. 50
C. Weinberg, extra service	37. 20
U. E. Bowen, extra service	62. 50
J. N. Alexander, extra service	77. 50
G. Erskine, extra service	39. 00
W. T. Henricks, extra service	42. 00
S. Macdonald, extra service	36. 00
A. Newman, extra service	25. 00
C. Covert, extra service	31. 00
C. Weaver, extra service	2. 55
The McDermott Carriage Co., rubber aprons	9. 00
Mitchell & Reed, plumbers' supplies	4. 80
The Singer Manufacturing Co., repairs to sewing machine	3. 90
Easton & Rupp, stationery .....	. 78
E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery .....	. 35
Thos. T. Keene, fresh beef	172. 73
C. E. Hoover, corned and fresh meat	135. 98
John B. Daish, forage	132. 15
Geo. F. Muth & Co., paints, etc	39. 48
J. L. Brown, pressed yeast	22. 93
Great Falls Ice Co., ice	21. 99
Geo. F. Muth & Co., paints, etc	21. 47

1898—January—Continued.

Edward Stevens, drugs	\$13. 96
Hugh Reilly, paints	10. 97
Blum Brothers, hardware, groceries, and dry goods	10. 94
C. A. Muddiman, gas stoves, etc	10. 05
R. Harris & Co., clocks	9. 00
C. Becker, harness	9. 00
D. W. McGrath, wagon fixtures	8. 50
Standard Oil Co., oils	5. 10
Mackall Bros. & Flemer, drugs	30. 57
Wm. Hahn & Co., shoes	63. 60
Washington Gaslight Co., gas	126. 30
F. P. May & Co., hardware	21. 93
W. A. Pate, hardware	4. 57

February:

Frank Hume, groceries	785. 32
John Kennedy, fuel	478. 00
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and forage	464. 48
B. Rich & Son, shoes and underwear	180. 84
Thos. T. Keene, fresh meat	157. 26
A. Lully, fresh meat	140. 20
C. E. Hoover, fresh and corned meat	131. 62
Chas. Werner, fuel	115. 00
Jas. F. Oyster, butter	101. 01
Austin Nichols & Co., groceries	99. 88
R. P. Clark, dry goods	97. 95
V. B. Johnson, fuel	94. 00
James E. Stake, groceries	68. 36
Blum Brothers, dry goods, etc	65. 20
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	48. 35
W. L. King, sole leather and harness material, etc	47. 10
P. Talbert, extra service	38. 50
T. Cook, extra service	23. 24
T. Urban, extra service	23. 00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service	39. 00
C. Weinberg, extra service	33. 60
U. E. Bowen, extra service	57. 50
J. N. Alexander, extra service	70. 00
G. Erskine, extra service	39. 00
W. T. Henricks, extra service	40. 50
S. Macdonald, extra service	44. 00
A. Newman, extra service	23. 00
C. Covert, extra service	28. 00
C. Weaver, extra service	5. 00
G. H. Shannon, extra service	19. 50
J. G. Mason, extra service	22. 50
M. E. Macrae, extra service	2. 80
J. Carmody, extra service	10. 00
Richards & Co., groceries	37. 50
Thomas Somerville & Sons, plumbers' supplies	35. 97
C. E. Lyman, mutton	33. 69
S. R. Waters, groceries	33. 08
J. L. Brown, pressed yeast	22. 05
Joseph Auerbach, hats	18. 00
Edward Stevens, drugs	16. 97
Chas. G. Stott & Co., books	15. 84
H. P. Pillsbury, forage	15. 00
W. H. Speiser, marketing	14. 64
Great Falls Ice Co., ice	13. 92
Washington Gaslight Co., gas	107. 60
Z. D. Gilman, drugs	11. 20
H. I. Gregory, lamps, tips, etc	8. 50
Jordan & Chester, brushes	6. 10
Henry A. Jones & Co., cement	5. 30
Mitchell & Reed, plumbers' supplies	5. 10
J. C. Ergood & Co., groceries	4. 46
Barber & Ross, pomade	3. 60
Peoples Gas Saving Association, rent of gas regulator	2. 00
Hugh Reilly, glue	1. 20
F. P. May & Co., hardware .....	. 34

March:

John B. Daish, forage	277. 43
Cannon & Chandler, vegetables and marketing	154. 98
B. Rich & Son, shoes, etc	101. 80
Jas. E. Stake, groceries	68. 26
Judd & Detweiler, printing	36. 75
S. R. Waters, groceries	33. 08
W. L. King, leather and buckles	26. 50
Geo. A. Shehan, lumber	20. 00

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Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of the Washington Asylum, etc.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

1898—March—Continued.

H. P. Pillsbury, forage.....	\$18. 00
Smooth On Manufacturing Co., smooth-on castings.....	17. 50
H. I. Gregory, galvanized buckets....	5. 80
Easton & Rupp, stationery.....	4. 20
J. M. Peake, agent, machine needles..	1. 50
P. Talbert, extra service.....	49. 00
T. Cook, extra service.....	25. 73
T. Urban, extra service.....	27. 00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service.....	42. 00
C. Weinberg, extra service.....	37. 20
U. E. Bowen, extra service.....	67. 50
J. N. Alexander, extra service.....	77. 50
G. Erskine, extra service.....	40. 50
W. T. Henricks, extra service.....	42. 00
S. Macdonald, extra service.....	54. 00
A. Newman, extra service.....	27. 00
F. Adams, extra service.....	15. 00
W. G. Harrison, extra service.....	18. 50
C. Covert, extra service.....	31. 00
C. Weaver, extra service.....	5. 00
A. Davis, extra service.....	5. 00
J. Steele, extra service.....	20. 00
Mackall, Bros. & Flemer, January, drugs.....	19. 30
Mackall, Bros. & Flemer, February, drugs.....	16. 07
F. P. May & Co., hardware.....	60. 04
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and forage...	467. 45
Thos. T. Keene, fresh meat.....	190. 11
Cannon & Chandler, vegetables and marketing.....	172. 32
C. E. Hoover, fresh and corned meat..	154. 24
A. Lully, fresh meat.....	149. 96
Jas. F. Oyster, butter.....	124. 32
W. J. Brooke & Co., garden seed, etc.	100. 59
W. M. Galt & Co., flour.....	77. 20
Mackall Bros. & Flemer, drugs.....	38. 75
C. E. Lyman, mutton.....	37. 36
Richards & Co., groceries.....	36. 08
Great Falls Ice Co., ice.....	23. 30
R. P. Clark, dry goods.....	22. 54
Edward Stevens, drugs.....	22. 35
Mitchell & Reed, plumbers' supplies..	12. 59
W. H. Speiser, marketing.....	11. 04
Henry A. Jones & Co., fire brick and clay.....	7. 50
Washington Gaslight Co., gas.....	110. 20
Henry Evans, drugs.....	8. 74
Insurance, 1898.....	384. 87
W. B. Moses & Sons, furniture, mat- tresses, etc.....	281. 24
Lansburgh Brothers, dry goods.....	175. 06
Austin Nichols & Co., groceries.....	97. 03
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies.....	46. 63
F. A. Tschiffely, jr., drugs.....	43. 02
W. H. Butler, paints, etc.....	40. 33
J. L. Brown, pressed yeast.....	26. 78
Duparquet, Hout & Moneuse Co., grates.....	20. 44
Metropolitan Job Printing Office, printing.....	13. 50
Thomas Somerville & Sons, plumb- er's supplies.....	11. 00
Office Public Printer, printing.....	6. 18
M. Du Perow, electrical supplies.....	5. 76
Charles G. Stott & Co., blank books..	5. 76
The Grove Lime and Coal Co., lime...	3. 40
W. J. C. Dulaney, stationery.....	2. 31
People's Gas Saving Association, rent gas regulator.....	2. 00
Louis Hartig, hardware.....	1. 52
Hartman & Cadick, printing.....	10. 80
Hugh Reiley, paints and glass.....	40. 21
M. W. Beveridge, dishes, outlery, and kitchen utensils.....	115. 65
F. P. May & Co., hardware.....	109. 74
April:	
Frank Hume, groceries.....	778. 30
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and forage...	624. 82
Thos. T. Keene, fresh beef.....	192. 37
John B. Daish, forage.....	169. 05
A. Lully, fresh meat.....	150. 55

1898—April—Continued.

C. E. Hoover, corned and fresh meat..	\$140. 75
Cannon & Chandler, vegetables and marketing.....	133. 62
Jas. H. Birch, oysters, October, 1897, to April, 1898.....	130. 50
Chas. Werner, fuel.....	115. 00
Jas. F. Oyster, butter.....	114. 52
Austin Nichols & Co., groceries.....	97. 34
B. Rich & Sons, shoes.....	94. 80
Blum Bro., dry goods and tinware...	91. 29
Jas. E. Stake, groceries.....	77. 59
P. Talbert, extra service.....	45. 50
T. Cook, extra service.....	24. 90
T. Urban, extra service.....	26. 00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service.....	39. 00
C. Weinberg, extra service.....	34. 80
U. E. Bowen, extra service.....	60. 00
J. N. Alexander, extra service.....	75. 00
G. Erskine, extra service.....	39. 00
W. T. Heurich, extra service.....	40. 50
S. Macdonald, extra service.....	4. 00
A. Newman, extra service.....	5. 00
F. Adams, extra service.....	39. 00
W. G. Harrison, extra service.....	27. 00
C. Covert, extra service.....	15. 00
M. E. Silcott, extra service.....	15. 00
M. T. Parker, extra service.....	2. 17
C. Weaver, extra service.....	2. 50
C. E. Lyman, mutton.....	37. 02
S. R. Waters, groceries.....	35. 02
Richards & Co., groceries.....	31. 65
Chas. H. Javins & Son, fresh fish.....	30. 00
Great Falls Ice Co., ice.....	28. 85
Lutz & Co., horse covers and harness.	24. 85
J. L. Brown, pressed yeast.....	25. 73
H. P. Pillsbury, forage.....	18. 00
Geo. A. Shehan, lumber.....	16. 20
J. B. Kendall, wagon material.....	14. 13
W. H. Speiser, marketing.....	13. 06
W. A. Pate, hardware.....	8. 00
W. E. Stockett, blank books.....	7. 00
Riley & Walker, lumber.....	5. 48
H. I. Gregory, zinc.....	4. 44
Henry Evans, hospital supplies.....	3. 44
Rudolph West, charcoal.....	3. 00
Easton & Rupp, stationery.....	2. 10
Peoples Gas Saving Association, rent gas regulator.....	2. 00
Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbers' supplies.....	1. 56
Wm. Hahn & Co., shoes.....	64. 10
Z. D. Gilman, drugs.....	46. 86
F. P. May & Co., hardware.....	27. 97
Edward Stevens, drugs.....	20. 93
Mitchell & Reed, plumbers' supplies..	9. 52
R. C. Ballantyne, stationery and post- age stamps.....	14. 09
May:	
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and forage...	361. 33
John B. Daish, forage.....	142. 73
Cannon & Chandler, vegetables and marketing.....	125. 83
A. Lully, fresh meat.....	123. 61
C. E. Hoover, corned and fresh meat..	118. 87
Jas. F. Oyster, butter.....	96. 75
Austin Nichols & Co., groceries.....	79. 51
James E. Stake, groceries.....	67. 16
Great Falls Ice Co., ice.....	44. 22
Washington Gas Co., gas.....	64. 30
P. Talbert, extra service.....	47. 25
T. Cook, extra service.....	25. 70
T. Urban, extra service.....	26. 00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service.....	42. 03
C. Weinberg, extra service.....	37. 20
U. E. Bowen, extra service.....	53. 75
J. N. Alexander, extra service.....	77. 50
G. Erskine, extra service.....	39. 00
W. T. Heurich, extra service.....	39. 00
W. G. Harrison, extra service.....	27. 00
M. E. Silcott, extra service.....	25. 00
M. T. Parker, extra service.....	5. 00
R. P. Clark, dry goods.....	33. 53
C. E. Lyman, mutton.....	33. 06

Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of the Washington Asylum, etc.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

1898—May—Continued.

Richards & Co., groceries	\$22.84
S. R. Waters, groceries	31.09
Chas. H. Javins & Son, fresh fish.....	16.80
H. P. Pillsbury, forage.....	12.00
W. H. Speiser, marketing	10.69
J. C. Ergood & Co., groceries	9.26
National Vaccine Establishment, vac-	
cine points	9.00
Wm. E. Stockett & Co., blank books..	8.50
Henry Evans, drugs.....	2.08
E. J. Harris, soap.....	2.00
W. J. C. Dulaney, stationery.....	1.20
The McDermott Carriage Co.....	7.00
Mackall Bro. & Flemer, March 23 and	
April.....	73.17
Rabbitt & Crown.....	211.88
Thos. T. Keene	177.31
Blum Bro	45.45
Z. D. Gilman.....	31.90
Mackall Bro. & Flemer	30.26
J. L. Brown.....	22.40
James H. McGill.....	16.10
Edward Stevens	15.67
Mitchell & Reed	7.04
June:	
Frank Hume.....	574.68
Wm. M. Galt & Co	384.48
Cannon & Chandler.....	137.59
A. Lully.....	123.88
Jas. F. Oyster	111.00
Austin, Nichols & Co	79.40
E. J. Smith	37.50
Jas. E. Stake	71.75
Great Falls Ice Co	63.85
Washington Gas Co., June.....	44.00
John Kennedy	47.80
B. Rich & Son.....	47.40
Chas. Werner.....	46.00
C. E. Lyman.....	38.10
S. R. Waters	36.56

1898—June—Continued.

Richards & Co	\$25.80
B. Rich & Son, June 11	24.00
P. Talbert, extra service	45.50
T. Cook, extra service.....	24.90
T. Urban, extra service.....	26.00
F. W. Wenzel, extra service	41.25
C. Weinberg, extra service.....	36.00
U. E. Bowen, extra service	65.00
J. N. Alexander, extra service.....	75.00
G. Erskine, extra service	39.00
W. T. Henricks, extra service	39.75
M. E. Silcott, extra service	30.00
M. T. Parker, extra service.....	5.00
R. Mason, extra service	1.17
W. G. Harrison, extra service	2.00
J. Nichols, December, extra service ..	5.00
Geo. A. Shehan.....	22.00
J. L. Brown.....	20.13
Mackall Bro. & Flemer	19.85
Chas. H. Javins & Son.....	16.80
Wm. E. Stockett & Co.....	13.00
H. P. Pillsbury	12.00
W. L. King	12.00
The Grove Lime and Coal Co.....	6.80
Edward Stevens	6.51
Thos. Sommerville & Son	5.84
J. C. Ergood.....	4.38
Blum Bro	4.01
Austin, Nichols & Co.....	1.77
W. J. C. Dulaney.....	1.20
Thos. T. Keene	167.32
John B. Daish.....	135.48
M. W. Beveridge.....	61.17
Geo. F. Muth.....	42.47
Z. D. Gilman	26.23
W. B. Moses.....	24.50
Frank Hume.....	15.65
Thos. W. Smith.....	9.00
Easton & Rupp.....	2.10
Barber & Ross	1.20

The appropriations for support of the institution for the past year were as follows:

For contingent expenses.....	\$44,000.00
Expended.....	\$42,446.84
Outstanding bills, estimated.....	1,210.12
	<hr/>
	43,656.96
Unexpended	<hr/>
	343.04
For salaries.....	16,163.00
Expended.....	16,092.88
Unexpended	<hr/>
	70.12
For completion of heating station for hospital department	8,500.00
Expended.....	8,036.44
Unexpended	<hr/>
	463.56
For resurfacing walls and floors of almshouse and male workhouse.....	1,500.00
Expended.....	1,498.64
Unexpended	<hr/>
	1.36
For relief of poor.....	300.00
Expended.....	289.87
Unexpended	<hr/>
	10.13

Very respectfully,

WALTER H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant Washington Asylum.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE VISITING PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit a statistical report of the operations of the Washington Asylum Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898; also several recommendations that are, in my judgment, necessary for the proper treatment of those intrusted to our care.

There has been an increase of 134 patients treated during the year, with a slight decrease in the mortality from 15.7 per cent to 13.1 per cent. There has been no accurate record kept of the medical and surgical work done outside of the hospital throughout the entire year, but records covering a period of nearly six months show that over 4,000 patients were treated during the year.

I desire to note the great improvement in the nursing of the hospital. Through the kindness of the training school in connection with the Children's and Columbia hospitals we were enabled to replace the incompetent nurses by pupil nurses, which has added greatly to the comfort of the patients and improvement of the hospital.

The completion of the steam-heating plant added much to the comfort of the patients during the winter and enabled the wards to be kept at a proper temperature both day and night.

A special diet kitchen has been established during the year, but it has been quite limited in its usefulness, owing to the small number of nurses and a lack of funds to keep it stocked.

In making suggestions for the improvement of the hospital, I can not lose sight of the fact that the Washington Asylum Hospital is not only doing the work of a general hospital in all that it implies, but is required to take care of the worst class of cases, such as are generally refused admission in other hospitals, and yet these cases are of such a nature as to appeal to the charity of the city. These cases include drunks, insane, incurables, epileptics, paralytics, prisoners, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, erysipelas, septicæmia, gangrene, syphilis, besides all classes of diseases of the skin. In order to take care of these cases in a humane and proper manner, without endangering the health and lives of the inmates of the hospital, special means should be provided. I therefore recommend the appropriation of \$15,000 for building and furnishing a receiving ward, to be constructed so as to provide for the care of these cases. This building will also protect the inmates of the hospital from disturbances and infection of any description. It should also contain fumigating rooms for the proper care of the clothing belonging to the inmates.

I also recommend an appropriation of \$7,000 for building and furnishing a new maternity ward. The one that is used at present is far from being satisfactory, compelling white and colored patients to be kept together and having neither the room nor the appliances for the treatment of these cases. There should also be a nursery connected with this building.

There should be an ambulance connected with this institution for a much-needed emergency service and for the transfer of patients. I believe that \$2,000 would establish and maintain this service for one year, including building.

I desire to recommend also that three cooks be provided for at \$35, \$15, and \$10 per month, respectively, for the hospital department. It is impossible for two cooks receiving \$5 and \$10 per month to do the cooking for 100 people.

I desire to call attention to the bathrooms and water-closets of the female wards and to request that \$1,000 be appropriated to replace them in a proper manner. I have also to ask that \$4,000 be appropriated to furnish the nurses' home, provide clothing for the patients while they are in the hospital, to supply furniture, sterilizers, and new washstands for the operating room.

I have also to request that an appropriation of \$30 per month be made for a matron for the hospital department, who shall be a trained nurse and take an active part in the nursing of the hospital.

STATISTICS.

Number patients in hospital July 1, 1897	69
Number patients admitted during year	796
Number births during year	36
Total number of patients to be accounted for	901
Number patients discharged during year	700
Number deaths during year	118
Number patients remaining in hospital July 1, 1898	83
Total accounted for	901

Sex and color classification.

Males, white.....	377
Females, white.....	111
Males, colored.....	216
Females, colored.....	237
Total.....	901
Daily average for the year.....	85
Number prescriptions compounded.....	28,900
Number of patients treated in alms and work houses.....	4,062
Number of insane cases examined.....	57

Causes of death.

Aortic regurgitation.....	2	Meningitis.....	4
Carcinoma of rectum.....	1	Mitral regurgitation.....	4
Cholera infantum.....	1	Nephritis, chronic.....	7
Chorea.....	1	Ovarian cyst (senility).....	1
Delirium tremens.....	1	Pneumonitis.....	2
Enteric fever.....	2	Premature birth.....	1
Eclampsia, puerperal.....	1	Senility.....	30
Hemorrhage:		Septacæmia.....	2
Cerebral.....	18	Syphilis.....	2
Intestinal.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	26
Hernia, strangulated.....	2	Uræmia.....	3
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	Total.....	118
Mania, acute.....	4		
Melancholia.....	1		

Nativity of patients treated

DOMESTIC.

Alabama.....	3	New Mexico.....	1
Colorado.....	9	New York.....	42
Connecticut.....	2	North Carolina.....	23
District of Columbia.....	229	Ohio.....	18
Florida.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	24
Georgia.....	5	Rhode Island.....	1
Idaho.....	1	South Carolina.....	6
Illinois.....	12	Tennessee.....	2
Indiana.....	2	Texas.....	1
Kentucky.....	5	Virginia.....	202
Maryland.....	156	West Virginia.....	3
Massachusetts.....	14	Wisconsin.....	2
Michigan.....	2	Total.....	764
Missouri.....	2		
New Jersey.....	3		

FOREIGN.

Austria.....	1	Italy.....	2
Belgium.....	1	Poland.....	1
Canada.....	3	Scotland.....	6
Cuba.....	2	Sweden.....	1
England.....	17	Switzerland.....	1
France.....	4	West Indies.....	1
Germany.....	29	Total.....	137
Greece.....	2		
Ireland.....	66		

Medical cases treated.

Abortion.....	2	Fever:	
Alcoholism.....	90	Intermittent.....	42
Anemia.....	3	Enteric.....	6
Ascites.....	1	Remittent.....	3
Aortic regurgitation.....	5	Puerperal.....	1
Asthenia.....	7	Gastritis.....	1
Birthmark.....	1	Gastritis, acute.....	8
Bronchitis, acute.....	27	Hemorrhage, cerebral.....	14
Cholera morbus.....	2	Hemiplegia.....	26
Colic, intestinal.....	4	Hysteria.....	12
Carcinoma of liver.....	2	Insanity:	
Cholera infantum.....	1	Acute mania.....	6
Constipation.....	8	Dementia.....	18
Dermatitis.....	3	Melancholia.....	2
Diabetic melitis.....	2	Epileptic.....	2
Diarrhea.....	4	Total.....	28
Delirium tremens.....	6	Locomotor ataxia.....	3
Dysentery.....	3	Meningitis.....	3
Eczema.....	2	Mitral regurgitation.....	24
Epilepsy.....	20	Mitral stenosis.....	2

Medical cases treated—Continued.

Morphine habit.....	2	Puerperium	4
Measles	2	Poisoned by—	
Neuralgia:		Chloroform.....	1
Facial.....	2	Opium	1
Intercostal.....	2	Rhus toxicodendron	1
Neurasthenia	2	Pericarditis	1
Nephritis:		Puerperal eclampsia.....	1
Acute.....	2	Rheumatism:	
Chronic parenchymatous	10	Acute.....	12
Chronic interstitial	4	Chronic	48
	16	Syphilis.....	43
Neuritis:		Scabies.....	4
Multiple	1	Senility	53
Pertussis.....	2	Scarlatina.....	2
Pneumonia:		Scrofulosis	2
Croupous	6	Tuberculosis	54
Catarrhal	3	Tonsillitis	1
Pleurisy	3	Uticaria.....	3
Ptyalism.....	1	Uræmia.....	6

Surgical cases treated.

Abortion.....	2	Frost bite	5
Adenitis, suppurative.....	2	Gonorrhea	7
Abscesses.....	7	Gangrene	3
Appendicitis	1	Hemorrhoids	5
Amputation:		Hernia	4
Foot (old).....	1	Hydrocele.....	1
Fingers	2	Lacerated cervix uteri	2
Thigh (old)	2	Lacerated perineum.....	3
Thigh.....	1	Phantom tumor.....	1
Arm.....	1	Necrosis:	
Both legs (old)	1	Inferior maxilla.....	1
Leg (painful stump)	1	Femur	1
Burn of back, second degree	1	Orchitis.....	2
Carcinoma:		Ophthalmia	4
Of cervix	2	Otitis, media	1
Of rectum	1	Prolapsus of rectum	2
Chancreoids.....	5	Phlegmon.....	3
Condylomata.....	2	Pregnancy	50
Contusion:		Phimosis.....	2
Face.....	1	Retroversion of uterus.....	2
Side.....	1	Salpingitis.....	1
Neck.....	3	Seplivemia.....	1
Leg	2	Stricture of urethra.....	8
Back	1	Sprain of ankle	1
Cellulitis.....	3	Staphyloma	1
Cataract (both eyes)	1	Ulcer of leg.....	25
Dislocation:		Ulcer of cornea.....	2
Elbow.....	1	Varicose veins of leg	1
Shoulder.....	1	Vaginitis	2
Enlarged prostate.....	2	Wounds, lacerated:	
Erysipelas	8	Hand	1
Epithelioma.....	2	Foot	2
Fractures:		Scalp.....	11
Clavicle.....	3	Abdomen	1
Hip, intracapsular	1	Knee.....	1
Femur	3	Conjunctiva.....	2
Radius	1	Foot	1
Skull.....	2	Wounds, gunshot:	
Colles's	2	Breast.....	1
Tibia.....	1	Thigh.....	1
Tibia, compound (old).....	1	Wounds, incised:	
Humerus, compound	1	Hand	1
Orbit.....	1	Body.....	1
Potts (old)	1	Leg	1

Respectfully submitted.

Mr. W. H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant Washington Asylum.

D. PERCY HICKLING,
Visiting Physician.

REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with law I submit on behalf of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, a report covering the operations of the school during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, giving detailed information as to the inmates, the number of employees on duty during the fiscal year and salary paid each, the amount of money received from the sale of surplus farm products and from the various industries carried on at the school for the instruction of the boys, the disposition made of those sums, and an itemized statement of the receipts and payments of the treasurer of the school.

During the year covered by this report all necessary repairs for the proper care and preservation of the buildings and personal property belonging to the school have been made, including those to the boiler house, workshops, greenhouse, family buildings, barns, stables, etc., together with the fencing, sewers, roadways, and steam-heating plant. In all this work the boys have been employed wherever practicable. In addition to these repairs, the system of steam heating has been extended to the carpenter and manual training shops, in the latter of which a new closet has been placed, and the drainage from both these buildings has been overhauled and improved. A good deal of new fencing has been put upon the exterior boundary of the school property, and the repairs to roofing and the interior painting have included nearly every building on the place.

Very respectfully,

CECIL CLAY,

President Board of Trustees, Reform School, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Boys Reform School of the District of Columbia.

Name.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
<i>Board of trustees.</i>				
N. W. Burchell.....	District of Columbia.	District of Columbia.	Oct. 15, 1870	.....
John E. Carpenter.....	Ohio.....	do.....	Oct. 15, 1871	.....
James E. Fitch.....	Canada.....	do.....	Aug. 4, 1876	.....
Crosby S. Noyes.....	Maine.....	do.....	Oct. 18, 1886	.....
Cecil Clay.....	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	Apr. 2, 1887	.....
Wm. S. Thompson.....	Maryland.....	do.....	Feb. 10, 1888	.....
Wm. M. Shuster, jr.....	.....	do.....	May 7, 1896	.....
Hon. J. W. Ross.....	Illinois.....	do.....	Ex-officio.....	.....
<i>Secretary and treasurer.</i>				
Samuel W. Curriden.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	June, 1876	\$600

Boys Reform School of the District of Columbia—Continued.

Name.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.	Salary.
<i>Superintendent.</i>				
G. A. Shallenberger.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	Mar., 1882	\$1,500
<i>Assistant superintendent.</i>				
Isaac D. Porter	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	June, 1890	900
<i>Teachers.</i>				
G. O. Atherton.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	Jan., 1879	660
Chas. E. Madden.....	Illinois	District of Columbia..	Dec., 1893	660
Frank E. Rapp.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	Dec., 1889	660
Peter Rennie.....	Scotland	District of Columbia..	Nov., 1895	660
Jas. W. Burke	Virginia	Virginia	Sept., 1893	600
Wm. J. White.....	Tennessee	Arizona	Dec., 1893	600
Harry A. Calohan.....	West Virginia.....	West Virginia.....	Feb., 1898	600
Fred E. McNeil.....	Ohio.....	Maryland.....	Apr., 1895	600
<i>Matron of school.</i>				
Mrs. Eliz. Shallenberger	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	Mar., 1882	600
<i>Matrons of families.</i>				
Mrs. Agnes J. Rapp	Virginia	Virginia	Feb., 1889	180
Mrs. Hannah Eberhart	Pennsylvania.....	District of Columbia..	Apr., 1894	180
Mrs. Susie E. Chester.....	do	do	Aug., 1896	180
Miss Emily C. Latimer	Maryland.....	Maryland.....	May, 1896	180
<i>Officer in charge of box shop.</i>				
Henry Newman	District of Columbia..	Maryland.....	May, 1879	780
<i>Foremen of shops.</i>				
Dennis E. Chester	New York.....	Maryland.....	Oct., 1881	660
Harry Eberhart.....	Maryland.....	do	June, 1891	660
James F. Sebold	do	District of Columbia..	Apr. 15, 1897	660
<i>Farmer.</i>				
Peter Crowe	Ireland	District of Columbia..	Apr., 1885	480
<i>Engineer.</i>				
Thomas Chester	Maryland.....	Maryland.....	Nov., 1889	396
<i>Florist.</i>				
H. A. Talbert .....	.....	District of Columbia..	Oct., 1896	360
<i>Assistant engineer.</i>				
Albert Anderson	Maryland.....	District of Columbia..	Jan., 1891	300
<i>Shoemaker.</i>				
Herman Schmid	New York.....	District of Columbia..	Mar., 1894	300
<i>Baker.</i>				
John Gieger	Switzerland	District of Columbia..	Apr., 1893	300
<i>Tailor.</i>				
J. S. Zea	Virginia	District of Columbia..	June, 1890	300
<i>Cook.</i>				
Jesse D. Gray	Virginia	District of Columbia..	June, 1897	300
<i>Bookkeeper in box factory.</i>				
Wm. H. Thomas	Virginia	District of Columbia..	Aug., 1895	420
<i>Watchmen.</i>				
Alex. J. B. Lieder.....	New York.....	District of Columbia..	June, 1896	270
E. J. Hickey	District of Columbia..	Maryland.....	Apr., 1896	270
Samuel Ceas	do	District of Columbia..	Mar., 1898	270
J. Scott Fuller	West Virginia.....	West Virginia.....	July, 1897	270
Henry C. Newell.....	District of Columbia..	District of Columbia..	Apr., 1898	270

Boys Reform School of the District of Columbia—Continued.

Name.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Date of com- mission.	Salary.
<i>Driver of box wagon.</i>				
Murray E. Chilton	Virginia	Virginia	Apr., 1898	\$300
<i>Assistant farmer.</i>				
Harry Moreland	Maryland	Maryland	Jan., 1897	270
<i>Laborer on farm.</i>				
George Heim	Maryland	Maryland	May, 1897	216
<i>Laundress.</i>				
Mrs. Ann Philipson	England	District of Columbia..	Aug., 1891	180
<i>Chambermaid.</i>				
Mrs. Mary Baer	France	District of Columbia..	May, 1880	144
<i>Officers' dining room.</i>				
Miss Emma V. Eberhart	Maryland	Maryland	Dec., 1897	144
<i>Boys' dining room.</i>				
Miss Mary Cuddyre .....	.....	District of Columbia..	Jan., 1892	144
<i>Seamstress.</i>				
Miss Amanda J. Vawter	Virginia	Virginia	Mar., 1888	144

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
November 1, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present herewith my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1898, as follows:

Total number of boys received since opening	2,392
Total number of deaths since opening	12
Rate of mortality, one-half of 1 per cent.	
Average age of boys received since opening .....(years) ..	13.5
Number of boys in the school June 30, 1897	224
Received during the year:	
By commitment from police court, District of Columbia	90
By commitment from supreme court, District of Columbia	13
By commitment, United States district courts	16
By commitment from president board of trustees	11
	130
Total population during the year	354
Number discharged during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees	85
By expiration of sentence (United States courts)	12
By order of supreme court, District of Columbia	2
By transfer to St. Elizabeth's Asylum	1
By pardon of the President of the United States	1
By escape, and still absent	4
	105
Number remaining June 30, 1898	249
Maximum number during the year	249
Minimum number during the year	222
Average number during the year	236
Average age of boys received during the year .....years ..	13.9
Time in which honorable discharge may be secured	2
Possible reduction by "good time" allowance .....months ..	4

266 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Number received on first commitment	121
Number received on second commitment.....	9
Total number received	130
Average time served by boys discharged within the year.....months..	25
Record as to personal habits before commitment:	
Number having kept bad company and used tobacco.....	54
Number having a doubtful record	71
Number having come from fairly good homes.....	5
Total number received	130
Employment prior to commitment:	
Number not employed in any way.....	70
Number employed part of the time.....	40
Number attended school regularly.....	15
Number attended school part of the time.....	5
Total number received.....	130
Causes of commitment:	
Assault upon the person.....	7
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1
Breaking into post-office	1
Embezzlement United States mail.....	1
Manslaughter.....	2
Horse theft.....	1
Housebreaking.....	7
Incorrigibility	43
Larceny	56
Larceny from the person	2
Perjury.....	2
Violation of United States postal laws	4
Violation of United States revenue laws.....	3
Total number received	130
Religious association of boys before commitment:	
Parents attended Baptist Church services.....	60
Parents attended Catholic Church services	21
Parents attended Episcopal Church services	2
Parents attended Christian Church services	2
Parents attended Congregational Church services.....	1
Parents attended Methodist Church services	30
Parents attended Lutheran Church services	2
Parents attended Seventh-Day Church services	1
Parents not attending any religious services	11
Total number received	130
Nationality of boys received during the year:	
Parents born in the United States	118
Parents born in Germany.....	3
Parents born in Ireland	6
Parents born in England	2
Parents born in Canada	1
Number received during the year	130
Parental relations when received:	
Number having both parents living	63
Number having lost father by death.....	39
Number having lost mother by death.....	22
Number having lost both parents by death	5
Does not know of any parental relation	1
Total number received	130

Educational standing of boys when received:	
Number who did not know the alphabet.....	17
Number who knew the alphabet only.....	2
Number who could spell in one syllable.....	15
Number who could read in primer.....	33
Number who had entered second school grade.....	36
Number who could read tolerably well.....	27
Total number received.....	130
Number who had no knowledge of penmanship.....	
Number who could write name only.....	60
Number who could write imperfectly.....	14
Number who could write fairly well.....	29
Number who could write fairly well.....	27
Total number received.....	130
Number who had never studied arithmetic.....	
Number who had practiced examples in addition.....	71
Number who had been advanced to division.....	26
Number who had practiced examples in decimal fractions.....	26
Number who had practiced examples in decimal fractions.....	7
Total number received.....	130

The superintendent has received from various sources and has turned the same over monthly during the year, in lawful money of the United States, to Samuel W. Curriden, treasurer of the school, who has covered the same into the United States Treasury for the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia, jointly, as follows, viz:

Received from gains in paper-box industry.....	\$2,700.00
Received from sales from greenhouses.....	232.93
Received from sales of farm products.....	97.15
Received from miscellaneous sources.....	255.66
Total receipts.....	3,285.74

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
July 9, 1898.

Detailed account of receipts from farm and school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Date.	From gains in box factory.	From green-houses.	From sales of farm products.	From miscel-laneous sources.	Total.
1897.					
July 31.....	\$125.00		\$8.10	\$21.96	\$155.06
August 31.....	125.00			21.45	146.45
September 30.....	150.00		.65	16.47	167.12
October 31.....	150.00		.60	17.45	168.05
November 30.....	200.00	\$56.50		16.80	273.30
December 31.....	250.00	28.10	25.50	21.95	325.55
1898.					
January 31.....	250.00	27.85	23.70	20.80	322.35
February 28.....	250.00	12.84		34.89	297.73
March 31.....	300.00	23.80		21.34	345.14
April 30.....	250.00	65.49		18.75	334.24
May 31.....	300.00	18.35	.65	22.55	341.55
June 30.....	350.00		37.95	21.25	409.20
Total.....	2,700.00	232.93	97.15	255.66	3,285.74

The above amount, \$3,285.74, has been covered into the United States Treasury by S. W. Curriden, treasurer of the school, for the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia, jointly.

G. A. SHALLENBERGER, Superintendent.
The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1898.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit herewith report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School during the fiscal year ended June 30, last:

For current expenses:

Appropriated for salaries.....	\$16,242.00
Appropriated for support	26,000.00
Department of Justice, for support of inmates	4,491.55
Total receipts.....	46,733.55
Expended as per statement herewith	46,701.90
Leaving a balance of.....	31.65

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being revenue derived from sale of farm products and from labor of the inmates, the sum of \$3,285.74. In accordance with law, I have paid the same into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia, in equal parts.

Statement of disbursements, current expenses of the Reform School, District of Columbia, fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Month.	Payee.	Object of expenditure.	Amount.
1897.			
July	Pay roll, July	General.....	\$766.00
	do.....	Teachers	420.00
	do.....	Watch.....	112.50
	do.....	Compensation	71.50
	K. Kneessi's Sons	Repairs.....	7.50
	W. B. Moses & Sons.....	Carpet.....	10.55
	J. Lewis, jr., agent	Transportation	29.80
	N. Macdaniel, agent	do	26.25
	H. P. Merrill, agent.....	do	58.50
August	Browning & Middleton.....	Groceries	167.04
	Frank Hume.....	do	90.20
	Beall & Baker.....	do	14.07
	Wm. M. Galt & Co.....	Flour	244.77
	Thos. T. Keane.....	Meat	204.61
	J. J. Hogan.....	Clams.....	9.75
	E. O. Whitford & Co.....	Butterine.....	56.56
	Hygienic Ice Co.....	Ice	55.70
	do.....	Manure.....	12.50
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr.....	Drugs	24.53
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	Sundries.....	99.58
	Lansburgh & Bro.....	Dry goods	169.20
	Woodward & Lothrop.....	do	14.83
	Eiseman Bros	Clothing.....	21.55
	Emil West	do	6.45
	Troth & Sheridan.....	Shoe findings	56.54
	W. L. King.....	do	15.45
	Robert Cohen	Shoes	8.55
	Washington Gas Light Co	Gas	36.20
	F. P. May & Co.....	Hardware	79.75
	Washington Brick Co.....	Manure.....	25.00
	Wm. H. Ernest.....	Flowerpots	22.50
	W. I. Brooke & Co.....	Seeds	5.03
	Edw. W. Schmid	Tobacco stems.....	3.00
	M. G. Copeland.....	Flag	6.00
	Melville Lindsay.....	Tubing	1.62
	Clark Bros. Lime and Cement Co.....	Lime.....	22.50
	O'Neil Bros	Blacksmithing.....	6.38
	Oppie Anderson.....	do	15.80
	Geo. F. Muth.....	Paint	17.20
	Thos. Somerville & Son	Hardware	10.31
	Wm. E. Stockett & Co.....	Stationery.....	4.40
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	do	11.49
	Harper & Bros.....	Publications	19.88
	Perry Mason	do	15.60
	James Elverson	do	18.00
	The American Sunday School Union.....	do	17.25
	David C. Cook Publishing Co	do	13.00
	J. E. Berry	Conveyance.....	8.00

Statement of disbursements, current expenses of the Reform School, etc.—Continued.

Month.	Payee.	Object of expenditure.	Amount.
1897.			
August.....	R. L. Cooper.....	Conveyance.....	\$4. 00
	M. W. Beveridge.....	Houseware.....	28. 66
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	23. 27
	N. Macdaniel, agent.....	Transportation.....	38. 30
	Pay roll, August.....	General.....	766. 00
	do.....	Teachers.....	420. 00
	do.....	Watch.....	112. 50
	do.....	Compensation.....	45. 50
September.....	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	29. 17
	Andrew Lynch.....	Repairs.....	78. 75
	do.....	do.....	153. 75
	Browning & Middleton.....	Groceries.....	175. 74
	Frank Hume.....	do.....	65. 81
	Beall & Baker.....	do.....	4. 22
	W. M. Galt & Co.....	Flour.....	254. 30
	Thos. T. Keane.....	Meats.....	212. 84
	Jas. F. Oyster.....	Butter.....	39. 04
	E. O. Whitford & Co.....	Butterine.....	17. 52
	Hygienic Ice Co.....	Ice.....	48. 10
	do.....	Manure.....	12. 50
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr.....	Drugs.....	27. 35
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	Sundries.....	36. 94
	Lansburgh & Bro.....	Dry goods.....	145. 91
	Woodward & Lothrop.....	do.....	25. 70
	Eiseman Bros.....	Clothing.....	45. 75
	Emil West.....	do.....	8. 75
	B. Rich's Sons.....	do.....	24. 00
	Augustus Thomas & Co.....	do.....	28. 60
	Troth & Sheridan.....	Shoe findings.....	65. 24
	W. L. King.....	Dubbin.....	1. 25
	Robert Cohen & Son.....	Shoe laces.....	3. 60
	Washington Gas Light Co.....	Gas.....	42. 90
	F. P. May & Co.....	Hardware.....	27. 91
	Washington Brick Co.....	Manure.....	25. 00
	W. I. Brooke & Co.....	Seeds.....	9. 33
	Henry A. Dreer.....	Stock.....	18. 50
	Louis Hartig.....	Screening wire.....	5. 09
	Thos. W. Smith.....	Shutters.....	40. 50
	E. G. Schafer & Co.....	Pipe.....	41. 87
	Hutchinson Bros.....	Range.....	185. 00
	The E. E. Jackson Co.....	Flooring.....	30. 88
	The Stumph Bedding Co.....	Mattress.....	11. 00
	Oppie Anderson.....	Blacksmithing.....	4. 70
	O'Neil Bros.....	do.....	9. 00
	R. Edwin Joyce, agent.....	Repairs.....	26. 35
	J. B. Kendall.....	do.....	3. 21
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Stationery.....	2. 75
	Geo. F. Muth & Co.....	Paint.....	22. 25
	Frank Libbey & Co.....	Lumber.....	98. 09
	M. W. Beveridge.....	Houseware.....	25. 72
	J. E. Berry.....	Conveyance.....	8. 00
	Chas. A. Wells, M. D.....	Services.....	90. 00
	The Washington Post Co.....	Advertising.....	12. 96
	Pay roll, September.....	General.....	766. 00
	do.....	Teachers.....	420. 00
	do.....	Watch.....	112. 50
	do.....	Compensation.....	70. 50
	N. Macdaniel, agent.....	Transportation.....	23. 60
October.....	S. W. Curriden.....	Services.....	150. 00
	J. Cunningham.....	Repairs.....	131. 29
	Lois B. Ettinger.....	do.....	56. 25
	Andrew Lynch.....	do.....	187. 50
	Browning & Middleton.....	Groceries.....	165. 36
	Frank Hume.....	do.....	86. 50
	Beall & Baker.....	do.....	7. 29
	W. M. Galt & Co.....	Flour.....	288. 30
	Nelson Morris & Co.....	Meat.....	222. 43
	J. J. Hogan.....	Oysters.....	10. 25
	James F. Oyster.....	Butter.....	47. 58
	Wilkins & Co.....	Butterine.....	31. 20
	Hygienic Ice Co.....	Ice.....	.....
	do.....	Manure.....	12. 50
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr.....	Drugs.....	20. 05
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	Sundries.....	26. 82
	Lansburgh & Bro.....	Dry goods.....	90. 87
	Woodward & Lothrop.....	do.....	96. 18
	Eiseman Bros.....	Clothing.....	8. 00
	Emil West.....	Hats.....	6. 16
	C. H. Garden & Co.....	do.....	36. 00
	B. Rich's Sons.....	Clothing.....	9. 25

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Statement of disbursements, current expenses of the Reform School, etc.—Continued.

Month.	Payee.	Object of expenditure.	Amount.
1897.			
October.....	Troth & Sheridan.....	Shoe findings.....	\$54.02
	Robert Cohen & Son.....	Shoe laces.....	3.60
	Washington Gaslight Co.....	Gas.....	57.40
	F. P. May & Co.....	Hardware.....	35.24
	Washington Brick Co.....	Manure.....	25.00
	W. I. Brooke & Co.....	Seeds.....	19.25
	Peter Henderson & Co.....	Stock.....	1.25
	C. Strauss & Co.....	do.....	7.00
	J. Karr's Sons.....	Repairs.....	1.50
	Clark Bros. Lime & Cement Co.....	Cement.....	33.00
	The Sanitas Co., Limited.....	Disinfectants.....	14.85
	M. W. Beveridge.....	House ware.....	10.95
	O. Anderson.....	Blacksmithing.....	15.00
	O'Neil Bros.....	do.....	4.75
	C. Giebel.....	Repairs.....	19.35
	Geo. F. Muth & Co.....	Paint.....	12.75
	Thos. Somerville & Sons.....	Repairs.....	78.71
	Wallace Stebbins.....	Grates.....	111.95
	Thos. W. Smith.....	Lumber.....	31.54
	Wm. B. Morgan.....	Covering.....	83.37
	Washington Brick Co.....	Brick.....	101.25
	McGill & Wallace.....	Printing.....	1.75
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Stationery.....	29.33
	Chas. G. Stott & Co.....	do.....	3.35
	K. Kneessi's Sons.....	Harness.....	60.00
	J. E. Berry.....	Conveyance.....	8.00
	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	Rental.....	45.00
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	25.79
	J. Lewis, jr., agent.....	Transportation.....	20.50
	John H. Wilkerson.....	Inspecting boilers.....	15.00
	J. E. McKeever, agent.....	Transportation.....	23.35
	George M. Patton.....	Repairs.....	5.00
	Pay roll, October.....	General.....	766.00
	do.....	Teachers.....	420.00
	do.....	Watch.....	112.50
	do.....	Compensation.....	70.50
November.....	Andrew Lynch.....	Repairs.....	123.75
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	21.31
	Louis B. Ettinger.....	Repairs.....	58.25
	Browning & Middleton.....	Groceries.....	138.37
	Frank Hume.....	do.....	102.78
	Geo. J. Mueller.....	Candy.....	12.16
	W. M. Galt & Co.....	Flour.....	285.65
	Thos. T. Keane.....	Meats.....	225.85
	J. J. Hogan.....	Oysters.....	27.00
	Wilkins & Co.....	Butterine.....	18.72
	E. O. Whitford & Co.....	Butter.....	51.24
	Hygienic Ice Co.....	Ice.....	23.60
	do.....	Manure.....	12.50
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr.....	Drugs.....	24.10
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	Sundries.....	33.11
	Lansburgh & Bro.....	Dry goods.....	46.63
	Woodward & Lothrop.....	do.....	13.85
	Eiseman Bros.....	Clothing.....	21.00
	Emil West.....	do.....	6.88
	C. H. Garden & Co.....	do.....	94.05
	B. Rich & Sons.....	do.....	23.00
	Augustus Thomas & Co.....	do.....	28.39
	W. L. King.....	Leather.....	26.82
	Troth & Sheridan.....	do.....	66.69
	Washington Gas Light Co.....	Gas.....	66.50
	F. P. May & Co.....	Hardware.....	17.67
	Washington Brick Co.....	Manure.....	25.00
	Edw. S. Schmid.....	Tobacco stems.....	3.00
	Wm. H. Ernest.....	Flower pots.....	4.95
	Hutchinson Bros.....	Repairs.....	5.85
	A. W. Ward.....	do.....	40.00
	E. N. Gray & Co.....	do.....	17.19
	Melville Lindsay.....	Tubing.....	12.42
	Clark Bros. Lime and Cement Co.....	Lime.....	16.16
	M. W. Beveridge.....	House ware.....	30.68
	O'Neil Bros.....	Blacksmithing.....	9.00
	Oppie Anderson.....	do.....	8.95
	Geo. F. Muth & Co.....	Oils.....	34.45
	Thos. Somerville & Sons.....	Pipe.....	60.84
	Frank Libbey & Co.....	Lumber.....	80.95
	Thos. W. Smith.....	do.....	84.97
	W. B. Morgan.....	Magnesia covering.....	50.34
	Geo. E. McElfresh.....	Printing.....	5.00
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Stationery.....	60.49

Statement of disbursements, current expenses of the Reform School, etc.—Continued.

Month.	Payee.	Object of expenditure.	Amount.
1897.			
November	Geo. P. Zurhorst	Conveyance	\$4.00
	J. E. Berry	do	16.00
	Chas. A. Wells, M. D	Services	110.00
	J. M. Peake, agent	Sewing machine	61.22
	J. Edward Chapman	Fuel	25.45
	John B. Daish	do	2,030.22
	James Cunningham	Repairs	128.45
	Pay roll, November	General	766.00
	do	Teachers	420.00
	do	Watch	112.50
	do	Compensation	70.50
	J. Lewis, jr., agent	Transportation	29.30
	Geo. E. Little	Entertainment	10.00
	Leet Bros	Photographs	22.50
December	Geo. R. Torrey	Repairs, etc.	90.00
	E. N. Watson	Compensation	16.68
	Andrew Lynch	Repairs	66.75
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent	Sundries	19.17
	August Baumann	Compensation	16.00
	Washington Gas Light Co	Gas	94.40
	Hygienic Ice Co.	Ice	17.30
	do	Manure	12.50
	Browning & Middleton	Groceries	197.28
	Frank Hume	do	63.44
	Geo. J. Mueller	Sundries	11.20
	Wm. M. Galt & Co	Flour, etc.	303.15
	G. F. Swift & Co	Meat	211.73
	J. J. Hogan	Fish	23.75
	W. M. Moreland	do	4.99
	E. O. Whitford & Co	Butter	78.64
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr.	Drugs	15.15
	Guy, Curran & Co	Sundries	26.11
	Lansburgh & Bro	Dry goods	131.80
	Woodward & Lothrop	do	125.88
	Eiseman Bros	Clothing	12.00
	Emil West	Hats	4.85
	Augustus Thomas & Co	Clothing	182.78
	Troth & Sheridan	Leather	66.24
	Robert Cohen & Son	Shoes	26.06
	F. P. May & Co	Hardware	13.01
	Washington Brick Co	Brick	14.25
	do	Manure	25.00
	W. I. Brooke & Co	Buckets	3.30
	W. F. & John Barnes Co	Tools	66.50
	Estate M. W. Beveridge	House ware	36.39
	C. Giebel	Repairs	13.05
	O'Neil Bros	Blacksmithing	4.50
	Clark Bros. Lime & Cement Co	Cement	5.50
	Geo. F. Muth & Co	Paint	24.90
	Thos. Somerville & Sons	Pipe	12.72
	Thos. W. Smith	Lumber	15.19
	Wm. B. Morgan	Covering	20.83
	National Plunger Co	Repairs	8.00
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons	Books	9.05
	S. S. Shedd & Bro	Fixtures	53.25
	Vinton & Martin	Mattresses	51.75
	W. B. Moses & Sons	Carpet	51.75
	Wash. B. Williams	Furniture	81.70
	B. F. Guy & Co	Repairs	11.00
	Evening Star Newspaper Co	Advertising	9.63
	R. L. Cooper	Conveyance	3.00
	J. E. Berry	do	4.00
	George E. Howard & Co	Engraving	49.00
	Jos. A. Renehan	Horse	100.00
	McGill & Wallace	Printing	81.75
	W. H. H. Hawes	Compensation	46.00
	Pay roll, December	General	766.00
	do	Teachers	420.00
	do	Watch	112.50
	do	Compensation	70.50
	J. E. McKeever, agent	Transportation	29.15
	N. Macdaniel	do	22.20
	Browning & Middleton	Groceries	290.08
	Frank Hume	do	132.28
	Geo. J. Mueller	Sundries	23.21
	W. M. Moreland	Turkey	7.68
	W. M. Galt & Co	Flour	272.75
	Thos. T. Keane	Meat	10.60
	Armour & Co	Beef	3.04
	Nelson Morris & Co	do	198.44

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Statement of disbursements, current expenses of the Reform School, etc.—Continued.

Month.	Payee.	Object of expenditure.	Amount.]
1897.			
December.....	J. J. Hogan.....	Oysters.....	\$31.10
	E. O. Whitford & Co.....	Butter.....	58.53
	Wilkins & Co.....	Butterine.....	24.96
	Hygienic Ice Co.....	Ice.....	11.70
	do.....	Manure.....	12.50
	C. Denekas.....	Yeast.....	49.60
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr.....	Drugs.....	22.25
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	Sundries.....	75.53
	Woodward & Lothrop.....	Dry goods.....	27.49
	Lansburgh & Bro.....	do.....	59.94
	Augustus Thomas & Co.....	Clothing.....	35.80
	Eiseman Bros.....	do.....	37.50
	Emil West.....	Hats.....	4.26
	B. Rich's Sons.....	Shoes.....	17.40
	Robert Cohen & Son.....	Shoe laces.....	3.60
	Troth & Sheridan.....	Leather.....	57.82
	K. Kneessi's Sons.....	Harness.....	9.75
	Washington Gaslight Co.....	Gas.....	120.80
	F. P. May & Co.....	Hardware.....	24.78
	Wash. Brick Co.....	Manure.....	25.00
	Edw. S. Schmid.....	Tobacco stems.....	1.75
	W. I. Brooke & Co.....	Repairs.....	26.50
	The Cleveland Electrical Manufacturing Co.....	Ring dials.....	7.00
	Melville Lindsay.....	Sundries.....	7.65
	Estate of M. W. Beveridge.....	House ware.....	88.63
	Oppie Anderson.....	Blacksmithing.....	33.69
	O'Neil Bros.....	do.....	6.00
	Geo. F. Muth & Co.....	Oil.....	62.60
	Thos. Somerville & Sons.....	Belting.....	27.24
	Wm. B. Morgan.....	Covering.....	11.42
	James Cunningham.....	Repairs.....	68.43
	The Cranford Paving Co.....	Paving blocks.....	20.92
	W. B. Moses & Sons.....	Furniture.....	65.10
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Stationery.....	33.09
	Chas. G. Stott & Co.....	do.....	2.85
	Geo. E. McElfresh.....	Printing.....	9.75
	R. L. Cooper.....	Conveyance.....	11.00
	J. E. Berry.....	Conveyance.....	12.00
	J. D. Robinson.....	Prof. services.....	15.00
	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	Rental.....	45.00
	Chas. A. Wells, M. D.....	Medical services.....	94.00
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	17.43
	E. C. Bresnahan.....	Candy.....	4.75
1898.			
January.....	W. F. & John Barnes Co.....	Tools.....	2.60
	D. Peffering.....	Stock.....	45.00
	Oakley & Keating.....	Tools.....	19.90
	L. P. Thompson.....	Conveyance.....	4.00
	S. W. Curriden.....	Services.....	150.00
	Geo. R. Torrey.....	Boiler cleaners.....	200.00
	J. E. McKeever, agent.....	Transportation.....	15.00
	Pay roll, January.....	General.....	766.00
	do.....	Teachers.....	420.00
	do.....	Watch.....	112.50
	do.....	Compensation.....	70.50
February.....	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	19.71
	Browning & Middleton.....	Groceries.....	176.44
	Frank Hume.....	do.....	107.76
	Beall & Baker.....	do.....	10.90
	W. M. Galt & Co.....	Flour.....	276.55
	Nelson Morris & Co.....	Sausage.....	2.40
	G. H. Hammond Co.....	Meat.....	209.73
	J. J. Hogan.....	Oysters.....	48.00
	J. Ockershausen.....	Sauerkraut.....	7.00
	James F. Oyster.....	Butter.....	57.27
	Hygienic Ice Co.....	Ice.....	10.86
	do.....	Manure.....	12.50
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr.....	Drugs.....	21.39
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	Sundries.....	50.12
	Lansburgh & Bro.....	Dry goods.....	50.36
	Woodward & Lothrop.....	do.....	29.34
	Eiseman Bros.....	Clothing.....	17.00
	Augustus Thomas & Co.....	do.....	130.93
	B. Rich & Sons.....	do.....	24.00
	Emil West.....	Hats.....	10.16
	Robert Cohen & Son.....	Shoe laces.....	7.20
	Troth & Sheridan.....	Leather.....	58.66
	The A. J. Joyce Carriage Co.....	Repairs.....	11.75
	A. R. Stevens.....	do.....	5.65
	Washington Brick Co.....	Manure.....	20.00
	N. Studer.....	Stock.....	20.00

Statement of disbursements, current expenses of the Reform School, etc.—Continued.

Month.	Payee.	Object of expenditure.	Amount.
1898.			
February	Edw. S. Schmid	Tobacco stems	\$3. 00
	W. I. Brooke & Co.	Wagon beds	20. 00
	Hutchinson Bros.	Range bricks	13. 20
	R. Harris & Co.	Clock	6. 75
	J. L. Smith	Maps	40. 00
	Herman Baumgarten	Dating stamp	3. 00
	D. Peffering	Cow	50. 00
	Oppie Anderson	Blacksmithing	6. 26
	J. E. Berry	Conveyance	12. 00
	Estate of M. W. Beveridge	Houseware	22. 40
	Melville Lindsay	Rubber hose	8. 25
	Geo. F. Muth & Co.	Paint	11. 10
	The E. E. Jackson Co.	Lumber	31. 09
	Thos. W. Smith	Lumber	49. 55
	F. P. May & Co.	Hardware	5. 77
	S. S. Shedd & Bro.	Chandelier	6. 00
	The Stumph Bedding Co.	Mattresses	33. 00
	Wash. B. Williams	Table	4. 50
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons	Stationery	35. 72
	Chas. G. Stott & Co.	do	3. 14
	Geo. E. McElfresh	Printing	1. 50
	McGill & Wallace	do	23. 50
	Wm. E. Stockett & Co.	Binding	4. 50
	James Elverson	Publications	20. 00
	Perry Mason & Co.	do	15. 60
	Harper & Bros	do	16. 13
	The American Sunday School Union	do	19. 11
	David C. Cook Publishing Co.	do	15. 00
	Oscar C. Brann	Professional services	6. 50
	Washington Gaslight Co.	Gas	108. 30
	Wilkins & Co.	Butterine	31. 20
	Pay roll, February	General	766. 00
	do	Teachers	420. 00
	do	Watch	112. 50
	do	Compensation	70. 50
March	Browning & Middleton	Groceries	179. 11
	Frank Hume	do	137. 36
	Beall & Baker	do	32. 86
	W. M. Galt & Co.	Flour	269. 70
	The G. H. Hammond Co.	Meats	169. 66
	J. J. Hogan	Oysters	27. 95
	J. Ockershausen	Sauerkraut	10. 50
	E. O. Whitford & Co.	Butterine	18. 98
	James F. Oyster	Butter	52. 29
	Hygienic Ice Company	Manure	12. 50
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr.	Drugs	19. 90
	Lansburgh & Bro.	Dry goods	231. 16
	Woodward & Lothrop	do	63. 01
	Guy, Curran & Co.	Sundries	28. 48
	H. King, jr.	do	3. 53
	Emmons S. Smith	do	10. 25
	Eiseman Bros	Clothing	16. 50
	Robert Cohen & Son	Shoe laces	3. 60
	Troth & Sheridan	Shoe findings	65. 37
	A. J. Joyce Carriage Co.	Repairs	8. 00
	A. W. Ward & Son	do	25. 86
	Washington Brick Co.	Manure	25. 00
	Henry A. Dreer	Seeds	8. 80
	O'Neil Bros	Blacksmithing	5. 50
	Oppie Anderson	do	12. 89
	J. E. Berry	Conveyance	12. 00
	R. L. Cooper	do	8. 00
	Estate of M. W. Beveridge	Houseware	30. 27
	Geo. F. Muth & Co.	Hardware	20. 92
	F. P. May & Co.	do	31. 93
	S. S. Shedd & Bro.	Chandeliers	4. 90
	The Stumph Bedding Co.	Mattresses	37. 50
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons	Stationery	15. 50
	Wm. E. Stockett & Co.	do	8. 75
	Washington Times Co.	Advertising	15. 00
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent	Sundries	5. 30
	Edw. Magruder	Cabbage	3. 00
	Chas. A. Wells, M. D.	Medical services	82. 00
	Washington Gaslight Co.	Gas	94. 80
	Wm. H. Thomas	Traveling expenses	69. 72
	Pay roll, March	General	766. 00
	do	Teachers	420. 00
	do	Watch	117. 00
	do	Compensation	70. 50
	E. N. Watson	do	8. 73
	S. W. Curriden	Services	150. 00

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Statement of disbursements, current expenses of the Reform School, etc.—Continued.

Month.	Payee.	Object of expenditure.	Amount.
1898.			
April	Geo. H. Pray	Entertainment	\$12.00
	W. H. Thomas	Traveling expenses	53.85
	Browning & Middleton	Groceries	210.72
	Frank Hume	do	175.69
	Beall & Baker	do	3.00
	Wm. M. Galt & Co	Flour	297.55
	The G. H. Hammond Co	Meat	193.66
	W. M. Moreland & Co	Fish	21.95
	J. J. Hogan	Oysters	10.00
	E. O. Whitford & Co	Butterine	83.70
	Hygienic Ice Co	Manure	12.50
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr	Drugs	10.95
	Guy, Curran & Co	Sundries	34.39
	Lansburgh & Bro	Dry goods	57.77
	Woodward & Lothrop	do	134.13
	Eiseman Bros	Clothing	28.50
	B. Rich & Sons	do	18.70
	Robert Cohen & Son	Shoe laces	5.10
	Troth & Sheridan	Shoe findings	78.88
	A. J. Joyce Carriage Co	Repairs	5.50
	Washington Brick Co	Manure	25.00
	F. W. Bolgiano	Stock	20.09
	Wm. H. Ernest	Flower pots	13.95
	M. J. Grove Lime Co	Lime	71.76
	The Sanitas Co	Disinfectants	14.85
	J. L. Smith	Atlas	16.00
	Hutchinson Bros	Grates	18.20
	Jas. F. Sebold	Clamps	6.00
	O'Neil Bros	Blacksmithing	7.50
	O. Anderson	do	13.82
	J. E. Berry	Conveyance	8.00
	R. L. Cooper	do	16.00
	Estate of M. W. Beveridge	Houseware	22.85
	B. P. Murray	Illustrating	10.00
	Geo. Y. Hansell	Papering	26.65
	Geo. F. Muth & Co	Paints	39.85
	Thos. W. Smith	Lumber	61.15
	F. P. May & Co	Hardware	6.75
	The Stumph Bedding Co	Pillows	3.60
	McGill & Wallace	Stationery	9.25
	Thos. Somerville & Sons	Pipe	9.61
	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	Rental	45.00
	John B. Daish	Coal	227.23
	Washington Gaslight Co	Gas	82.50
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent	Sundries	18.63
	Chas. H. Korts, agent	Transportation	28.95
	S. B. Wilson	do	10.00
	N. Macdaniel, agent	do	18.75
	Pay roll, April	General	766.00
	do	Teachers	420.00
	do	Watch	112.50
	do	Compensation	70.50
May	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent	Sundries	26.87
	Browning & Middleton	Groceries	176.79
	Frank Hume	do	136.67
	Geo. J. Mueller	Sundries	3.40
	W. M. Galt & Co	Flour	278.25
	Chas. R. Talbert	Feed	63.73
	The G. H. Hammond Co	Meats	199.44
	W. M. Moreland Co	Fish	18.80
	Jas. F. Oyster	Butter	49.60
	E. O. Whitford & Co	Butterine	24.96
	Hygienic Ice Co	Ice	15.40
	do	Manure	12.50
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr	Drugs	24.27
	Guy, Curran & Co	Sundries	54.56
	Woodward & Lothrop	Dry goods	16.40
	Lansburgh & Bro	do	31.05
	C. H. Garden & Co	Hats	49.44
	Augustus Thomas & Co	Caps	14.40
	Emil West	Hats	5.51
	Eiseman Bros	Clothing	19.00
	Robert Cohen & Son	Shoe laces	3.60
	Troth & Sheridan	Shoe findings	61.99
	W. L. King	do	6.13
	Columbia Railway Co	Manure	18.00
	F. W. Bolgiano	Stock	98.24
	W. I. Brooke & Co	do	8.40
	Henry A. Dreer	do	24.88
	Edw. S. Schmid	do	4.00
	The J. L. Mott Iron Works	Stove bricks	1.15

Statement of disbursements, current expenses of the Reform School, etc.—Continued.

Month.	Payee.	Object of expenditure.	Amount.
1898.			
May	P. Mann & Co	Repairs	\$1. 75
	O'Neil Bros	Blacksmithing	6. 00
	Oppie Anderson	do	13. 15
	J. E. Berry	Conveyance	16. 00
	R. L. Cooper	do	8. 00
	Estate of M. W. Beveridge	Houseware	33. 36
	W. B. Moses & Sons	Carpet	28. 68
	Wash. B. Williams	Furniture	20. 25
	Geo. F. Muth & Co	Paints	31. 35
	F. P. May & Co	Hardware	14. 37
	Thos. Somerville & Sons	Iron castings	4. 20
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons	Stationery	26. 14
	Chas. G. Stott & Co	do	8. 04
	Geo. E. McElfresh & Co.	Printing	16. 00
	Washington Gaslight Co.	Gas	65. 20
	C. A. Wells, M. D.	Medical services	96. 00
	Washington Brick Co.	Manure	25. 00
	Pay roll, May	General	766. 00
	do	Teachers	420. 00
	do	Watch	112. 50
	do	Compensation	70. 50
	J. R. Parks, agent	Transportation	9. 08
June	Browning & Middleton	Groceries	200. 23
	Frank Hume	do	132. 51
	W. M. Galt & Co	Flour	254. 35
	S. S. Daish & Son	Feed	44. 75
	Chas. R. Talbert	Hay	13. 90
	The G. H. Hammond Co	Meat	233. 35
	W. M. Moreland & Co.	Fish	15. 60
	E. O. Whitford & Co.	Butterine	24. 96
	Jas. F. Oyster	Butter	45. 16
	Hygienic Ice Co.	Ice	32. 76
	do	Manure	12. 50
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr.	Drugs	30. 70
	Guy, Curran & Co.	Sundries	43. 40
	Lansburgh & Bro	Dry goods	34. 66
	Woodward & Lothrop	do	57. 82
	Eiseman Bros	Clothing	32. 50
	Augustus Thomas & Co.	do	71. 40
	Emil West	Hats	3. 40
	W. L. King	Leather	5. 68
	Robert Cohen & Son	Shoe laces	4. 10
	Troth & Sheridan	Shoe findings	61. 91
	Washington Brick Co.	Manure	25. 00
	F. W. Bolgiano	Stock	4. 00
	Edw. S. Schmid	do	4. 72
	J. E. Berry	Conveyance	8. 00
	R. L. Cooper	do	11. 00
	Oppie Anderson	Blacksmithing	13. 15
	C. Giebel	do	11. 95
	O'Neil Bros	do	5. 25
	A. R. Stevens	Horse collar	2. 25
	Estate of M. W. Beveridge	House ware	17. 84
	Wash. B. Williams	Carpet	6. 35
	Clark Bros. Lime and Cement Co.	Lime	3. 00
	Geo. F. Muth & Co	Paints, etc	63. 80
	Thos. W. Smith	Lumber	75. 20
	F. P. May & Co	Hardware	19. 75
	S. S. Shedd & Bro	Fixtures	2. 40
	Thos. Somerville & Sons	Pipe	2. 37
	Z. T. Eberbach	Steel ceiling	175. 00
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons	Stationery	12. 04
	Washington Gaslight Co.	Gas	55. 80
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent	Sundries	8. 51
	Andrew Lynch	Repairs	70. 50
	Pay roll, June	General	766. 00
	do	Teachers	420. 00
	do	Watch	137. 50
	do	Compensation	45. 50
	Wm. Koch	Repairs	287. 00
	Browning & Middleton	Groceries	240. 38
	Chas. R. Talbert	Hay	12. 45
	Swift & Co	Meat	125. 37
	W. M. Moreland & Co.	Fish	2. 10
	J. J. Hogan	Clams	9. 75
	C. Denekas	Yeast	48. 12
	E. O. Whitford	Butter	71. 64
	Hygienic Ice Co.	Ice	48. 60
	do	Manure	12. 50
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr.	Drugs	19. 45

276 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of disbursements, current expenses of the Reform School, etc.—Continued.

Month.	Payee.	Object of expenditure.	Amount.
1883.			
June.....	Guy, Curran & Co.....	Sundries.....	\$103.32
	Woodward & Lothrop.....	Dry goods.....	26.84
	Esselman Bros.....	Clothing.....	26.50
	Emil West.....	Hats.....	2.68
	W. L. King.....	Shoe findings.....	6.45
	Troth & Sheridan.....	do.....	63.20
	Washington Brick Co.....	Manure.....	25.00
	F. W. Bolgiano.....	Stock.....	6.40
	W. I. Brooke & Co.....	do.....	16.20
	O'Neil Bros.....	Blacksmithing.....	6.75
	O. Anderson.....	do.....	15.65
	C. Giebel.....	Repairs.....	22.40
	K. Kneessi's Sons.....	Sundries.....	19.45
	W. B. Moses & Sons.....	Carpet.....	70.73
	Wash. B. Williams.....	do.....	51.27
	Estate of M. W. Beveridge.....	Houseware.....	56.21
	Clark Bros. Lime and Cement Co.....	Cement.....	9.50
	E. E. Jackson.....	Lumber.....	92.26
	F. P. May & Co.....	Hardware.....	21.65
	Jas. B. Lambie.....	do.....	18.22
	Geo. Y. Hansell.....	Papering.....	16.00
	Geo. E. McElfresh.....	Printing.....	4.00
	Chas. G. Stott & Co.....	Stationery.....	1.93
	A. D. Cook.....	Repairs.....	5.76
	A. W. Ward & Sons.....	do.....	28.11
	William Koch.....	do.....	10.70
	A. J. Joyce Carriage Co.....	do.....	42.50
	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	Rental.....	45.00
	Washington Gaslight Co.....	Gas.....	38.70
	Chas. A. Wells, M. D.....	Medical services.....	110.00
	Washington Post Co.....	Subscription.....	7.50
	G. A. Shallengerger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	11.18
	R. L. Cooper.....	Conveyance.....	4.00
	E. N. Watson.....	Compensation.....	9.72
	S. W. Curriden.....	Services.....	150.00
	Augustus Thomas & Co.....	Clothing.....	70.50
	Lansburgh & Bro.....	Dry goods.....	76.29
	Thos. W. Smith.....	Lumber.....	57.51
	Geo. F. Muth & Co.....	Paint.....	52.20
	Stumph Bedding Co.....	Mattresses.....	36.75
	Robert Cohen & Son.....	Shoe laces.....	3.60
	R. Harris & Co.....	Clock.....	4.50
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Stationery.....	17.14
	Oscar B. Brann.....	Professional services.....	8.25
	Frank Hume.....	Groceries.....	141.09
	W. M. Galt & Co.....	Flour.....	360.58
	The G. H. Hammond Co.....	Meat.....	136.39
	Washington Brick Co.....	Brick.....	61.00
	The Houghton Co.....	Mattresses.....	24.90
	Booth & Keiran.....	Fire extinguishers.....	90.00
	Augustus Thomas & Co.....	Clothing.....	130.65
	Total disbursements.....		46,701.90

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAML. W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,
West Washington, August 19, 1898.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit to you the report of the House of the Good Shepherd for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

The special object for which this institution has been established is the reformation of fallen and unfortunate females who, wishing to return to a virtuous life, apply for admission or who are placed here by competent and lawful authority, with a department annexed for the preservation of young girls and children who, owing to dangerous surroundings or from want of proper parental care, are in danger of being led astray. This department for the preservation class is entirely separated from the reformatory.

The institution is conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. We receive no salary, but devote our lives to this work and labor with those under our charge for their support. Our principal income is derived from all kinds of needlework, from plain shopwork to the finest sewing and embroidery that can be done by hand, and, as an evidence of proficiency in the latter, orders for it are received from different parts of the United States.

The shopwork yields but small profits, and as little of it can be obtained in the District, it incurs the trouble and expense of shipment from and to Baltimore. However, as many of our inmates on their entrance know very little about sewing, we find it necessary to keep this kind of work on hand to train them to the use of the needle and gradually lead them to the finer work, as well as to keep them occupied—a very essential point in their reformation.

The children of the preservation class have every day some hours of study in the plainer branches. The rest of the time is employed in industrial training—the different kinds of needlework, as well as their own washing and housework.

We use our best endeavors in the good moral training of the inmates of both departments, forming them to habits of order and industry, so that when leaving the institution they may be able to earn an honest and respectable living.

We have no hired help. All the work connected with the institution is done by the sisters and inmates, with the exception of that done by the different tradesmen, who we are obliged to employ for the necessary repairs in plumbing, painting, etc.

We earnestly solicit from Congress an annual appropriation of \$3,000 to aid us in the maintenance and proper care of the inmates confided to our charge.

Hoping our financial statement, which I have endeavored to make as clear as possible, will be satisfactory to you,

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

MOTHER MARY,
Superioress.

Mr. H. W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

278 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Financial statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

From Congressional appropriation.....	\$2,700.00
From plain and fine sewing.....	2,348.73
From board for inmates.....	222.13
From Board of Children's Guardians.....	252.36
From other sources.....	125.00
Total.....	5,648.22

EXPENDITURES.

For all items of maintenance.....	\$5,701.59
For repairs.....	262.37
Total expenditures.....	5,963.96
Deficit.....	315.74

Statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Number of inmates in the institution on July 1, 1897.....	83
Admitted during the year.....	30
Total number cared for during the year.....	113
Average daily number.....	83
Largest number at one time during the year.....	93
Smallest number at one time during the year.....	79
Returned to parents or guardians.....	21
Left voluntarily.....	6
Provided with a home.....	3
Died.....	1
Number of inmates remaining in the institution June 30, 1898.....	82

REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

2408 K STREET, *Washington, D. C., September 14, 1898.*

SIR: During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the number admitted into this house was 16; left, 17. The number in the house on the last day of the fiscal year was 18.

Of those who left, 2 returned to friends; 4 were transferred to other institutions; 3 left of their own free will—destination unknown; 3 left without permission; 5 went to situations provided for them.

During the past year it has seemed expedient to form a preservation class for girls who are not fallen, but who require protection and training. In this class the number is limited to 6, and there is seldom a vacancy.

Our plan of work is to receive only those who declare themselves willing to come. No one over 18 years of age is received into the preservation class.

The inmates of the House proper are divided into two classes, called respectively "probation" and "advanced." When a girl enters the House she is put in the probation class. If she does well, at the end of six months she is promoted to the advanced class, in which she has some additional privileges. The members of these two classes are kept apart—or, rather, we try to keep them apart—recognizing the great importance of classification in reformatory work. Sometimes, however, we feel that it is hardly more than an attempt at classification, owing to the inadequate provision.

There is great need of means to enable us to do away with the dormitory system, as well as to provide for more real classification. These needs have been frequently told, and they are imperative, yet, as they have not been supplied, we repeat them.

Trusting that a copy of the girls' time-table (for an ordinary week day) may be of interest, I will inclose one:

6 a. m., rise.	1 to 4.50 p. m., work.
6.40 a. m., chapel.	5 p. m., tea.
6.50 a. m., breakfast.	5.30 to 7 p. m., recreation.
7.20 a. m., work.	7 to 9 p. m., school.
12 noon, chapel.	9 p. m., chapel.
12.05 p. m., dinner.	9.10 p. m., retire.
12.30 to 1 p. m., recreation.	

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SISTER DOROTHEA,
Superior.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

280 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement required by superintendent of charities by letter of October 5, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, July 1, 1897.....	\$88.12
Labor of inmates	107.12
United States Treasury	1,800.00
All other sources.....	941.65
Total.....	2,936.89

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$278.34
Drugs and medicines.....	62.45
Repairs.....	133.01
All other items.....	2,377.60
	2,851.40
Balance on hand	85.49

This report includes all receipts and expenditures by Miss Semmes, purser, for period.

B. P. MIMMACK, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF ST. ROSE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, *September 9, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request received September 7, I have the honor to respectfully submit to you the annual report of St. Rose's Industrial School for the year ending June 30, 1898.

St. Rose's Industrial School was established in 1872 by the Sisters of Charity for the care of orphan and half-orphan children 14 years of age transferred to it from St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, of the District of Columbia, and of such other children of good moral character, without distinction of creed, committed to its care by the authorities of the District of Columbia, to instruct said children in domestic economy, plain and fancy sewing, dressmaking, and the responsible duties of practical housekeeping, providing for them until they are 21, at which time they are able to master trades, when we procure homes for them. Our sisters give their whole time to the orphans placed under their charge, endeavoring to make them useful, industrious, and skillful in the various avocations of life, and are seldom disappointed in their expectations of the children after they leave the institution.

For many years we have been anxious to procure a summer home for the children, who work hard during the year at sewing, etc., but this was not possible for want of means until several years ago a gentleman bequeathed a sum for this purpose. Encouraged by the benevolence of this kind friend, we began to look around for a suitable place, and at last Ocean City, Md., was decided upon, Mr. John Waggaman generously donating a portion of the ground. However, a great disappointment awaited us, and after negotiating for the purchase of the ground we were informed that we would receive only \$1,600. We were almost discouraged, but kind friends came forward, offering to help us in this good work, and through their efforts our children this year for the first time enjoyed their summer home.

All the work connected with this institution is done by the Sisters of Charity and inmates, with the following exceptions:

One engineer, at \$25 per month.....	\$300. 00
One driver, at \$12 per month	144. 00
Two dressmakers, at \$25 each per month.....	600. 00
One hired girl, at \$5 per month.....	60. 00
Watchman, at \$1 per month	12. 00
Total for labor.....	1, 116. 00

RECEIPTS.

From Government appropriations	\$4, 500. 00
From children's work	6, 350. 77
From other sources.....	3, 458. 57
Borrowed for building at Ocean City.....	15, 000. 00
Total receipts.....	29, 309. 34

EXPENDITURES.

Labor, as before stated	\$1, 116. 00
Groceries	689. 96
Vegetables	379. 06
Marketing	390. 96
Bread	468. 17
Meat	562. 93
Medicine	150. 00
Furniture	312. 51
Repairs	823. 96
Milk	279. 40
Ice	72. 17
Dry goods	1, 374. 97
Fuel	353. 68
Gas	95. 92
Materials used in industries	5, 290. 06
Hardware, paints, etc	139. 65
Shoes and repairing of same	172. 65
Horse, wagon, stable, etc	350. 00
Insurance	120. 00
Dentistry	28. 70
Soap and starch	63. 00
Machines and repairing of same	57. 63
Brooms	22. 00
Books and stationery	42. 98
Express and freight	26. 58
Car fare and traveling expenses	32. 48
Clothes wringer	13. 00
Hall for operetta	59. 75
Dishes	27. 19
Sundries	320. 60
Spent for ground, buildings, etc., at Ocean City	14, 376. 64
Balance on hand	1, 096. 74
Total expenditures	29, 309. 34

We most earnestly request that the appropriation for the next fiscal year be continued, in order to help us in our efforts, under great difficulties, to obtain the means necessary for the maintenance of St. Rose's Industrial School, and for the proper support and care of the orphan children in the institution.

Very respectfully,

SISTER CLARA.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 14, 1898.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President—W. J. Boardman.
Vice-President—H. F. Blount.

Secretary—W. C. Whittemore.
Treasurer—John B. Wight.

H. F. Blount.
W. J. Boardman.
George Lothrop Bradley.
A. T. Britton.
Swan M. Burnett.
Calderon Carlisle.
W. P. Carr.
John Davis.
John W. Foster.
Mrs. Arnold Hague.

G. B. Harrison.
W. H. Hawkes.
Mrs. J. R. Hawley.
H. L. E. Johnson.
J. Taber Johnson.
W. W. Johnston.
G. L. Magruder.
George W. McLanahan.
Mrs. Richard T. Mulligan.
T. Morris Murray.

D. W. Prentiss.
Thos. W. Smith.
J. Ford Thompson.
E. L. Tompkins.
B. H. Warner.
H. R. Webb.
H. L. West.
W. C. Whittemore.
John B. Wight.

EX OFFICIO.

Dr. W. C. Woodward, health officer, Dis-
trict of Columbia.

John A. Frank, sanitary officer, District
of Columbia.

CONSULTING STAFF.

Dr. J. Taber Johnson.
Dr. G. L. Magruder.
Dr. W. W. Johnston.

Dr. D. W. Prentiss.
Dr. Geo. Byrd Harrison.
Dr. J. Ford Thompson.

ATTENDING STAFF.

Dr. Swan M. Burnett, president.

Dr. William H. Hawkes, secretary.

DIRECTOR OF CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. Swan M. Burnett.

DIRECTOR OF CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST.

Dr. T. Morris Murray.

DIRECTOR OF CLINIC FOR GENERAL DISEASES, DISEASES OF CHILDREN, AND ORTHO-
PEDICS.

Dr. William H. Hawkes.

DIRECTOR OF CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Dr. H. L. E. Johnson.

DIRECTOR OF CLINIC FOR NERVOUS DISEASES AND SKIN DISEASES.

Dr. Edmund Lee Tompkins.

DIRECTOR OF CLINIC FOR SURGICAL DISEASES AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

Dr. W. P. Carr.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

Dr. James D. Fife.

Dr. M. W. Glover, senior assistant.

Dr. F. H. Morhart, junior assistant.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss Eva Simonton.

DRUGGIST.

James C. Hoyle.

COMMITTEE ON LIONEL LABORATORY.

Dr. Burnett, chairman.

Dr. Murray.

Dr. Carr.

Dr. T. Ritchie Stone, in charge of X-ray and photography.

Dr. Wallace Johnson, microscopy and bacteriology.

Mr. W. H. Merrill, assistant in X-ray.

ASSISTANTS.

TO THE EYE AND EAR CLINIC.

Dr. Wm. H. Fox.
Dr. C. R. Dufour.

Dr. A. E. Portman.
Dr. L. H. French.

TO THE CLINIC FOR THE THROAT AND CHEST.

Dr. J. H. Mundell.
Dr. T. A. Clayton.
Dr. Francis Lieber.

Dr. E. F. Pickford.
Dr. Frank Hagner.
Dr. J. B. Mullins.

TO THE CLINIC FOR GENERAL DISEASES, DISEASES OF CHILDREN, AND ORTHOPEDICS.

For general diseases.

Dr. Francis Lieber.
Dr. A. Rhett Stuart.
Dr. E. W. Reisinger.
Dr. L. S. Savage.
Dr. Anne A. Wilson.
Dr. V. B. Jackson.

Dr. Jesse Ramsburgh.
Dr. Duff G. Lewis.
Dr. A. L. Howard.
Dr. Victor E. Watkins.
Dr. Robert F. Mason.
Dr. W. P. Tucker.

For diseases of children and orthopedics.

Dr. A. R. Shands.

Dr. Wallace Johnson.
Dr. Ada R. Thomas.

TO THE CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Dr. C. K. Koonen.
Dr. E. E. Morse.
Dr. F. P. Morgan.

Dr. J. R. Wellington.
Dr. V. B. Jackson.
Dr. P. L. Gunckel.

TO THE CLINIC FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

Dr. Albert L. Lawrence.

FOR SKIN DISEASES.

Dr. R. B. Carmichael.

TO THE CLINIC FOR SURGICAL AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

Dr. V. B. Jackson.
Dr. T. Ritchie Stone.
Dr. A. W. Boswell.
Dr. Duff G. Lewis.
Dr. Edward Cumiskey.

Dr. Sterling Ruffin.
Dr. Frank Hagner.
Dr. J. Ryan Devereux.
Dr. W. C. Gwynn.
Dr. A. S. Maddox.

ASSISTANT SURGEON TO EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT IN CHARGE OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Dr. G. Tully Vaughan.

WASHINGTON, *September 14, 1898.*

Probably in no one of the preceding years of this institution have the purposes of its organization been more satisfactorily accomplished than during the past year. The perfect harmony and cooperation, as well as the eminent skill and faithful labors of the attending staff, have greatly enhanced its popularity. It is only to be regretted that its cramped facilities incapacitate it for meeting all the demands made upon it, resulting from this growth in popular favor.

In this connection the trustees take much pleasure in reporting that to the same generous source from which came last year the complete X-ray apparatus, the hospital is now indebted for a conveyance to it of the valuable property on the corner of Fifteenth and E streets, opposite to the main hospital building, with a sum of money to make the alteration necessary to adapt the building thereon to the purposes for which it is greatly needed.

Besides the additional room thus afforded for hospital work, into this new building will be moved the nurses, for whom rooms are now required in the main building.

There has also been constructed on these newly acquired premises a stable for the horses and ambulances, thereby not only relieving the hospital from the expense of hiring such accommodations, but also accomplishing what has long been required, to wit, that of bringing the ambulance nearer to the hospital.

The trustees here also desire to express their high appreciation and gratitude for the efficient services of the ladies auxiliary board, and thanks to the many charitable citizens of Washington who have, during the past and in many preceding years, contributed to this charity.

To avoid much repetition reference only is here made to the recommendations and suggestions embodied in the last two annual reports.

Herewith is transmitted the report of Dr. Swan M. Burnett, president of the attending staff, the report of the treasurer, Hon. John B. Wight, and the report of Miss Eva Simonton, the superintendent, from which reports a knowledge of the work performed and of the relief rendered in the hospital can be obtained.

To meet the current expenses of the hospital and to make necessary repairs the board of trustees respectfully pray for an appropriation of \$17,000 for the ensuing year.

WM. J. BOARDMAN,
President.

Hon. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING STAFF.

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the attending staff I beg leave to submit a report of the work done in the various branches of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1898.

A detailed tabulated statement of this work is appended, which will show what this has been for each of the six dispensary services, and the emergency and hospital departments, respectively. From these it will be learned that during the year 7,722 new patients were entered in the various dispensary services, with an aggregate of 28,759 visits. In the emergency department there were 4,205 new patients, making 6,474 visits. Total number of new patients in both departments 11,707, with 35,333 visits. There were 2,120 operations all told, of which 1,777 were done in the emergency department. There were 358 patients admitted to the wards of the hospital, of whom 41 died. There were 579 ambulance calls, and 36,196 prescriptions compounded.

There was a slight falling off in the number of new patients in the dispensary department as compared with last year, due to the rigid enforcement of the rule requiring a certificate from every applicant for treatment, showing an inability to pay for medical attendance and medicine. This reduced the attendance greatly during the months of December, January, and February, when the rule was first being put in operation, and before the method of applying it became understood among the people. This rule has been found to act beneficially—largely through its moral effect—in keeping a number of undeserving from partaking of that which is intended only for the worthy poor; but it has also had the effect of depriving some of the deserving poor of the benefits designed for them, through their ignorance of, or inability to conform to, the rules, or through the shame of so publicly proclaiming themselves as paupers. The exercise of good sense and discrimination, however, will enable us in time to eliminate this latter, and the advantage of the system will then be more fully realized. We have to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Associated Charities for their ready and prompt assistance in carrying out this rule, which the Medical Association of the District of Columbia has imposed upon all free medical institutions of the city. They have heartily cooperated with us in our endeavors to check abuse of medical charities, and have, often at great expenditure of time and labor, examined and reported upon the condition of 1,635 applicants.

The need of more room for the work of the dispensary and emergency departments, brought to your attention in the last report, is now in a fair way of being met by the appropriation by the last Congress of \$2,000 for improvements, and a generous gift by Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst of the building on the northeast corner of Fifteenth and D streets, opposite the hospital, which is now being fitted up at her expense as a nurses' home, with accommodation for a number of employees, thus freeing the hospital proper from all occupants, except the sick, the resident physicians, and the superintendent. On this same lot there is being erected, also at her expense, a new building for the accommodation of the two ambulances and two horses. Work on these is now in progress, and it is hoped that the trustee will be able to turn them over ready for use by the hospital before Thanksgiving. Mrs. Hearst has likewise contributed a number of beds with their complete equipment, and other articles toward the furnishing of the Nurse's Home, a list of which will be found under the donations for June. She has also presented the Home with a fine parlor organ for the use of the nurses.

Plans have been prepared for the construction of two additional service rooms for the dispensary, and an enlargement of the drug room on the north side of the dispensary waiting room, and work will be begun on them as soon as the appropriation for improvements is available.

The ladies' auxiliary will, in the autumn, undertake a thorough refitting of the operating room. When these improvements shall have been completed, and the emergency room enlarged and remodeled in accordance with plans now under advisement, we believe that there will be no institution of the kind in the country better equipped than ours is for the character of work we have undertaken to do.

In order to conform to the suggestion made in their report to the joint committee of the Senate and House by Drs. Hurd and Chapin, and for the further protection of the hospital the following rules regarding the admission, retention, and discharge of patients were adopted by the staff and approved by your body.

"RULES ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL FOR THE RECEPTION, RETENTION, AND DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS, MAY 20, 1898.

"1. Patients can be admitted to the hospital only through the dispensary or emergency department.

"2. Patients are admitted through the dispensary by the directors of the various clinics, each of whom is entitled to the control of two beds.

"3. A sufficient number of beds, to be determined by the committee on supplies, shall be retained for emergency cases exclusively, and all unoccupied beds can be so used when necessary.

"4. Patients are admitted through the emergency department by the surgeon or physician in charge of such emergency cases.

"5. Patients admitted through the emergency department are to be retained until they are returned to their homes or transferred to another institution, at the discretion of the attending physician or surgeon, or at the request of the patient.

"6. No patient shall remain in the hospital longer than is absolutely necessary, nor under any circumstances beyond a period of three weeks, except by permission of the committee on supplies on application of the physician having charge of the patient and representing the necessity therefor.

"7. Patients admitted to the hospital from the emergency department, who are able to pay for hospital care, and patients sent into the hospital by corporations, will be

furnished such special accommodations as the hospital can supply, and a charge made for the same, according to a tariff to be prepared by the committee on supplies. These patients and corporations are expected to arrange the matter of charges for medical or surgical treatment with the medical or surgical attendant."

The working of these rules during the short time they have been in operation has been eminently satisfactory.

At the beginning of the year Drs. Turner, Bahr, and Juenemann were serving as residents. These have been succeeded in the regular order by Dr. James D. Fife, now resident; Dr. M. W. Glover, senior assistant, and Dr. F. H. Morhart, as junior assistant. All these gentlemen deserve our thanks for their good work. Mr. Hoyle, the druggist, has performed his duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Respectfully,

SWAN M. BURNETT,
President of the Attending Staff.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

GENTLEMEN: I am glad to report that during the year just completed the affairs of the hospital under my charge have gone forward, on the whole, in a satisfactory manner.

One of the hindrances to a more successful administration of the hospital work from which we have suffered in the past, is now soon to be overcome by the removal of the nurses and some of the employees from the hospital building to the commodious and attractive nurses' home now being prepared through the generosity of Mrs. Hearst.

With the additional room which this will give us, we shall be able to furnish more and better accommodations to patients admitted to the hospital, especially those who are able and willing to pay for hospital accommodations.

Some months since the attending staff, after a thorough discussion of the matter, decided to join forces with the Washington Asylum Hospital, under the charter of the Washington Training School for Nurses, in the establishment of a training school which it is hoped will in time furnish good and efficient nursing for both hospitals.

To the ladies' auxiliary board I am indebted for much assistance, not only in the way of suggestion but in hearty practical cooperation in many plans for increasing the efficiency of the hospital work.

The donations this year have been quite equal to those of any previous year, showing an undiminished recognition of the work of the institution among the people.

To the druggist, Mr. Hoyle, I desire to return my thanks for valuable help in work outside of his own department, which was so cheerfully rendered.

Respectfully,

EVA SIMONTON, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the dispensary and hospital for the year ending June 30, 1898:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1897.....	\$25. 72
From United States appropriation.....	15, 000. 00
From donations.....	1, 428. 97
From miscellaneous sources.....	1, 076. 96
	<hr/>
	17, 531. 65

EXPENDITURES.

Amount expended from Government account.....	15, 000. 00
Amount expended from private account.....	2, 528. 55
	<hr/>
	17, 528. 55
	<hr/>
Balance on hand June 30, 1898.....	3. 10

As per statement submitted herewith.
Yours, respectfully,

JOHN B. WIGHT,
Treasurer.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

288 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of receipts of Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Date.	From what source.	Amount.	Date.	From what source.	Amount.
	United States Treasury ap- propriation	\$15,000.00		DONATIONS continued.	
1897.	MISCELLANEOUS.		1898.		
July 20	Interest on deposits	1.48	Feb. 16	Mrs. M. G. Deveraux	\$10.00
22	For services of nurse	50.00		Independent Ice Co.	20.00
Sept. 30	do.....	190.00		W. J. Boardman	25.00
Oct. 29	Loan from W. J. Boardman..	500.00		Miss Jane Riggs	5.00
				Dr. C. E. O'Connor.....	2.00
1898.				Mrs. W. E. Curtis	1.00
Jan. 22	Interest on deposit.....	.33		C. Xander.....	2.00
Apr. 28	Repayment of 9 months' sal- ary of clerk from Govern- ment account.....	225.00		Mrs. J. Markreiter	5.00
	Loan from John B. Wight...	50.00	14	Mrs. T. S. Childs.....	1.00
June 27	Pay patients	60.15		Mr. & Mrs. R. Thompson...	5.00
	Total.....	1,076.96		Mrs. J. H. McKinney.....	5.00
	DONATIONS.			Miss Sally Ball.....	.50
1897.				General and Mrs. Rochester.	2.00
July 20	Donation box	2.00		Mrs. J. L. Fox.....	2.00
28	W. J. Boardman	12.50		Dispensary physicians.....	2.63
	Donation box.....	1.80		Cash, donation day.....	.54
Sept. 30	do.....	22.00	19	Miss Bessie J. Kibbey.....	25.00
Oct. 15	W. J. Boardman	12.50	21	Z. D. Gilman	5.00
Nov. 17	Donation box.....	7.00		Wm. F. Downey.....	5.00
Dec. 1	Mrs. C. V. R. Berry	10.00	Mar. 3	Mrs. W. B. Gurley.....	5.00
2	Mrs. Frances M. Connor.....	3.00		B. W. Baldwin.....	1.00
22	Mrs. Sarah C. Whittimore...	100.00		Cash	1.00
24	Mrs. W. W. Fuller.....	5.00		Miss M. A. Booker.....	5.00
1898.				Donation box	3.00
Jan. 10	Ladies' auxiliary.....	300.00	7	Mrs. E. C. Hutchinson.....	20.00
	Dr. J. Ryan Devereaux.....	5.00		Wm. Galt	20.00
12	W. J. Boardman	12.50		Gen. John G. Parke	10.00
18	Donation box.....	2.00		R. O. Holtzman	10.00
	S. W. Woodward	100.00		James H. McKinney.....	10.00
	G. Wm. McLanahan	25.00		John Cassels.....	10.00
	John W. Foster	50.00	9	A. Lisner	10.00
20	F. C. Stevens	50.00		Justice H. B. Brown.....	5.00
22	Henry F. Blount	10.00		John F. Ellis & Co.....	5.00
	C. Heurich	50.00	15	Barber & Ross	25.00
28	Saks & Co.....	25.00		Mrs. C. V. R. Berry.....	10.00
Feb. 14	Ladies' auxiliary.....	45.00		Geo. W. Wingate.....	25.00
	Dr. W. H. Forwood.....	5.00	22	Ladies' auxiliary	11.00
	Corbin Thompson.....	10.00		James B. Lambie.....	5.00
16	Franklin & Co	10.00	Apr. 12	W. J. Boardman	100.00
	Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn.....	50.00		Lewis J. Davis	10.00
	A. T. Britton	25.00		Miss Jane Riggs	5.00
	Miss Margaret E. Gale.....	25.00	20	Mrs. G. Jonett.....	2.00
				Mrs. Mary Wendall	5.00
				Donation box.....	3.00
			May 16	W. C. Whittimore	10.00
			June 1	Donation box.....	4.00
				Total.....	1,428.97

Contributions to Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital on donation day, February 16, 1898.

Contributor.	Donation.	Contributor.	Donation.
Conrad Becker.....	1 barrel of flour.	Mrs. George Hearst	Groceries, wine and toilet articles.
Mrs. Devereux.....	Groceries.	Mrs. Saxton Perry	Groceries.
Com. Shock	Rice.	William Walter's Son....	Demijohn whisky.
Mrs. Merton Smith	Preserves and night- shirts.	Miss M. E. McCeney.....	Enamel pail.
Mrs. Phillips	Groceries and jellies.	Mrs. F. A. M. Hopkins ...	Groceries, soap and matches.
Mrs. Purcell	2 bags flour.	Mrs. Tuckerman	Linen and muslin.
Mr. and Mrs. J. De Witt Arnold	Bag breakfast food.	The Misses Doyle	Groceries.
Nat. Plant, Flour, and Fruit Guild.....	Jellies and plants.	Mrs. N. E. Burdette.....	Groceries and fruit.
C. K. Macey.....	Soap.	Mrs. G. Fraser	Soap.
S. A. Reeves	Demijohn whisky.	Miss Mary Armor.....	Table salt.
J. T. Macey	Matches.	Mrs. Goddard	Ivory soap.
Smith and Buck	Sugar.	Admiral and Mrs. Greer.	Soap and sugar.
Dr. and Mrs. Shands	Tomatoes.	Frazee's Laundry.....	Barrel of starch.
C. C. Bryan	Rolled oats.	Mrs. Arthur Addison....	Matches, crackers, and bluing.
Mrs. C. M. Ffoulke	4 dimity spreads.	Mrs. A. D. Addison.....	Starch.
Mrs. Andrew Loeffler....	Toilet articles.	Dr. and Mrs. T. Richie Stone	Corn meal.
E. Morrison Paper Co....	500 donation bags.	Miss Lillian Stone	Bag of hominy.
W. F. Roberts.....	Printing of 1,000 dona- tion bags.	Master R. K. Stone.....	Bag of rice.

Contributions to Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital on donation day, February 16, 1898—Continued.

Contributor.	Donation.	Contributor.	Donation.
Miss Tyler.....	Soap, hominy, Quaker oats, and crackers.	Mrs. Rutherford.....	Groceries.
Mrs. Joseph Sterling....	Sugar.	Mrs. J. R. Hawley.....	Jams and groceries.
Dr. Z. D. Sowers.....	Brooms and buckets.	Miss Margaret Hawley..	Castile soap.
Mr. and Mrs. Allison Nailor.....	Sugar.	Miss Alice Marion Haw- ley.	Coffee.
Mr. Lambie.....	Hair broom.	Miss Edith Josephine Hawley.	Bag of flour.
Mrs. E. J. Stellwagen....	Groceries.	Rev. and Mrs. Alfred Harding.	Do.
Mrs. Poindexter.....	Bag of flour.	Mrs. Wright Smith.....	Groceries.
Mrs. M. J. Perry.....	Groceries.	Gen. H. G. Wright.....	Cream crackers.
Mrs. and Miss Lovett....	Soaps and rice.	Mrs. MacArthur.....	Groceries.
Walter Brown.....	Roast beef.	Mrs. Joseph H. Gawler..	Do.
The Misses Harding....	Blankets.	Mrs. J. B. Espey.....	Hairbrushes.
Mrs. Jackson.....	Sugar.	Do.....	Preserved plums.
William R. Brown.....	Coffee.	Mrs. Van Rey Pen.....	Groceries.
Mrs. Leroy M. Taylor....	Sugar.	Miss Adams.....	Sugar.
Mr. and Mrs. Woog.....	Groceries.	Mrs. Phenix.....	Rice.
Mrs. C. B. King.....	Cheese cloth.	Mrs. Richard Mulligan..	Sugar.
Dr. and Miss Jackson....	Ivory soap.	C. A. Langley.....	Groceries.
M. Dobbein.....	Nightshirts.	Mrs. Gus Magruder.....	Groceries and linen.
Fred English.....	Barley and soup bone.	Paul Kelly.....	Rice.
Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Shep- ard.....	Groceries.	The Misses Smith.....	Soap.
Mrs. Horace Gray.....	Sugar.	Mrs. A. A. Hoehling....	Groceries.
W. C. Whittemore.....	Groceries, brooms, and soap.	Mrs. Rufus Saxton.....	Cut sugar.
Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Johnston.....	Groceries.	Mrs. W. W. Burdette....	Sugar.
Havener Baking Co.....	Crackers.	Mrs. Wm. H. Harokes....	Soap.
Mrs. R. C. Parker.....	Sugar.	Dr. J. W. Bovee.....	Prunes.
Charles Jarvin Sons....	Chickens.	M. C. Auerbach.....	Oil and machine nee- dles.
Mr. Henry English.....	Groceries.	Robt. L. Makall.....	Sugar.
Arthur Flint.....	2 pounds tea.	A. C. Addison.....	Rice and sugar.
George S. Kraft.....	Sugar.	Miss Symonds.....	Washing articles and matches.
Mr. and Mrs. Noble D. Larner.....	Groceries.	William Muehleism.....	Whisky, brandy, gin, and wine.
W. A. Pute.....	Harness dressing, brushes, and paste.	Mrs. and Miss Ledyard..	Magazines and old linens.
J. Blake Kendall.....	1 barrel flour,	Miss Byrne.....	Muslin bed sacks.
Justice and Mrs. Field..	Groceries.	William T. Reed.....	Groceries.
Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Reily.	Sugar.	Mrs. G. H. Weeks.....	Do.
Mrs. Condit Smith.....	Bag of flour.	Mrs. Anabelle O. Page...	Jar of strawberries.
C. A. James.....	Sugar.	Cottage Market.....	Starch and rice.
Miss M. G. Clifford.....	Do.	Mrs. B. P. Watrous.....	Groceries.
Mrs. George L. Andrews.	Groceries.	Mrs. E. B. MacGrotty....	Cut sugar and tea.
C. Engel's Sons.....	Fruits and groceries.	Mrs. A. R. Green.....	Groceries.
Mrs. J. Curtis Smithe....	Dozen cans of toma- toes.	Dr. Ada R. Thomas.....	Olives.
Mrs. George Shiras.....	Jelly, canned soup, and linen.	Mrs. Michael Sells.....	Groceries and old linen.
Lansburgh & Bro.....	1 piece of crash.	Mrs. Taber Johnson.....	Jellies and old linen and 1 cord of wood.
B. B. Earnshaw.....	Canned fruits.	Dr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Gill.	Ivory and brown soaps.
Mrs. L. M. Story.....	Groceries, linen, and muslin.	Miss Carrie Ball.....	Ivory soap.
M. C. Xander.....	Wine.	Mr. William P. Herbst...	Soap and drugs.
Mrs. M. B. McReynolds..	Old linen.	George H. Sheehan.....	Case of tomatoes.
Miss Wilhelmina.....	Do.	Hoyle & Co.....	Case of table salt.
Mrs. Thomas B. Ham- mond.....	Groceries.	Miss Brady.....	Groceries and old mus- lin.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mercer	1 bag of flour.	Mrs. D. William Oyster..	2 tons soft coal.
Mrs. A. E. Haskin.....	Dozen cans tomatoes.	Mrs. Carr.....	Bag of flour.
Simon Kann.....	Linens and toilet ar- ticles.	Mrs. Boynton Leach.....	Groceries.
Mrs. R. C. Weightman...	Groceries.	Rev. and Mrs. John Cor- nell.	Corn meal.
Mrs. Shuman.....	Do.	Mrs. Thomas Sidwell....	Coffee and sugar.
Mrs. Robert Anderson...	Groceries and drugs.	Mrs. Wright.....	Groceries.
Mrs. Henry Pellew.....	Groceries.	Mrs. J. Frederick May...	Do.
Mrs. George Bliss.....	Do.	Mrs. Hagner.....	Do.
Miss Woodbury.....	Do.	Mrs. A. Thomas.....	Do.
Madame De Sibour.....	Do.	Mrs. E. F. Beale.....	Cut sugar.
Keenan & Fegan.....	Demijohn of whisky.	Mrs. C. A. Williams.....	Rice.
Mrs. Penny.....	Dried fruit and grocer- ies.	Mr. and Mrs. Albertine..	Groceries.
Mrs. Lyman J. Gage.....	6 sheets.	Mrs. John S. Ward.....	Do.
Gen. Joseph Wheeler....	Ivory soap and sapolio.	Mrs. E. R. Chew.....	Pease and corn, canned
Mrs. Miller.....	1 peck of apples.	Mr. and Mrs. Isham Hornsby.	Groceries.
Mrs. Wiggan.....	Groceries.	Mrs. John W. Wilson....	Sugar and tea.
Miss Blanche Stanley....	Do.	Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Poor.	Sugar.
Mrs. Huxford.....	Do.	John H. Magruder.....	Groceries.
Church of the Covenant.	Flowers.	Mrs. Patterson.....	Do.

290 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Contributions to Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital on donation day, February 16, 1898—Continued.

Contributor.	Donation.	Contributor.	Donation.
Mrs. H. W. Fitch	Groceries.	Mrs. Simon Newcomb....	2 dimity spreads.
Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Franklin.	Do.	W. Trego	Feather beds and boilers.
Miss Louise Lander	Fruit and groceries.	Mrs. G. M. Sternberg.....	Groceries.
Mrs. C. H. Merwin	Old linen and groceries.	Mrs. Frank Gross.....	Do.
Mrs. John W. Thompson.	Groceries.	Miss Belle Burns and Mr. Walton.	Do.
Mr. and Mrs. John B. Wight.	Oleine soap.	F. M. Criswell	Do.
Mrs. James	Old linen and groceries.	Mrs. John O. Evans.....	Sugar.
Mrs. Robert Ray.....	Groceries.	Mrs. James Sullivan.....	White sheet and groceries.
Mrs. Albert Ray	Do.	Mrs. R. N. Harper.....	Bag of hominy.
Mrs. Kilburn	Sugar and soap.	Mrs. Colley	Groceries and old linen.
Master J. Finley and D. L. Morris.	Groceries.	Mrs. A. Fletcher	Groceries.
J. W. Lee	Soap.	John Joy Edson	Do.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Randall Webb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel flour.	Mrs. Wm. Corcoran Hill.	Do.
Miss Levy.....	Prunes and starch.	Mrs. C. M. Bell.....	Bags of flour, corn meal.
W. H. Cooper	Bag of rolled oats.	Miss Anna Neiss	1 dozen glasses.
Mrs. Charles H. Nichols..	Groceries.	Conrad Neiss	Gas stove.
The Willing Heart Circle, King's Daughters.	Linens and groceries.	Mrs. P. Erly	2 jars of preserves.
Gen. and Mrs. Breck.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel flour.	Miss Jane Turnbull	Groceries.
Mrs. James T. Sorthorn..	Groceries.	Mrs. Ernst.....	Do.
Mrs. Frank N. Carver....	Sugar.	Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunter.	Do.
Mrs. C. E. Webb	Sack of flour.	The Misses Richardson..	Sweet pickles and preserves.
To-Kalon Wine Co.....	Brandy, whisky, and wine.	The Misses Patten.....	Groceries.
Miss Maria Moreland....	6 spreads.	Rabbitt & Crown	2 chickens.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lambie	Bag of flour.	Mr. Frank Hume	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds ham.
		Mrs. Charles Fletcher....	White enamel pail.

Donations of food and material made to Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Date.	Contributor.	Donation.
1897.		
July.....	Mrs. Hastings	Number of sick-room appliances.
	Mr. Walter Williams	Oak rocker.
	Mrs. Sullivan.....	Sugar and cornstarch.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers, and glass-stopper bottles.
	Franklin & Co.....	2 cards of test types, 1 large lens.
	W. F. Roberts	Prescription blanks.
	Dr. S. M. Burnett	Weekly medical journals.
August.....	Dr. H. L. E. Johnson	Number of new magazines and medicines and bottles.
	Dr. W. H. Hawkes	Medicines and bottles.
	C. M. Hendley	Old linens.
	W. F. Roberts	Prescription blanks.
	Dr. A. E. Portman	Basket of fresh vegetables.
	Geo. A. Shehan	Lumber.
	Dr. A. E. Portman	Basket fresh vegetables.
	C. M. Hendley	Old linens.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers for ward.
	C. M. Hendley	Old linens.
	Geo. T. Budd.....	Ice cream and cakes for nurses and doctors.
	W. F. Roberts.....	Prescription blanks.
	Geo. A. Shehan	2 boards 14 feet long, 1 board 16 feet long, 3 2-inch strips, for shelves.
	Thos. Young.....	Two pairs scissors.
	S. Lemon Hoover	Credit for \$5.
September...	Miss L. W. Vieth	1 dozen fine glasses.
	Mrs. Merton Smith	50 feet of hose with Gem pipe and reel.
	Thos. Young.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel of oysters.
	W. F. Roberts	Prescription blanks.
	Miss L. W. Vieth	1 dozen fine glasses.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Cut flowers for wards.
	W. F. Roberts	Prescription blanks.
	S. Lemon Hoover	Credit for \$4.86.
October.....	Mr. Judge Hagner.....	Church papers.
	Woodward & Lothrop	Kindling wood.
	Colonel Bingham	Cut flowers for wards.

*Donations of food and material made to Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital from
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898—Continued.*

Date.	Contributor.	Donation.
1897.		
October.....	Geo. E. Riley	Magazines and old linens.
	Colonel Bingham	Cut flowers for wards.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild	Do.
	Colonel Bingham	Do.
November ...	W. F. Roberts	Prescription blanks.
	Colonel Bingham	Cut flowers for wards.
	Mrs. Shuman	Cut flowers.
	Miss M. E. McCeney	4 dimity spreads.
	W. C. T. U	Cut flowers for wards.
	Carl Becker	Blanket for horse, and surcingle.
	Colonel Bingham	Cut flowers for wards.
	Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Porter	Cut roses for wards.
	Mrs. Quaiff	1 dimity spread.
	Horlick's Ford Co	1 dozen 2-ounce bottles malted milk.
	W. A. Hamilton & Co	1 case fresh Hunyadi water.
	Colonel Bingham	Cut flowers.
	Thanksgiving dinner:	
	Dr. H. L. E. Johnson	2 bottles port wine.
	Dr. T. Ritchie Stone	Smithfield ham.
	Frank Hume	5 pounds raisins, 5 pounds almonds.
	Walter Brown	6 ducks.
	Javin & Sons	10 pounds fowl.
	C. Engle's Sons	2 quarts cranberries, 1 peck apples, 6 bunches celery, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck spinach, 1 peck sweet potatoes, 2 pounds grapes, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck onions.
	Krafts	6 mince pies.
December ...	W. F. Roberts	Prescription blanks.
	Colonel Bingham	Cut flowers.
	Christmas dinner:	
	Chas. H. Javin & Sons	Turkey.
	E. Engle's Sons	2 quarts cranberries, 1 bunch parsley, 2 pounds chestnuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck onions, 6 bunches celery, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck table apples, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck beets, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck sweet potatoes.
	Dr. T. Ritchie Stone	1 bottle madeira.
	Dr. W. P. Carr	2 cases of beer.
	Mr. Frank Hume	3 pounds almonds, 3 pounds English walnuts, 3 pounds raisins.
	Mrs. A. L. Selfridge	Box of groceries.
	Colonel Bingham	Cut flowers.
	Y. W. C. T. U	Do.
	Colonel Bingham	Cut flowers for wards.
	Dr. R. B. Carmichael	Magazines for patients.
	Mrs. B. H. Warner	3 dozen napkins.
	Miss Natalie B. Huntington	22 towels.
	Mrs. Patterson	4 dimity spreads.
	Mrs. H. M. Hutchison	1 cord hard wood.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit guild	Cut flowers for wards.
	Colonel Bingham	Do.
1898.		
January	Colonel Bingham	Flower piece for wards.
	Miss Marie L. Weiss	9 combs and brushes, 3 mirrors, for wards.
	Mrs. C. B. King	3 pitchers, 3 trays, tea and coffee cans, for wards.
	Franklin & Co	Book for eye service.
	Misses McCeney and Harding	2 mats for bathrooms.
	Miss MacFadden	Knife and fork box for wards.
	Miss Dunn	2 trays for medicine glasses and 2 spoon holders.
	Dr. H. L. E. Johnson	Clock repaired for dispensary.
	Miss Ella Cox	Old linens.
	Mrs. Cullinan	Do.
	Colonel Bingham	Cut flowers for wards.
	Colonel Bingham	Do.
	Miss J. D. Strong	6 dimity spreads.
	Mrs. Hutchinson	1 cord hard wood.
	Mrs. Shuman	Magazines.
	Friday morning sewing class	3 dozen towels, 2 dozen 'roller towels, 4 dozen pillowcases, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen table cloths, 3 dozen dusters, 1 dozen sheets, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen gingham aprons, 2 dozen napkins.
February	Colonel Bingham	1 piece flowers for wards.
	Church of the Covenant	Cut flowers for wards.
	Miss Wilkes	Papers and magazines.
	Colonel Bingham	Cut flowers for wards.
	W. F. Roberts	Prescription blanks.

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*Donations of food and material made to Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital from
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898—Continued.*

Date.	Contributor.	Donation.
1898.		
March	Colonel Bingham	Cut flowers for wards.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild	Do.
	Colonel Bingham	Do.
	Unknown friend	10 pounds sugar.
	Miss Jane Riggs	2 dozen sheets, 5 dozen gingham aprons.
	Colonel Bingham	Cut flowers for wards.
	Mrs. Mummi	Canned peaches and pears.
April	Colonel Bingham	Cut flowers for wards.
	Mrs. Wehausen	Basket fresh eggs for Easter.
	Barber & Ross	Tiles repaired in operating room.
	Mrs. Stanley	12 jars preserves.
	Mrs. Hunt	3 pairs long flannel stockings for operations.
	Mrs. C. M. Bell	Magazines for wards.
	W. F. Roberts	Prescription blanks.
	Dr. R. B. Carmichael	Papers and magazines for ward patients.
	Mrs. A. M. Ackerman	4 towels and pillowcases.
May	Mrs. Merton Smith	Magazines for wards.
	Dr. R. B. Carmichael	Papers for wards.
	Mrs. J. Wadsworth	Magazines for wards.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild	Cut and growing flowers.
	Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Reily	Magazines for wards.
	Mrs. C. B. King	Basket oranges and bananas, 1 dozen tablespoons, and carnations, for wards.
	Miss Annie Love	1 stomach pump and atomizer.
	Miss M. E. Gale	Magazines and papers for wards.
June	Thos. K. McIntyre	One 50-candlepower electric light.
	Mrs. J. R. Hawley	Magazines for wards.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild	Cut flowers for wards.
	Mrs. H. R. Webbs	Utensils for wards.
	Colonel Bingham	Roses and other plants for beds.
	Mr. C. B. King	2 oak tables for halls.
	Mr. H. C. Parker	Old linens for wards.
	Miss Gale	1 dozen fans for wards; magazines and papers.
	Miss Parker	Old linens for wards.
	Miss J. W. Wittin	Do.
	Christian Endeavor Society	Do.
	Mr. Frank Hume	Load of kindling wood.
	E. L. Smithers	Hauling kindling wood.
	Colonel Bingham	Plants and roses for grounds of hospital.
	Dr. S. M. Burnett	Medical journals, weekly.
	Dr. H. L. E. Johnson	American Medical Association Journal, weekly.
	Miss A. J. Armistead	Clothes hamper for fourth floor.
	Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst	Furniture for Nurses' Home; parlor organ for Nurses' Home.

*Report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary from July 1, 1897, to June 30,
1898.*

RECORD OF WARD PATIENTS.

	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
MEDICAL.							
Alcoholism	6	1	2	5			7
Angina pectoris	1			1			1
Apoplexy	4			1		3	4
Asthma	1			1			1
Cholera morbus	1			1			1
Chorea	1			1			1
Cirrhosis of liver	1			1			1
Drowning		1	1				1
Dysmenorrhea		1		1			1
Eczema		1	1				1
Epilepsy	2	2		4			4
Fever, enteric	1			1			1
Fever, intermittent	5		1	4			5
Fever, thermic	3			3			3
Gastro-enteritis	1		1				1
Hemiplegia	2			2			2
Insanity	3			3			3
Mitral regurgitation	1	1		2			2

Report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary, etc.—Continued.

RECORD OF WARD PATIENTS—Continued.

	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
MEDICAL—continued.							
Peritonitis (tubercular).....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Pleurisy.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Pneumonia.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	2	4
Poisoning by—							
Arsenic.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Carbolic acid.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Gas.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Lead.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Opium.....	4	1	4	.....	.....	1	5
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Renal colic.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Uremia.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	3
Total.....	52	12	19	37	.....	8	64
EYE AND EAR.							
Cataract.....	6	0	0	0	.....	.....	15
Conjunctivitis purulent.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cyst of eyelid.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Dislocation of lens.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ectropion.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Enucleation.....	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....	5
Furuncles of external auditory meatus.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Glaucoma.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Infected wounds eyes.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Iridectomy.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	3
Ophthalmia sympathetica.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Strabismus.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	19	13	13	19	.....	.....	32
SURGICAL INJURIES.							
Amputation of leg.....	6	.....	4	1	.....	1	6
Burn:							
Arms.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Back.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Body and head.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Trunk and legs.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Concussion:							
Brain.....	12	.....	5	7	.....	.....	12
Cord.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Contusion:							
Abdomen.....	6	.....	2	1	.....	3	6
Back.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Head.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	4
Crush:							
Foot.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hand.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cut throat.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dislocation:							
Astragalus (old).....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hip.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Shoulder.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Fracture:							
Cervical vertebræ.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Clavicle.....	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
Femur.....	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....	5
Fibula.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Humerus.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Inferior maxilla.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Nasal bones.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Patella.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Potts.....	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4
Radius.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Skull.....	17	5	8	7	.....	7	22
Sternum.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Superior maxilla.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Tibia.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Tibia and fibula.....	8	.....	3	5	.....	.....	8
Hemorrhage:							
Cerebral.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Spinal.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Resection of great toe.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Rupture:							
Bladder.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Diaphragm.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

294 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary, etc.—Continued.

RECORD OF WARD PATIENTS—Continued.

	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
SURGICAL INJURIES—continued.							
Rupture—Continued.							
Kidney.....		1				1	1
Urethra.....	1			1			1
Sprain of shoulder.....	1		1				1
Wounds:							
Gunshot, of abdomen.....	2		2				2
Gunshot, of back.....	2		1	1			2
Gunshot, of chest.....	1	1	1	1			2
Gunshot, of head.....	5		2	1		2	5
Gunshot, of lung.....	1		1				1
Gunshot, of thigh.....	1			1			1
Incised, of head.....	4	1	2	3			5
Incised, of leg.....		1		1			1
Incised, of neck.....	2		1	1			2
Infected, of neck and wrist.....	1			1			1
Lacerated, of abdomen.....	1		1				1
Lacerated, of arm.....		1	1				1
Lacerated, of head.....	5	2		7			7
Lacerated, of perineum.....		1	1				1
Lacerated, of vulva.....		1		1			1
Punctured, of abdomen.....	1		1				1
Stab, of chest.....	2	1	2	1			3
Total.....	130	20	57	71		22	150
SURGICAL DISEASES.							
Abscess:							
Antrum of highmore.....		1	1				1
Hepatic.....	1			1			1
Ischio-rectal.....	2	2	2	2			4
Mammary.....		1		1			1
Tubercular.....		1		1			1
Adenitis:							
Cervical.....	4		3	1			4
Inguinal.....	3	1	4				4
Submaxillary.....		1	1				1
Aneurism, popliteal.....	1		1				1
Appendicitis.....	2		2				2
Arthritis, tubercular.....	3	1	1	3			4
Cellulitis.....	1		1				1
Cleft palate.....	1		1				1
Cystitis.....	1	1		2			2
Ectopic gestation (rupture of tube).....		1	1				1
Epistaxis.....	1		1				1
Fistula in ano.....	9		8	1			9
Frosted feet.....	1			1			1
Gangrene of toe.....	1		1				1
Hemorrhoids.....	3		3				3
Hernia.....	16		16				16
Hydrocele.....	3		3				3
Hysterectomy.....		1	1				1
Ingrown nail.....	1		1				1
Intestinal obstruction.....		1			1		1
Keloid.....	1		1				1
Necrosis of frontal bone.....	2		1	1			2
Necrosis of sternum (tubercular).....	1			1			1
Orcho-epididymitis.....	1			1			1
Pyosalpinx.....		1			1		1
Rectocele.....	1			1			1
Skin graft.....	1	1	2				2
Stricture.....	5		1	4			5
Talipes.....	1		1				1
Tenotomy.....	1			1			1
Tetanus.....	2					2	2
Torticollis.....	1			1			1
Tumor:							
Carcinoma of breast.....		1	1				1
Carcinoma of foot.....		1		1			1
Epithelioma.....	4			4			4
Lipoma.....		2	2				2
Sarcoma.....	5	1	5	1			6
Of parotid gland.....	1			1			1
Of testicle.....	2			1	1		2
Of leg.....	1	1		2			2
Ulcer of leg.....	2	5	7				7
Varicocele.....	1		1				1
Total.....	87	25	74	33	3	2	112

Report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary, etc.—Continued.

RECORD OF WARD PATIENTS—Continued.

	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
SUMMARY.							
Medical	52	12	19	37	.....	8	64
Eye and ear	19	13	13	19	.....	.....	32
Surgical injuries	130	20	57	71	.....	22	150
Surgical diseases	87	25	74	33	3	2	112
Grand total	288	70	163	160	3	32	358

Operations.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT.

Abdominal sections	6
Amputations	51
Aspiration	10
Cellulitis incised	95
Dislocations reduced	39
Excision, bullet	6
Enucleation, eye	1
Foreign bodies removed	240
Fractures reduced	265
Herniotomy	6
Laminectomy	1
Prolapsed anus	1
Retention of urine catheterized	46
Teeth extracted	46
Tendons sutured	11
Trephining	19
Wiring clavicle	2
Wiring inferior maxilla	2
Wiring patella	2
Wiring radius	1
Wiring tibia	1
Wounds sutured	926
Total	1,777

EYE AND EAR CLINIC.

Abscess, lachrymal duct, incised	1
Abscess, lobe of ear, incised	1
Advancement of tendon	1
Cataract, secondary, discission	2
Cataract, senile, removed	9
Cataract, traumatic, removed	3
Cellular abscess of auricle, incised	1
Chalazion removed	15
Enucleation of eye	5
Foreign body removed from ear	3
Foreign body removed from eye	25
Furuncle of ear, incised	1
Glass from sclerotic, removed	1
Hordeolum, incised	5
Iridectomy	3
Keloids removed from ear	3
Lachrymal duct opened	4
Paracentesis tympani	1
Pterygium removed	3
Restoration of lower lid	2
Sebaceous cyst removed	1
Tenotomy ocular muscles	5
Tumor, cystic of brain, removed	1
Tumor, of conjunctiva, removed	1
Tumor of inner canthus, removed	1
Total	98

THROAT AND CHEST CLINIC.

Abscesses opened	4
Amputation of uvula	2
Curettling postnasal space	1
Enchondroma removed	1
Exostosis removed	3
Polypi removed	2
Tonsillotomy, double	5
Total	18

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Abscesses incised	6
Ankyloglossia reduced	3
Ganglia excised	1
Glands, cervical, incised	3
Foreign bodies removed	1
Fractures reduced	1
Herniotomy	2
Ingrown toe nail removed	1
Ischiorectal abscess incised	1
Old dislocation reduced	1
Prepuce stretched	1
Tenotomy for talipes	1
Tonsil, suppurating, incised	1
Tumors removed:	
Papillomata	1
Sarcomata	1
Tubercular arthritis (fixed in plaster)	1
Vaccinations	4
Wound sutured	1
Total	31

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Abscesses, mammary, incision of	3
Abscess, vulvar, incision of	1
Hysterectomy, vaginal	1
Perineorrhaphy, for restoration of prolapsed uterus	1
Polypus, urethral, removal of	3
Total	9

SURGICAL DISEASES.

Abscesses:	
Ischiorectal	10
Alveolar	20
Arm	8
Scrotum	2
Neck	8
Back	5
Face	5
Amputations:	
Finger	6
Leg	2
Thigh	3
Toe	4
Breast	1
Appendicitis	1
Circumcision	1
Cellulitis	5
Carbuncles	3
Castrations	2
Curettling necrosed bone:	
Tibia	2
Tuberosity of ischium	1
Inferior maxilla	2
Supraorbital plate	1
Cystotomy, suprapubic	1
Deformities from Colles's and Pott's fractures	2
Dislocations reduced:	
Shoulder	2
Hip	1

Operations—Continued.

SURGICAL DISEASES—continued.

Excision:	
Glands—	
Cervical.....	8
Inguinal.....	6
Tumors—	
Cartilaginous, leg.....	1
Fibroid, wrist.....	1
Epithelioma, lip.....	2
Epithelioma, nose.....	1
Sarcoma, neck.....	1
Adenosarcoma, axilla.....	1
Condylomata, rectal.....	1
Cysts, scalp.....	5
Cysts, face.....	6
Carcinomata, ear.....	1
Carcinomata, hand.....	2
Carcinomata, foot.....	1
Lipomata, back.....	1
Lipomata, leg.....	1
Mucoids, mouth.....	1
Papillomata, penis.....	1
Ulcers, leg.....	5
Hemorrhoids:	
External.....	1
Internal.....	4
Herniotomies, inguinal.....	7
Hydrocele:	
Sac, excised.....	2
Tapped.....	10
Ingrown toe nails.....	6
Keloids:	
Ear.....	4
Face.....	2

SURGICAL DISEASES—continued.

Laparotomy for abcess liver.....	1
Ligation of femoral artery for popliteal aneurism.....	1
Phlegmons:	
Finger.....	30
Hand.....	10
Arm.....	9
Leg.....	4
Skin grafting—Thiersch.....	3
Resections:	
Knee.....	1
First metatarsal bone.....	2
Staphylorrhaphy.....	1
Tendon stretching.....	1
Trephine of antrum.....	1
Urethrotomy:	
External.....	1
Internal.....	1
Varicose veins (leg)—circular operation.....	4
Total.....	250

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

Adenitis, inguinal.....	4
Circumcisions.....	6
Paraphimosis reduced.....	7
Urethrotomy (internal).....	1
Total.....	18

NEW PATIENTS—EYE AND EAR CLINIC.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess:						Dacryocystitis.....		2	1	2	5
Cornea.....		2	1	2	5	Deafness:					
Lids.....			3		3	Nervous.....		1		1	2
Lobes of ear.....	1			2	3	Total.....		1			1
Preauricular.....			2		2	Diplopia.....			1	1	2
Amblyopia.....	3		5	1	9	Dislocation of lens.....		1			1
Aphakia.....	2	1	1		4	Ecchymosis conjunctivæ.....	5	4	4	5	18
Atrophy:						Ectropion.....	1		1		2
Globe.....	5	1	3	4	13	Eczema, auricular.....		1			1
Optic nerve.....				3	3	Emphysema of lid.....	1				1
Blepharitis marginalis.....	6	9	4	4	23	Epiphora.....	4		3	2	9
Burn of cornea.....	2		1	1	4	Episcleritis.....	1		5	2	8
Cataract:						Epithelioma of lower lid.....		1			1
Congenital.....	1	2	3		6	Exophthalmos.....				2	2
Senile.....	13	5	11	9	38	Exostosis of orbit.....	1				1
Traumatic.....		1	1		2	Foreign body:					
Cellulitis of auricle.....	1				1	In ear.....	15	3	7	1	26
Chalazion.....	4	5	18	11	38	In eye.....	1	1		1	3
Chemosis of conjunctiva.....	2	1	3	1	7	Furuncle of ear.....	1	1			2
Choroiditis.....		2	2	2	6	Glaucoma.....		1	1	3	5
Coloboma:						Globe, rupture of.....			1		1
Choroid and iris.....	1		1		2	Gunshot wound of eye-ball.....					
Congenital, of iris.....		1	1		2	Hordeolum.....	2	2	3		7
Commotio retinae.....			1		1	Hypopyon.....	1		1		2
Conjunctiva, circumcorneal hypertrophy of.....	1	1	7	6	15	Impacted cerumen.....	9	1	9	8	27
Conjunctiva, tumor of.....				1	1	Inner canthus, tumor of.....				1	1
Conjunctivitis:						Iridocyclitis.....	1		1		2
Catarrhal.....	39	53	30	62	184	Iritis.....	6	1	4	5	16
Muco-purulent.....	6	4	11	6	27	Keloid of ear.....				3	3
Papillary.....	1	6	4	2	13	Keratitis.....	9	5	8	12	34
Purulent.....	1	1	6	5	13	Laceration of lower lid.....			1		1
Serofulous.....	1	6	12	19	38	Mastoiditis.....	1				1
Traumatic.....	2	1	3	1	7	Necrosis of orbit.....	1				1
Corneal opacity.....	4		4	7	15	Nyctalopia.....			3		3
Corneal slough.....			1		1	Nystagmus vertical.....	1				1
Corneal ulcer.....	4	6	4	4	18	Opacity of the vitreous.....				1	1
Cornea, powder grain through.....	1				1	Optic neuritis.....		1	1		2
						Otalgia.....		1	1	2	4

NEW PATIENTS—EYE AND EAR CLINIC—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Otitis:						Pterygium.....	2	1	3	5	11
externa.....		2	3	2	7	Ptosis.....	1			1	2
media—						Refraction, errors in.....	39	63	33	50	185
catarrhal, acute....	4	1	1	3	9	Retinitis.....		1	1		2
catarrhal, chronic..	18	8	6	14	46	Staphyloma cornea.....		1			1
suppurative, acute..	3	1	3	1	8	Strabismus:					
suppurative, chronic.....	11	5	7	3	26	Convergiens.....	6	2	1	2	11
Panophthalmitis.....	1		1		2	Divergens.....		1	1	1	3
Paralysis:						Supraorbital neuralgia.....			3	1	4
Of accommodation,						Synechiæ anterior.....	1		1		2
superior oblique.....			1		1	Trachoma.....	3	3			6
Of external rectus,						Traumatism of orbit.....	1		1		2
orbicularis palpe-											
brarum.....			1		1	Total.....	255	225	269	291	1,040
Of third nerve.....			1		1	Revisits.....					2,399
Phthisis bulbi.....	1				1						
Pinguecula.....	1		1	3	5	Grand total.....					3,439

NEW PATIENTS—THROAT AND CHEST CLINIC.

Adenitis, tubercular.....			1		1	Pharyngitis:					
Adenoids, post-nasal space	3	1			4	Acuta.....	10	4	21	12	47
Aortic regurgitation.....			1		1	Chronica.....	3	5	10	14	32
Aortic stenosis.....				1	1	Granulosa.....	1	2	7	4	14
Aortic and mitral regurgi-						Phthisis.....	21	26	59	43	149
tation.....			3	2	5	Pleurodynia.....	11	5	21	7	44
Arterial fibrosis.....	1				1	Pluritis.....	5		3		8
Asthma.....	5	3	6	5	19	Pneumonia:					
Bronchitis:						Catarrhal.....	1	1			2
Acuta.....	31	16	76	46	169	Croupous.....			1		1
Chronica.....	11	11	27	11	60	Polypi of nose.....	1	1	1	1	4
Ecchondroma of septum.....	2				2	Post-nasal catarrh.....	6	9	5	7	27
Elongated uvula.....	1				1	Rhinitis:					
Emphysema.....	5	2	2	3	12	Acuta.....	4	1	2	4	11
Empyæma.....	1				1	Atrophica.....	2	7	8	7	24
Epistaxis.....			1		1	Hypertrophica.....	3	1	5	2	11
Exostosis of septum.....			1		1	Chronica.....	3	3	2	2	10
Fatty heart.....				1	1	Sicca.....	2	1	1	5	9
Gastritis.....		1			1	Rhino-pharyngitis,					
Glossitis.....			1		1	chronica.....		1	1		2
Gumma of pharynx.....				1	1	Stomatitis.....	2	1			3
Hæmoptysis.....	1				1	Suppuration of frontal					
Hypertrophy:						sinus.....				1	1
Of heart.....			2	1	3	Syphilitic ulceration:					
Of tonsil.....		4	2	5	11	Of larynx.....			1	4	5
Influenza.....			1	1	2	Of tonsil.....			1		1
Intercostal neuralgia.....			1	1	2	Of palate.....	4		2	5	11
Laryngitis:						Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal	3	1	13	13	30
Acuta.....	5	5	6	6	22	Tonsillitis, follicular.....	7	3	10	10	30
Chronica.....	10	3	11	4	28	Ulcerated palate.....			1		1
Mitral regurgitation.....	4		7	2	13	Ulcerated septum.....		1			1
Mitral regurgitation and						Referred.....	2	1	6	5	14
stenosis.....	1		3		4	Undiagnosed.....	4	3	7	3	17
Mucous patches.....	1				1						
Neurasthenia.....		1			1	Total.....	180	127	347	241	885
Oedema of larynx.....			1		1	Revisits.....					1,932
Parotitis.....				1	1						
Perforation of septum.....		1			1	Grand total.....					2,817
Peritonsillar abscess.....	1	3	5		9						

NEW PATIENTS—CHILDREN'S CLINIC.

Abscess.....	9	5	12	3	29	Bite:					
Acne vulgaris.....	1	4	3		8	Dog.....	1		1		2
Adenitis.....	3	4	8	6	21	Insect.....				1	1
Adherent prepuce.....			1		1	Blepharitis.....		1			1
Amenorrhœa.....		5		7	12	Bronchitis.....	14	12	33	28	87
Anæmia.....	1	5	2	3	11	Burn.....	2	1	5		6
Ankyloglossia.....	1		2	1	4	Cellulitis.....	4	1			5
Anterior poliomyelitis.....				1	1	Cerebral hyperæma.....			1		1
Aphasia.....	1				1	Chancreoid.....				1	1
Arthritis.....	3		4	6	13	Chorea.....	3	5		1	9
Ascæres lumbricoides.....	1			2	3	Chromophytosis.....			1		1

NEW PATIENTS—CHILDREN'S CLINIC—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Conjunctivitis.....		2	2	1	5	Pemphigus.....				1	1
Constipation.....			2	3	5	Pertussis.....	2	7	4	7	20
Contusion.....	1	1	2	2	6	Pharyngitis.....		1		2	3
Coryza.....				1	1	Phimosis.....	3		2		5
Croup.....		1	2		3	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2		5	3	10
Deformity from trauma-						Pleurisy.....		1	1	1	3
tism.....			2		2	Pleurodynia.....	1		1		2
Dermatitis.....				1	1	Pneumonia.....			2	1	3
Dislocation.....			2		2	Poisoning, rhus toxico-					
Dysmenorrhœa.....		1			1	dendron.....	1				1
Dyspepsia.....	7	10	34	47	98	Pruritis.....	1				1
Eczema.....	9	9	6	12	36	Psoriasis.....		1			1
Eneurisis.....			2	1	3	Rachitis.....	1		4	6	11
Enteritis.....	4		3	5	12	Ranula.....				1	1
Enterocolitis.....	4	3	1	4	12	Referred to other services.....	33	50	40	40	163
Epilepsy.....	3		5	1	9	Refused treatment.....	1	1			2
Epistaxis.....			1	1	2	Rheumatism.....	1		3	4	8
Erythema.....				1	1	Rhinitis.....	6	9	5	8	28
Fever, intermittent.....	27	17	29	28	101	Scabies.....	2	2	4	6	14
Foreign body in nose.....	1				1	Scrofula.....	3	5	8	5	21
Fracture.....	1			1	2	Seborrhœa.....			1	1	2
Frost bite.....				2	2	Stomatitis.....	3	2		3	8
Furunculosis.....		1	1		2	Strain.....	1	1	5		7
Ganglion.....		2		1	3	Sunburn.....	1				1
Gastritis.....		1	3		4	Supernumerary digit.....			1		1
Genu valgum.....			1		1	Synovitis.....		1	1		2
Goitre.....		2		1	3	Syphilis, congenital.....	6		6	6	18
Gonorrhœa.....	3		5	1	9	Talipes, equino-varus.....	1			1	2
Harelip.....				1	1	Tenia saginata.....		1		1	2
Hemiplegia.....			1		1	Tinea capitis.....	2	4	13	4	23
Hernia.....	5		3		8	Tinea circinata.....	2	1	5		8
Herpes zoster.....	3		4	1	8	Tinea tonsurans.....		1	1		2
Hordeolum.....		1			1	Tonsillitis.....	6	13	20	13	52
Hydrocephalus.....				1	1	Torticollis.....	1		1		2
Ichthyosis.....	1				1	Tumors.....		1	1		2
Impetigo.....	4	5	1	1	11	Hematomata.....			1		1
Ingrown toenail.....	1	1			2	Papillomata.....			1	1	2
Laryngitis.....		1	1	1	3	Sarcomata.....	1				1
Leucoderma.....				1	1	Ulcus cruris.....				1	1
Leucorrhœa.....				1	1	Undiagnosed.....	2	1	4	5	12
Lumbago.....			1		1	Urethritis.....			1		1
Lymphangitis.....	1				1	Urticaria.....	1	2	2	1	6
Meningitis.....				1	1	Vaccination.....	5	1	2		8
Metrorrhagia.....				1	1	Vaginitis.....		1		4	5
Mitral regurgitation.....				2	2	Varicella.....			3	1	4
Myalgia.....		1			1	Vulvitis.....				2	2
Necrosis of toe.....			1		1	Wounds:					
Nephritis.....			1		1	Granulating.....			1		1
Neuralgia.....		1	1	1	3	Incised.....			1	1	2
Odontalgia.....			1		1	Infected.....	1				1
Omphalitis.....	1				1	Punctured.....			1		1
Ostetis.....			2		2	Total new.....	214	213	348	319	1,094
Otitis media.....	2	2	2	1	7	Revisits.....					1,372
Paresis.....		1	1		2	Grand total.....					2,466
Paronychia.....			1		1						
Parotitis.....	1				1						
Pediculosis.....	1		2	2	5						

NEW PATIENTS—CLINIC FOR GENERAL DISEASES.

Acne.....			1		1	Diarrhœa.....	10	5	14	9	38
Adynamia.....			2		2	Dysentery:					
Anæmia.....		6	2	9	17	Acute.....	3			4	7
Aortic regurgitation.....				1	1	Chronic.....	1	2	1	1	5
Ascites.....			1	1	2	Erysipelas.....	1	1			2
Asthma.....				1	1	Ferrunculosis.....	1				1
Atheroma.....	1	1	1		3	Fever:					
Bright's disease.....	1		5	2	8	Intermittent.....	97	34	124	77	332
Bronchitis.....	13	3	27	23	66	Remittent.....	4	4	24	9	41
Calculi biliary.....				1	1	Typhoid.....			1		1
Catarrhal pharyngitis.....	1				1	Gastritis:					
Chicken pox.....				1	1	Acute.....	9	6	28	25	68
Chlorosis.....		1		2	3	Chronic.....	16	7	25	30	78
Chorea.....				1	1	Gastro-enteritis.....	2		1	1	4
Constipation.....	6	5	19	27	57	Gout.....	2			2	4
Coryza.....	1	1	5	2	9	Hepatic congestion.....			1		1
Cystitis.....	1	2	7	2	12	Hysteria.....				1	1
Diabetes mellitus.....			1		1	Indigestion.....	86	39	96	121	292

NEW PATIENTS—CLINIC FOR GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Jaundice.....	3	.....	3	.....	6	Rheumatism:					
La grippe.....	5	3	2	3	13	Muscular.....	20	12	74	52	158
Lead poisoning.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	Acute articular.....	15	4	28	24	71
Lumbago.....	8	2	27	7	44	Chronic articular.....	24	13	58	33	128
Measles.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Gonorrhœal.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Migraine.....	2	.....	3	2	7	Rheumatoid arthritis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mitral insufficiency.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	Senility.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Mitral regurgitation.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	Syphilis.....	4	.....	6	2	12
Nephritis.....	1	.....	6	1	8	Tænia.....	4	1	2	.....	7
Neurasthenia.....	2	4	2	11	19	Tonsillitis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Neuralgia.....	7	8	28	17	60	Torticollis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Osteitis.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Referred.....	24	8	55	39	126
Oxyuris vermicularis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Undiagnosed.....	5	5	22	10	42
Parotiditis.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	Total new.....	334	181	709	570	1,794
Pharyngitis.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	Revisits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,940
Phlegmasia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,734
Phthisis.....	.....	1	.....	5	6						
Pleurisy.....	.....	1	.....	2	3						

NEW PATIENTS—CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Abortion.....	.....	3	.....	9	12	Ovary, prolapse of left.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Abscess:						Perineum, laceration of.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Breast.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	Pin-hole os.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pelvic.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Polypus.....	.....	1	.....	4	5
Stitch-hole.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Polypus, urethral.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Vulvo-vaginal.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	Pregnancy.....	.....	12	.....	45	57
Adhesions, pelvic.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Procidentia of uterus.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Anteflexion of uterus.....	.....	5	.....	29	34	Prolapse of uterus.....	.....	3	.....	5	8
Anteflexion of uterus, with retroversion.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Pruritus of vulva.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Anteversio of uterus.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	Retroflexion of uterus.....	.....	3	.....	6	9
Carcinoma of breast.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Retroversion of uterus.....	.....	11	.....	25	36
Carcinoma of uterus.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	with anteflexion.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Caruncle, urethral.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	Salpingitis:					
Cervix, hypertrophy of.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Left.....	.....	6	.....	7	13
Cervix, laceration of.....	.....	4	.....	8	12	Right.....	.....	5	.....	7	12
Cervix and perineum, laceration of.....	.....	14	.....	23	37	Double.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Chancroid.....	.....	2	.....	12	14	Spleen, floating.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cystitis.....	.....	6	.....	20	26	Subinvolution of uterus.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Endometritis.....	.....	11	.....	66	77	Syphilis:					
Epithelioma of cervix.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Primary.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fibroid of uterus.....	.....	4	.....	19	23	Secondary.....	.....	2	.....	39	41
Hyperinvolution of uterus.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Vaginitis:					
Infantile uterus.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	Gonorrhœal.....	.....	1	.....	23	24
Lateral flexion of uterus.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Senile.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Mammitis.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	Simple.....	.....	21	.....	36	57
Menopause.....	.....	18	.....	23	41	Vegetations of vulva.....	.....	1	.....	4	5
Menstruation, delayed.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	Vulvitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Menstruation, vicarious.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Undiagnosed.....	.....	17	.....	40	57
Os, stenosis of.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Referred to other services.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ovaritis:						Total new.....	.....	171	.....	496	667
Right.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	Revisits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,655
Left.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,322
Ovary, cystic degeneration of.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2						

NEW PATIENTS.—CLINIC FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcoholism	7				7	Migraine	1	1	1	1	4
Atrophy, right arm (from disuse)	1				1	Melancholia			1		1
Aural vertigo			2	1	3	Multiple neuritis	11		1		12
Antero-lateral sclerosis	1				1	Neuralgia:					
Catalepsy		1			1	Sciatic	2				2
Cephalalgia	1	2	3	2	8	Supra-orbital	1		3		4
Cerebral anemia	3	3		2	8	Facial	1	1	1	5	8
Cerebral concussion	1				1	Intercostal	2		2	2	6
Cerebral hemorrhage	3	1	6		10	Neuritis	5	2	1	3	11
Cerebral hyperæmia	20	11	12	12	55	Neuræsthenia	2	3		2	7
Cerebral irritation	1		2	1	4	Nocturnal emissions	1				1
Cerebral syphilis	2		4		6	Paralysis agitans	2				2
Cerebral tumor			2		2	Paralysis, right arm (from disuse)				1	1
Chorea	2		2	1	5	Raynaud's disease				1	1
Epilepsy	9	2	12	3	26	Referred					5
Exophthalmic goiter			1	3	4	Rheumatism	1				1
Facial paralysis	2		3		5	Spinal congestion		1			1
Functional impotence	1		2		3	Spinal syphilis	1				1
Hemiparaplegia			1		1	Torticollis				1	1
Hysteria	1	1	1	4	7	Lumbago			1		1
Hystero-epilepsy				1	1	Total					234
Heat stroke	1				1	Revisits					1,702
Locomotor ataxia			2		2	Grand total					1,936
Lumbago	1				1						

SKIN DISEASES.

Acne:						Pediculosis	1				1
Frontalis	1				1	Pemphigus	1				1
Vulgaris	2	2	10	2	16	Pruritus senilis			1		1
Alopecia areata			1		1	Psoriasis	1				1
Cornu cutaneum				1	1	Rhus toxicodendron poisoning	1	1	2		4
Dermatitis	1			1	2	Scabies	6	3	9	2	20
Dermatitis veneriata	8	2	1	1	12	Sycosis nonparasitic	2				2
Ecthyma	3		1		4	Syphiloderma	19	3	52	23	97
Eczema	25	13	38	32	108	Tinea:					
Erythema multiforme				1	1	Sycosis parasitic	1		1		2
Epithelioma			1		1	Versicolor	1	1	3		5
Furunculosis	2	2	2		6	Trichophytosis:					
Herpes:						Capitis				1	1
Facialis				1	1	Corporis	1	1	1		3
Iris				1	1	Urticaria				2	2
Zoster	5	1	2		8	Varicella	2				2
Hyperidrosis	1				1	Verruca necrogenica	1				1
Impetigo contagiosa	7	1	3	2	13	Total	92	31	129	73	325
Keloid				1	1	Revisits					1,134
Keratosis pilaris			1		1	Grand total					1,459
Lichen ruber				1	1						
Morphœa				1	1						
Onychia		1			1						

NEW PATIENTS—CLINIC FOR SURGICAL DISEASES.

Abscess:						Ankylosis:					
Abdominal			1		1	Elbow	1				1
Alveolar	6	3	15	7	31	Knee				1	1
Arm	7		2	3	12	Appendicitis	1				1
Axillary	1		1	1	3	Arthritis:					
Back	1	1	3		5	Ankle			2		2
Face	1		4		5	Knee	3		8	1	12
Hepatic			1		1	Wrist				1	1
Ischio-rectal	1		2		3	Bunion	1				1
Leg		1	5	2	8	Burn:					
Neck	2	2	9	1	14	Hand	2		2	1	5
Scrotal	1				1	Arm	1		1		2
Adenitis:						Foot	1				1
Axillary	1		1		2	Bursitis Patellæ	1	1			2
Cervical	7	2	26	12	47	Clavus	1				1
Epitrochlear			1		1	Contraction, palmar fascia			1		1
Inguinal	1		10	1	12	Cellulitis:					
Ainhum			1		1	Hand	4	1	5	1	11
Anal warts			1		1	Arm	6		2		8
Aneurism, popliteal space			1		1	Leg	4		1	1	5

NEW PATIENTS—CLINIC FOR SURGICAL DISEASES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cystitis			1		1	Prostatitis	1				1
Dermatitis	1		1	1	3	Ranula			1	3	4
Dislocations, old:						Referred			2		2
Toe	1				1	Sprain:					
Finger	3		1		4	Thumb	4		1	1	6
Shoulder	2		1	1	4	Wrist	1		1		2
Semilunar cartilages ..	1				1	Foot	4		3		7
Hip	2				2	Shoulder	5		4	1	10
Epididymitis	3		2		5	Elbow	1		1		2
Epilepsy, traumatic	1		1		2	Finger		1		1	2
Fistula:						Ankle	3		6		9
Abdominal		1			1	Hip	2	1	2		5
In ano	4		6	1	11	Stricture, urethral	2				2
Urethral	3		2		5	Synovitis:					
Foreign body:						Knee	6	1	8	3	18
Finger			2		2	Wrist	1		2		3
Intestines and scalp ..			2		2	Elbow	1		1		2
Fracture, old:						Tumors:					
Femur			2		2	Carcinomata, hand	3				3
Clavicle	4	1	5	2	12	Condylomata, buttock ..	2				2
Colles	3		2		5	Cysts, sebaceous, face					
Potts's	2		1		3	and scalp	11	3	3	3	20
Metatarsal bone	2		1		3	Lipomata, back and					
Frostbite, feet	4		2	1	7	neck		1	2	3	6
Furuncle	7		2	1	10	Papilloma, hand			2		2
Ganglion			4	1	5	Sarcoma, back and					
Gumma of neck			2		2	neck	2		2		4
Hemorrhoids:						Epithelioma, lip	2				2
External	1		5		6	Ulcers, leg:					
Internal	7	2	7		16	Syphilitic	1		1	4	6
Hernia:						Traumatic	23	4	17	5	49
Femoral		1			1	Tubercular	3		7	5	15
Inguinal	11		6	1	18	Varicose	14	6	5	12	37
Hydrocele	5		5		10	Varicocele	2				2
Ingrown toe nail	2	1	2	1	6	Varicose veins, leg	1	1	1		3
Keloid:						Wounds:					
Neck			1		1	Contused—					
Ear				3	3	Arm	2	1	3	1	7
Face			1	2	3	Shoulder	2		4	1	7
Lymphangitis, arm			1		1	Back	1		2		3
Necrosis:						Incised—					
Phalanges	2				2	Head	1		1		2
Frontal bone			1		1	Hand			1		1
Inferior maxilla			3		3	Infected, hand			1		1
Superior maxilla				1	1	Lacerated—					
Tibia			1		1	Head	2		5		7
Neuritis	1	1	2	1	5	Hand	3	1	7	1	12
Orchitis	2		1	2	3	Arm	1		1		2
Periostitis	1		1		4	Foot	2		3	1	6
Pes planus			2	3	5	Gunshot wound of leg ..			1		1
Phlebitis, leg			1		1						
Phlegmon:						Total new					755
Finger	29	5	24	6	64	Revisits					2, 605
Foot	3		3	1	7						
Hand	5	3	13		21	Grand total					3, 360

NEW PATIENTS—CLINIC FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

Abscess of prepuce			1		1	Papillomata	1		1		2
Adenitis, inguinal	13		61		74	Paraphimosis	4		8		12
Balanitis	5		2		7	Phimosis	3		3		6
Balano-posthitis	2		4		6	Referred to other services ..	3		8		11
Chancre	1		18		19	Refused treatment	3		6		9
Chancroid	23		109		132	Rheumatism, gonorrhœal ..			2		2
Condylomata	1		4		5	Scabies			1		1
Contusion, testicle			1		1	Spermatorrhœa	3		1		4
Cystitis	14		59		73	Stricture	1		8		9
Cyst, sebaceous of prepuce ..			1		1	Syphilis	5		13		18
Ecchymosis			1		1	Ulcer, tubercular, of penis ..	1				1
Epididymitis	7		24		31	Undiagnosed cases	4		12		16
Gonorrhœa:						Urethritis	2		1		3
Acute	68		294		362	Varicocele	1		3		4
Chronic	21		61		82	Verruca			2		2
Herpes prepuccialis	2		1		3	Wound, infected, of penis ..			1		1
Hydrocele	1				1						
Impotency	1		2		3	Total new	196		736		932
Incontinence of urine			1		1	Revisits					3, 294
Nephritis, acute	1				1						
Orchitis	4		21		25	Grand total					4, 226
Tubercular	1		1		2						

302 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

NEW PATIENTS—EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abrasion:						Fracture—Continued.					
Arm.....	24	1	16	4	45	Skull.....	10	2	10	2	24
Head.....	31	2	12	....	45	Ulna.....	3	1	2	3	8
Leg.....	15	....	4	3	22	Scapula.....	1	....	2	....	3
Alcoholism.....	42	4	8	2	56	Patella.....	1	....	1	....	2
Angina pectoris.....	3	....	....	....	3	Sternum.....	....	....	2	....	2
Apoplexy.....	6	2	4	3	15	Ulna and radius...	3	2	7	2	14
Appendicitis.....	1	....	....	....	1	Vertebra, depressed	1	....	....	....	1
Asphyxia:						Frozen feet.....	1	....	....	....	1
Drowning.....	1	....	1	....	2	Hemorrhage:					
Gas.....	7	....	1	1	9	Buccal.....	7	....	....	....	7
Asthma.....	....	....	3	....	3	Pulmonary.....	2	....	5	2	9
Bite:						Urethral.....	3	....	9	....	12
Dog, arm.....	48	7	24	17	96	Varicose.....	2	....	....	....	2
Dog, leg.....	18	....	8	3	29	Hernia.....	2	....	2	....	4
Human.....	21	1	5	9	36	Hernia, strangulated.	....	....	6	....	6
Animal.....	13	1	6	1	21	Hysteria.....	3	5	3	11	22
Burns:						Malaria.....	23	....	11	5	39
Arm.....	39	6	12	4	61	Malingerer.....	3	....	1	1	5
Body.....	2	....	3	3	8	Melancholia.....	3	....	1	....	4
Head.....	12	....	8	4	24	Neuralgia.....	19	1	9	2	31
Leg.....	3	....	5	1	9	Odontalgia.....	19	5	24	7	55
Cellulitis:						Pleurodynia.....	4	1	5	....	10
Plain.....	30	5	19	2	56	Poisoning:					
Incised.....	38	8	39	12	97	Aconite.....	1	....	....	....	1
Concussion:						Arsenic.....	2	....	....	....	2
Brain.....	14	2	2	3	21	Alkali.....	....	1	2	....	3
Cord.....	1	....	....	....	1	Carbolic acid.....	1	2	1	2	6
Colic, intestinal.....	56	5	47	9	117	Corrosive sublimate	1	....	....	....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	12	3	10	4	29	Lead.....	....	....	1	....	1
Contusion:						Opium.....	10	10	4	6	30
Abdomen.....	4	....	3	1	8	Phosphorus.....	1	....	....	....	1
Arm.....	74	8	35	14	131	Strychnine.....	....	1	....	....	1
Chest and back.....	43	12	28	9	92	Pachymeningitis.....	....	....	....	1	1
Head.....	23	4	21	12	60	Retention of urine....	16	....	37	3	56
Leg.....	62	1	46	5	114	Sprain:					
Crushed leg.....	2	....	1	....	3	Arm.....	80	14	23	7	124
Delirium tremens.....	3	....	....	....	3	Leg.....	44	4	22	10	80
Dislocation:						Back.....	14	1	8	1	24
Clavicle.....	2	....	....	....	2	Synovitis:					
Elbow.....	3	....	2	1	6	Arm.....	11	1	....	....	12
Fingers.....	13	1	9	2	25	Leg.....	11	2	6	3	22
Humerus.....	11	2	3	....	16	Tetanus.....	....	....	1	....	1
Knee.....	....	....	1	....	1	Thermic fever.....	1	....	1	....	2
Inferior maxilla.....	5	....	....	2	7	Tonsillitis.....	14	....	14	4	32
Ulna.....	1	....	....	....	1	Uremia.....	1	....	1	....	2
Ankle.....	1	....	....	....	1	Wounds:					
Dysmenorrhœa.....	....	2	....	....	2	Gunshot—					
Ectopic gestation.....	....	1	....	....	1	Arm.....	4	....	7	1	12
Electrical shock.....	1	....	....	....	1	Head.....	6	....	4	2	12
Epilepsy.....	31	4	24	3	62	Leg.....	7	....	5	1	13
Epistaxis.....	14	....	13	1	28	Body.....	2	1	5	11	19
Exhaustion, heat.....	7	3	2	1	13	Incised—					
Foreign body:						Arm.....	71	5	54	9	139
Arm.....	28	3	16	13	60	Back.....	16	....	22	5	43
Eye.....	71	2	18	4	95	Head.....	27	3	28	9	67
Leg.....	21	2	20	....	43	Leg.....	17	2	35	5	59
Ear, nose, and throat.	12	8	12	8	40	Abdomen.....	....	....	2	....	2
Fracture:						Infected—					
Malar.....	....	....	2	....	2	Face and body.....	....	....	....	1	1
Clavicle.....	18	2	6	....	26	Arm.....	33	5	19	2	59
Colles.....	7	4	12	2	25	Leg.....	7	1	3	1	12
Femur.....	8	2	5	1	16	Lacerated—					
Fibula.....	2	....	....	....	2	Arm.....	227	20	142	19	408
Humerus.....	6	1	10	....	17	Body.....	2	....	....	....	2
Inferior maxilla.....	4	....	3	1	8	Face.....	139	13	90	17	259
Metacarpal.....	13	....	2	....	15	Leg.....	41	7	48	7	103
Tarsal.....	....	....	1	1	2	Scalp.....	177	20	135	26	358
Nasal.....	18	1	4	1	24	Punctured chest....	2	....	1	....	3
Phalanges.....	18	....	6	1	25	Referred.....	42	6	32	10	90
Phalanges, compound.	23	....	9	1	33	Undiagnosed.....	....	....	2	1	3
Potts.....	5	....	2	....	7						
Radius.....	7	2	8	....	17	Total.....	2,166	249	1,421	369	4,205
Rib.....	4	1	1	1	7	Redressings.....	....	....	....	....	2,269
Tibia.....	9	....	2	....	11						
Tibia and fibula.....	14	....	3	....	17	Grand total.....	....	....	....	....	6,474

REPORT OF THE WORK DONE IN THE LIONEL LABORATORY.

[By Dr. Wallace Johnson.]

Specimens of urine analyzed	290
Specimens of sputum examined	55
Blood examinations	28
Pathological specimens examined	35
Specimens of pus examined	41
	449

IN THE X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

[By Dr. T. Ritchie Stone and Mr. Walter H. Merrill.]

Examinations.	Total.	Original diagnosis modified.	Skiagraphs taken.	Fluoroscope used alone.	Examinations.	Total.	Original diagnosis modified.	Skiagraphs taken.	Fluoroscope used alone.
Cut bone, radius (wired) ..	1	.....	.....	1	Foreign body located or sought:				
Dislocations and suspected fracture	6	3	5	1	Abdomen and thorax	2	.....	6	.....
Fœtus	2	.....	3	.....	Arm	1	.....	1	.....
Fractures:					Foot	1	.....	1	.....
Colles's	4	.....	8	.....	Hand	2	.....	2	.....
Femur	1	.....	2	.....	Leg	2	.....	3	.....
Fibula	1	1	.....	1	Throat	1	.....	1	.....
Humerus	8	2	10	.....	Hand and arm	1	.....	1	.....
Phalanges	1	.....	1	.....	Impaired motion in joint	4	.....	3	1
Pott's	2	1	1	1	Irregular teeth (third set looked for)	1	.....	4	.....
Radius	2	.....	.....	2					
Radius and ulna	7	.....	8	2	Total	66	9	75	12
Ribs (suspected fracture)	1	.....	1	.....				
Tibia	3	1	2	1					
Tibia and fibula	3	1	4	.....				
Ulna	2	.....	1	1					
Fractures reset and examined a second time ..	7	.....	7	1					

REPORT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN
ASYLUM.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1898.

SIR: I transmit herewith the annual reports of the several departments and officers of Columbia Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as follows: The report of the medical board; the report of the superintendent relative to the hospital, and the receipts from pay patients; the report of the superintendent relative to the training school for nurses, and the report of the treasurer.

The special appropriation of \$2,000, made for repairs and furniture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, has been already expended in the manner and for the purposes stated in the treasurer's report.

A further special appropriation of \$2,000 was asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, but in the act making appropriations for that year the amount appropriated is but \$1,000, for repairs and furniture.

Each year, for several years past, the money received from Congress and that received from pay patients has not been sufficient to fully meet the cost of maintaining the hospital and the school for nurses, and each year there has been a deficiency, notwithstanding the efforts of the officers of the hospital to manage its affairs with the strictest economy.

The funds available are not sufficient for the efficient administration of the hospital, considering the number of patients that are cared for and the nurses connected with the hospital and the training school.

I am therefore directed to repeat the request made last year, that an appropriation of \$25,000 be asked for for the maintenance of the hospital and to meet the current expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Your obedient servant,

NATHL. WILSON,
President of the Board of Directors.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent Charities.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., August 13, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: The medical board beg to herewith submit its report of the medical conduct of the hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Very respectfully,

I. S. STONE.
J. WESLEY BOVÉE.
HENRY D. FRY.
JNO. F. MORAN.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

Classification of patients.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1897	44
Patients admitted during the year	606
Total	650
Discharged or left during the year	582
Died	29
Remaining under treatment July 1, 1898	39
Total	650
Death rate per cent during the year	4.46
Prescriptions compounded	6,759
Daily average of patients	46.15
Daily average of babies	10.92
Total daily average	57.07

Color of patients admitted during the year.

White	270
Colored	336
Total	606

Nativity of patients admitted.

Alabama	1	New Jersey	3
California	1	New York	13
Canada	3	North Carolina	14
Connecticut	1	Ohio	4
District of Columbia	168	Pennsylvania	11
England	4	Russia	1
France	5	South Carolina	3
Germany	5	Sweden	4
Georgia	1	Switzerland	1
Ireland	10	Tennessee	1
Kentucky	1	Texas	1
Louisiana	1	Unknown	2
Maryland	102	Virginia	227
Massachusetts	4	West Virginia	9
Michigan	2		
Missouri	3	Total	606

Residence of patients admitted.

District of Columbia	485	Tennessee	1
Maryland	23	Unknown	1
North Carolina	6	Virginia	75
New York	2	West Virginia	7
Ohio	2		
Pennsylvania	4	Total	606

Report of gynecological department.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1897	27
Patients admitted during the year	329
Total	356
Discharged or left	311
Died	24
In hospital July 1, 1898	21
Total	356

Color of patients admitted during the year.

White	152
Colored	177
Total	329

Medical and surgical cases.

Diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Abortion, with retained membranes.....	9						9
Abortion, with retained membranes and placenta.....	1				1		2
Abortion, with retained membranes septic.....	4						4
Abortion, with retroversion and fixation of uterus.....	1						1
Abscess, pelvic.....	2			1			3
Abscess, psoas.....		1					1
Adenoma of breast.....	1			1	1		3
Adhesions, pelvic.....	1						1
Adhesions of uterus with retroversion.....	1						1
Angio-sarcoma of ovary, endometritis, retroversion.....						1	1
Appendicitis.....						2	2
Appendicitis, salpingitis, retroversion, fixation, endometritis.....	1						1
Carcinoma of breast.....	5	1					6
Carcinoma of inguinal glands.....		1					1
Carcinoma of liver.....			1				1
Carcinoma papillomatus of tube and ovary.....	1						1
Carcinoma of uterus.....	9	3	4	2	1		19
Chlorosis.....		1					1
Cholelithiasis.....	1						1
Cholelithiasis and pregnancy.....		1					1
Cholelithiasis, suppurative.....	1						1
Condylomata, specific.....		1					1
Cyst of broad ligament.....	2						2
Cyst, ovarian.....	2				1		3
Cyst, ovarian, multilocular.....	1						1
Cyst, ovarian, pyosalpinx and endometritis.....					1		1
Cystic calculi.....	1						1
Cystic ovaries.....	1			1			2
Cystic ovaries and endometritis.....	1						1
Cystic ovaries and adhesions.....	3						3
Cystic ovaries, lacerated cervix, and perineum.....	1						1
Cystic ovaries, endometritis, lacerated cervix, and perineum.....	2						2
Cystic ovaries, retroversion.....	3				1		4
Cystic ovaries, retroversion, and retroflexion.....	1				1		2
Cystic ovaries, salpingitis.....	1						1
Cystic ovaries, pyosalpinx.....	1						1
Cystic ovaries and tubes.....	1						1
Cystocele and rectocele.....	2			1			3
Double vagina and uterus.....				1			1
Dysmenorrhea.....	1						1
Endometritis.....	13	2		3	2		20
Endometritis, cystic ovaries, and retroversion.....	1						1
Endometritis and hemorrhoids.....	1						1
Endometritis, lacerated perineum.....	1						1
Endometritis, lacerated perineum, and hemorrhoids.....	2						2
Endometritis, lacerated perineum, and cervix.....	6	1		1			8
Endometritis and proctitis.....	1						1
Endometritis septic from abortion.....	2						2
Epilesy, menstrual.....				1	1		2
Fibro-myoma, uteri.....	13			4		3	20
Fibro-myoma and cystic ovaries.....	2						2
Fibro-myoma and intermittent fever.....			1				1
Fibro-myoma and ovarian abscess.....						1	1
Fibro-myoma and pyosalpinx.....	4					1	5
Fibro-myoma and ventral hernia.....				1			1
Fibroid of broad ligament.....	1						1
Fibroid, intrauterine.....	1					1	2
Fibroid, hyperplastic, of breast.....	1						1
Fistula in ano.....	1						1
Fractured rib (ununited).....	1						1
Gastritis, chronic.....		1					1
Hæmatoma of ovary and adhesions.....	1						1
Hemorrhoids.....	4						4
Hæmatosalpinx.....					1		1
Hæmatosalpinx and adhesions.....	1						1
Hernia, left inguinal.....	1						1
Hernia, ventral.....	2						2
Hydrosalpinx and bowel adhesions.....						1	1
Hypertrophied cervix and endometritis.....	1				1		2
Infantile uterus.....				1			1
Influenza.....	1						1
Intestinal catarrh.....		1					1
Lacerated cervix and perineum.....	1						1
Lacerated cervix and perineum, endometritis.....	4			1			5
Lacerated cervix and perineum, retroflexion.....	1			2			3

Medical and surgical cases—Continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Lacerated perineum, complete.....	1						1
Lacerated perineum, cystocele, and rectocele.....	3						3
Nephroptosis.....	2						2
Neurasthenia.....		5		2	2		9
Neurasthenia, lacerated cervix, and perineum.....				1			1
Neuroma of labium majus.....	1						1
Ovaritis.....		1					1
Pelvic adhesions and exudation.....		1					1
Pelvic adhesions and tuberculosis of lungs.....			1				1
Peritonitis and threatened abortion.....	1						1
Peritonitis, tubercular.....	1	1					2
Peritonitis, tubercular, and wandering spleen.....			1				1
Polypus, cervical.....	1						1
Polypus, intrauterine.....	2						2
Pregnancy, extra uterine.....				1			1
Pregnancy, tubal, ruptured, and hæmatosalpinx.....	1						1
Pregnancy, tubal, ruptured, and uterine fibroid.....						1	1
Pregnancy, tubal, ruptured.....	2					1	3
Pregnancy, tubal, retroperitoneal, full term, 9½ years duration.....	1						1
Procidentia uteri, third degree.....	1						1
Procidentia uteri, third degree (died of embolism).....						1	1
Procidentia uteri, endometritis.....				1			1
Prolapsed and adherent ovary and proctitis.....					1		1
Prolapsus ani.....	1						1
Pruritis vulva.....	1						1
Puerperal insanity.....				1			1
Puerperal septicemia.....	1					1	2
Pylo-nephritis.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx and cyst of urachus.....	1						1
Retroflexion and fixation of uterus.....				2			2
Retroflexion, retroversion, and adherent ovaries.....	1						1
Retroversion.....	3						3
Retroversion and endometritis.....	4				1		5
Rheumatism.....	1	1					2
Salpingitis and ovaritis.....	1	1			1		3
Salpingitis, ovaritis, and peritoneal cyst.....	1						1
Salpingitis, retroflexion, and adhesions.....	1						1
Sarcoma of peritoneum.....			1				1
Sarcoma of uterus and ovarian abscess.....	1						1
Septum of vaginal wall, congenital.....	1						1
Sinous suppurative after amputation of breast.....	1						1
Sinous from stitch abscess; bowel adhesions.....	1						1
Sinous from ligature in abdominal wall.....			1				1
Suppurative diseases of appendages.....	44			8	3	9	64
Suppuration of appendages and fecal fistula.....						1	1
Typhoid fever.....	2						2
Vesico-urethro-uretro-vaginal fistula.....					1		1
Total.....	213	24	10	37	21	24	329

Cæliotomies.

Diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Abscess appendiceal.....	1				1	2
Appendicitis and pyosalpinx.....	2					2
Blood cyst of ovary and adhesions.....	1					1
Carcinoma uteri.....	3					3
Carcinoma papillomatus of tubes and ovary.....	1					1
Cholelithiasis.....	1	1				2
Cysts, blood, of ovary and retroversion.....	1					1
Cysts of broad ligament.....	1					1
Cysts, ovarian.....	3			1		4
Cysts, ovarian, and retroversion.....	1					1
Epithelioma of uterus.....	1					1
Fibro-myoma, uteri.....	12				2	14
Fibro-myoma, cystic ovaries.....	1					1
Fibro-myoma, cancer omentum.....			1			1
Fibro-myoma, ventral hernia.....	1					1
Fibro-myoma, pyosalpinx.....	2			1	2	5
Fecal fistula.....		2			1	3
Foreign body in peritoneal cavity.....	1					1
Ovaries cystic, adherent.....	1					1
Ovaries cystic, retroversion.....				1		1
Ovarian abscess and tubercular peritonitis.....					1	1
Pregnancy, tubal, ruptured.....	2				1	3
Pregnancy, tubal, and hæmatosalpinx.....	1					1
Pregnancy, tubal, ruptured, and fibroid uterus.....					1	1
Pyelonephritis.....	1					1
Peritonitis, tubercular.....	1	1				2
Peritonitis, tubercular, and wandering spleen.....		1				1
Pyosalpinx and ovarian hæmatoma.....	2					2
Pyosalpinx and endometritis, ovarian cyst.....				1		1
Sarcoma uteri.....	1					1
Salpingitis and cystic ovaries.....	2					2
Salpingitis, pelvic peritonitis, and peritoneal cyst.....	1					1
Salpingitis and ovarian hæmatoma.....	1					1
Salpingitis and ovaritis.....	1					1
Sarcoma uteri, tubo-ovarian abscess.....	1					1
Suppurative diseases of appendages.....	39	1	1	4	5	50
Subperitoneal hæmatoma and pyosalpingitis.....	1					1
Salpingitis, cystic ovaries, ovarian cyst.....	1					1
Fibro-papilloma of ovary.....	1					1
Retroversion, retroflexion, adherent tubes and ovaries.....	1					1
Pregnancy, retroperitoneal, 9½ years, full term.....	1					1
Ventral hernia, bowel adhesions.....	1					1
Ventral hernia.....	2					2
Total.....	95	6	2	8	14	125

Cæliotomies with other operations.

Diseases.	Cured.	Died.	Total.
Adhesions, pelvic, endometritis.....	1		1
Angio-sarcoma of ovaries, retroversion, endometritis.....		1	1
Appendicitis, salpingitis, retroversion, endometritis.....	1		1
Cystic ovaries, prolapsed ovaries, endometritis.....	1		1
Cystic ovaries, lacerated cervix and perineum.....	1		1
Cystic ovaries, retroversion, and endometritis.....	1		1
Hæmatosalpinx, endometritis, lacerated perineum.....		1	1
Pyosalpinx, hydrosalpinx, endometritis.....	1		1
Retroversion and fixation of uterus, endometritis.....	1		1
Retroversion, lacerated cervix and perineum.....	1		1
Retroversion, lacerated perineum, and adhesions.....	2		2
Total.....	10	2	12

Diseases for which other operations were required.

Diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Abscess, pelvic.....		1	1			2
Abscess, psoas.....		1				1
Adhesions and retroversion.....	1					1
Adhesions, retroversion, and endometritis.....	3					3
Adhesions, pelvic.....	1					1
Adenoma of breast.....	1					1
Appendicitis.....	1					1
Carcinoma of breast.....	5					5
Carcinoma of cervix.....	1	1				2
Carcinoma uteri.....	2	3	2			7
Cyst of breast, retention.....				1		1
Cystic adenoma of breast, pericanalicular.....				1		1
Cystic ovaries, lacerated perineum, endometritis.....	1					1
Cystic ovaries, retroflexion, retroversion.....	1					1
Cystocele and rectocele.....	4					4
Endometritis.....	8	1				9
Endometritis, lacerated cervix.....	2					2
Endometritis, lacerated cervix, and perineum.....	5			1		6
Endometritis, lacerated perineum.....	2					2
Endometritis, lacerated cervix, and hæmorrhoids.....	2					2
Endometritis, prætitis.....	1					1
Endometritis, retroflexion.....	1	1				2
Endometritis, septic.....	2					2
Endometritis, mal-attachment of anterior vaginal wall.....	1					1
Fibro myoma uteri.....			1			1
Fibroid nitra uterine.....					1	1
Fibroid submucous.....	2					2
Fistula, urethro-uretro-vesico-vaginal.....				1		1
Fistula in ano.....	1					1
Fistula, urethro vaginal.....	1					1
Fractured rib, ununited.....	1					1
Hæmorrhoids.....	2	1				3
Hæmatosalpinx.....	1	1				2
Hernia, left inguinal.....	1					1
Heypertrophied cervix, lacerated and endometritis.....	1			1		2
Lacerated cervix, procidentia uteri.....	2					2
Lacerated cervix, endometritis, retroflexion.....		1				1
Lacerated cervix and perineum, endometritis.....	3					3
Nephroptosis.....	1	1				2
Neuroma of lobia majus.....	1					1
Polyp, mucous, of cervix.....	1					1
Polyp, nitrauterine.....	2					2
Placenta and membranes retained.....	9			1		10
Procidentia uteri, third degree.....	1				1	2
Prolapsus ani.....	1					1
Puerperal septicemia.....	1					1
Retroversion.....	1					1
Septum of vaginal wall.....	1					1
Urine, incontinence of.....	1					1
Vesical calculi.....	1					1
Total.....	81	12	4	6	2	105

Other operations.

Diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Amputation of breast.....	6	1	1	.....	8
Amputation of cervix.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Amputation of cervix and perineorrhaphy.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Anterior colporrhaphy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Anterior colpotomy and curettage.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Anterior and posterior colpotomy.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cauterization of uterus.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Curettage.....	29	.....	1	.....	30
Curettage and dilatation of sphincter ani.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Curettage and anterior colporrhaphy and trachelarrhaphy.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Curettage and liberation of adhesions.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Curettage and perineorrhaphy.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Curettage, transplantation of anterior vaginal wall.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Excision of hæmorrhoids.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Excision of neuroma of labia majus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Excision of uterine polyp.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Herniotomy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Incision of psoas abscess.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Liberation of adhesions under anesthesia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Lithotripsy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Morcellation of fibroid.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Nephrorrhaphy.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Perineorrhaphy.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Polyp cervical, removal of.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Resection of rib.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Radical cure for anal fistula.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Resection of rectal mucous membrane.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Removal of vaginal septum.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Submucous fibroid, removal of.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Trachelorrhaphy and curettage.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Trachelorrhaphy curettage and perineorrhaphy.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Trachelorrhaphy perineorrhaphy and excision of hæmorrhoids.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Vaginal hysterectomy.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Vaginal puncture.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Vaginal puncture and curettage.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Vaginal coeliotomy, shortening round ligaments.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Vesico-urethro-urethro-vaginal fistula <i>a</i>.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	100	1	3	3	107

a Six operations.*Report of Obstetrical Department.*

Patients in house July 1, 1897:		Operations:	
Delivered.....	9	Forceps deliveries, inferior straight.....	11
Undelivered.....	8	Forceps deliveries, superior straight....	2
Total.....	17	Curettage.....	3
Patients admitted during year.....	277	Perineorrhaphy.....	30
Total.....	294	Podalic extraction.....	1
		Suturing labia majora.....	1
		Total.....	40
Patients in house July 1, 1898:		Diseases:	
Delivered.....	10	Abortion.....	4
Undelivered.....	8	Adherent placenta.....	2
Total.....	18	Adhesio lingualis.....	1
Left undelivered during year.....	33	Anæmia.....	2
Died.....	5	Bronchitis.....	2
Discharged delivered.....	238	Eclampsia ante partum.....	2
Total.....	294	Eclampsia ante and post partum.....	3
		Eclampsia post partum.....	1
Sex and color of children:		Hæmophilia.....	2
Males—		Inversion of uterus.....	1
White.....	40	Malarial fever.....	5
Colored.....	68	Mastitis.....	4
Females—		Placenta prævia marginalis.....	1
White.....	44	Prolapsed funis.....	1
Colored.....	92	Puerperal mania.....	1
Total.....	<i>a</i> 244	Septicæmia, puerperal.....	2
		Tuberculosis.....	2
		Twins.....	4

a Four cases of twins.

Report of obstetrical department—Continued.

Diseases—Continued.		Infantile mortality—Continued.	
Typhoid fever	2	Premature birth	7
Varicose veins, vulva	2	Acute nephritis	1
Total	44	Total	22
Presentations:		Cause of stillbirths:	
Head	233	Accidental violence	2
Breech	7	Dystocia—	
Face	1	Neglected shoulder presentation <i>a</i> ..	1
Posterior rotation, head	2	Prolonged second stage <i>a</i>	1
Transverse	1	Eclampsia	1
Total	244	Prolapsed funis	1
Infantile mortality:		Unknown	11
Accidental asphyxiation	2	Total	17
Atelectasis	1	Maternal mortality:	
Bronco pneumonia	1	Dystocia, transverse presentation, rup-	
Enteritis	4	tured uterus <i>a</i>	1
Gastric hemorrhage	1	Nephritis, coma	2
Inanition	1	Puerperal sepsis, exhaustion	2
Intracranial hemorrhage	1	Total	5
Meningitis	1		
Marasmus	1		

a Patient admitted in labor; died one hour after admission.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT RELATIVE TO THE HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

During the year there have been 606 patients admitted and 582 discharged. The daily average is 57.07.

Total number of operations performed, 249; of this number 137 were capital operations.

The amount of money collected from pay patients is \$3,709.50.

As all improvements have been reported from time to time at the quarterly meetings, it will be well to simply mention at this time those of greatest importance. Nearly all that were recommended last year we have been able to carry out.

Aseptic furniture has been placed in operating rooms, and also in delivery wards,

The private rooms have been refurnished, new screens have been placed in the wards and dispensary treatment room, the heating apparatus has been much improved, and many other improvements made.

The pathological laboratory has been completed, and may be counted as one of the most important of all recent additions.

Looking back over the past two years and contemplating the many changes that have been effected at so little additional expense, it seems unfortunate that we should have to cease in our efforts toward advancement owing to lack of support.

The tendency to compare this hospital with other institutions where many of the patients are chronic invalids, or where little nursing or surgical treatment is required, has given rise to some criticisms in regard to our expenditures.

Anyone, however unfamiliar with hospital work, will appreciate the fact that patients undergoing capital operations require more careful nursing, with all the words imply, than the majority of cases in general hospitals.

We have already attempted to impress upon the minds of the various officials to whom we look for encouragement and support the very expensive character of work done in this hospital and the need of sufficient funds to enable us to do still better work and possibly more of it.

In regard to current expenses, we could scarcely consider the advisability of providing any less generous diet for patients, either as to quality or quantity, when we remember that a large number of the patients come from homes where they have been poorly nourished, and that they must return to these same homes when they leave the hospital.

Neither would it be possible to reduce the nursing force or general service. This would be but poor economy, and our present methods would have to be considerably modified.

We could neither supply special nurses for operative cases or obstetrical cases needing isolation.

It is perhaps not generally understood by many that we have had for almost three

years an additional building, containing 19 rooms and 2 bathrooms, for which no extra provision in regard to bearing expense of fuel, lighting, and service has been made. One may readily appreciate the fact that this would add very materially to the yearly expenditures. The laboratory is also a source of considerable additional expense.

The hospital is at present in very good condition, the wards and private rooms are comfortably furnished, and while we lack many modern conveniences which would add greatly to the appearance of the hospital, the patients are perfectly comfortable and do not suffer for necessities.

We need new bathrooms, sterilizing appliances, and the exterior of the hospital needs painting. Some of the floors also need repairing.

During the past year we have had a number of contributions of magazines and flowers. It has not always been possible to secure the names of the contributors. Many have come through the efforts of the board of lady visitors, to whom I would make grateful acknowledgment of their interest in this and also in regard to their personal attentions to many of the patients.

Services have been held every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. from October until June. We are indebted to the clergymen of various denominations who have so kindly given their services.

I would also gratefully acknowledge flowers sent by the Young Women's Christian Association, National Fruit and Flower Mission, and weekly supply from the propagating garden, courtesy of Colonel Bingham.

Very respectfully,

ELLA UNDERHILL, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED FROM PAY PATIENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the annual report of moneys received from pay patients during fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

July	\$374. 00	February	\$214. 00
August	318. 00	March	524. 00
September	193. 00	April	503. 00
October	227. 00	May	336. 00
November	243. 00	June	254. 00
December	231. 00		
January	292. 50	Total	3,709. 50

ELLA UNDERHILL, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING OF COLUMBIA AND THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS.

JUNE 30, 1898.

This report, which I have the honor to present, is of the seventh year's work since the establishment of this department of instruction in the two hospitals. The class which appears for graduation is the sixth to come before your board.

What the school has accomplished may be briefly stated, but perhaps deserves consideration together with the rest of the useful and necessary care of the sick in the various hospitals, sanitariums, and private homes throughout Washington and its environments.

The pupils have, as in former years, assumed the nursing in all departments of both hospitals with which the school is associated. There are 34 pupils under training in the two hospitals, about equally divided as to numbers. The general demeanor of these pupils has been most satisfactory, and the work which they have performed has met with favor from the physicians and other officials directly concerned in the hospital duties. Considering that we have no right to look for perfection of work from those to whom the hospital is not merely a field of labor, but more truly a school of instruction, it would be unreasonable to ask for more than willingness to learn, earnestness of purpose, and loyalty to the school and the profession. These, it is a pleasure to say, are requirements which have been faithfully met.

The alumnae, now numbering 56, are in greater part pursuing their work here in Washington and elsewhere throughout the country.

During the past year some changes have occurred. By the death of one of the graduates, the first break has occurred in our number since the school's establishment.

By a strange coincidence, it was the senior member of the first class. She had been employed in nursing since her graduation from the school five years ago, and has left a record of unselfish labors that will forever leave her name honored by every nurse who knew her.

One graduate has married during the year, 10 occupy hospital positions, and of the remaining number a large proportion are nursing private patients in the city here.

I am glad of the opportunity to thank the graduates who have so generously given of their time and labor in gratuitous work in the hospitals and with the sick poor in their homes.

In one instance, the entire nursing for nine months was supplied by them in a new hospital established for special lines of work. In no instance of which I have knowledge has aid in any emergency been refused. And we must bear in mind that all such work is at the immense sacrifice of the too brief resting time which is all that most nurses are able to grant themselves.

The alumnae association and the registry continue, and are in flourishing condition.

To the graduating class which was presented—10 in number—we have only good words for. They have passed creditable examinations before the examining board of lecturers, have obtained uniform and excellent markings for practical care of the sick and for personal conduct, and if continuing in the same spirit that has been exhibited during two years of hospital training will most worthily maintain the good reputation of their school that the earlier classes of graduates have built.

It only remains to me to again thank the board of directors and the medical staff for the constant kindness and sympathy which has surrounded us as a school and as members of the nursing profession.

Should it be the good fortune of the school to obtain a reputation creditable to it, the foundation will be this same interest and care.

Respectfully submitted.

ELLA UNDERHILL, *Superintendent.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, ETC.,
Washington, D. C., July 19, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements of moneys on account of Columbia Hospital for Women, etc., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, together with an estimate of the necessary amount required for the support and maintenance of the hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Items.	United States appro- priations.		Pay-patient fund.	Total.
	For main- tenance, 1898.	For repairs and furni- ture, 1898.		
RECEIPTS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1897.....			\$4. 08	\$4. 08
Amount appropriated by District act, approved March 3, 1897.....	\$20, 000. 00	\$2, 000. 00		22, 000. 00
Amount received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.....			3, 709. 50	3, 709. 50
Total amount on hand and received.....	20, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	3, 713. 58	25, 713. 58
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Services	7, 523. 92		600. 00	8, 123. 92
Marketing	2, 996. 53		191. 88	3, 188. 41
Use of telephone	100. 00			100. 00
Gas	220. 66		159. 06	379. 72
Fuel	1, 474. 66		207. 40	1, 682. 06
Ice	324. 29		136. 36	460. 65
Groceries and provisions	2, 886. 16		208. 09	3, 094. 25

314 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Receipts and disbursements of moneys, Columbia Hospital for Women—Continued.

Items.	United States appropriations.		Pay-patient fund.	Total.
	For main-tenance, 1896.	For repairs and furni-ture, 1898.		
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.				
Improvements and repairs.....	\$4. 50	\$1, 003. 07	\$579. 37	\$1, 586. 94
Furniture and housekeeping supplies	716. 85	996. 93	350. 19	2, 063. 97
Books, journals, stationery, and printing.....	117. 21	.....	146. 47	263. 68
Medical and surgical supplies	2, 227. 27	.....	224. 43	2, 451. 70
Electric wiring and lighting	1, 078. 60	.....	338. 10	1, 416. 70
Pathological laboratory supplies.....	267. 47	.....	.....	267. 47
Insurance on furniture .....	.....	.....	157. 90	157. 90
Incidentals	61. 88	.....	401. 04	462. 92
Total expended	20, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	3, 700. 29	25, 700. 29
Balance on hand June 30, 1897 .....	.....	.....	13. 29	13. 29
Total	20, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	3, 713. 58	25, 713. 58

ESTIMATE.

For the necessary support and maintenance of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the sum of \$25,000 will be required.

Very respectfully,

JNO. D. MCCHESNEY,
Treasurer.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, ETC.

REPORT OF EASTERN DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1898.*

SIR: The board of directors of the Eastern Dispensary beg leave to make the following report:

This dispensary is located at 217 Delaware avenue NE., on high ground, away from all malarial influences and is particularly well adapted to the use to which it is put, there being no better location for the treatment of dispensary and emergency cases in the eastern section of the city.

The amount of work done in the dispensary can be appreciated by an examination of the report of the number of persons treated and their diseases, found herewith. The Eastern Dispensary holds a place in the charities of the eastern portion of the District that can only be appreciated by visits to the institution from time to time, which will show the large number of the poor of the District who receive free advice and free medicine from a corps of efficient physicians and surgeons who find it a pleasure, while they make it a duty, to minister to the wants of those who are unable to pay for medical attendance.

There is no other public institution east of the Capitol, except the alms house, where free medicine and free treatment are given to those who deserve it by reason of their financial condition.

This being a fact, the hand of generous people should be held out, and what can be given, given freely, to support it.

It will be noted that the lady managers have succeeded this year in collecting more money than during any previous year, and that while this is a fact, and further, that Congress has been generous to us in making an appropriation of \$1,000, we have been unable to make both ends meet in no other way than by the strictest economy, and by a careful supervision of the applications of the poor for treatment.

Nearly one-half of the applicants are turned from the door because, upon examination and inquiry, it is found they have some means by which they can pay for medical treatment, and therefore continued treatment is refused, first relief always being given. A careful account is kept of the total number of applicants, the number treated, and the number refused, which will be noted upon examination of the yearly report hereto attached.

The board of directors is composed of both medical and lay members. It meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 217 Delaware avenue NE. The meetings are well attended, both by the medical faculty and by the lay members. Many interesting discussions are held at these meetings, the principal subject being (particularly on the part of the medical faculty) the lack of means necessary to increase the efficiency of the Dispensary.

Each physician in charge of a clinic reports that he has not the proper instruments, either in quality or quantity, to efficiently do the work he is called upon to perform, and is circumscribed somewhat in the amount and quality of medicine.

This state of affairs is brought about by reason of the fact that the

appropriation made by Congress, the money contributed by friends and members, and that furnished by the lady managers does not amount to half as much as is necessary to properly equip and maintain the institution and enable the faculty to do the work that can be done in the eastern section.

John T. Winter, M. D., who has charge of the clinic "general and nervous diseases," writes as follows:

In my service, which has been established for over ten years, and is quite large, we are compelled to confine ourselves to the most inexpensive drugs. An enlarged appropriation would not materially increase the number of patients, but with a better quality of medicines, we would be of more value to the poor unfortunates who are compelled to seek a charitable institution for treatment.

Dr. D. Olin Leech, who has charge of the diseases of children, writes:

The work in my department is increasing. I think, taking the institution as a whole, consider the work we are doing, we need and are deserving an increased appropriation.

Dr. F. T. Chamberlain, who has charge of the diseases of the ear, nose, throat, and chest, states that the wants of his service are numerous, and mentions a few; among the number, a compressed air apparatus with pump and attachments; a cautery storage battery and appliances; about \$35 worth of instruments; cost of above of good quality, including water quadruple pump would be about \$200.

Dr. Louis K. Beatty, M. D., in charge of diseases of women, says that his clinic is needing a large number of instruments and other hospital necessities, amounting to about \$50, to enable him to perform the work of his department to the best of his ability. He writes that he considers the material and instruments as essential to the proper conduct of his clinic.

Dr. C. R. Dufour, having charge of the diseases of the eye, writes as follows:

The eye clinic of this institution is in need of instruments and paraphernalia for the treatment, etc., of the various cases that come to it, many of whom, if they could not avail themselves of special treatment, would become partially or totally blind and become a charge upon the District or upon the community. A large number of the mendicants upon our thoroughfares are blind, and many of them might have been prevented from becoming so had they had proper treatment. The eye clinic of the Eastern Dispensary is affording to the poor of this city the treatment they need in all affections of the eyes, and operations are performed and glasses fitted to all needing either the one or the other, or both. The instruments actually needed for this service are ophthalmoscope and set of eye instruments, costing about \$40.

About two years ago the chair of electro-therapeutics was added to this dispensary and Dr. Francis B. Bishop was placed in charge of it. Electro-therapeutics is becoming the prominent agent in the cure of difficult cases. Many of the ills that the human frame is attacked with are not benefited by medicine taken internally or applied externally. It has been found that the application of electricity to the human frame has benefited a large number of people who have been sorely troubled with diseases that the usual methods have not been able to cure or relieve.

Dr. F. B. Bishop has been devoting his time on clinic days to the relief of the poor. He finds that he is unable to give the best of attention and benefit to patients presenting themselves at the dispensary, because of the lack of facilities, and particularly because of the lack of a static electric machine.

The Doctor says that there are a large number of poor people who are unable to pay the high charges made by members of the profession

for electric treatment who can and will be treated at this dispensary if his clinic is equipped with the necessary machines to give thorough relief. He is willing to devote his time free of charge to this charity. The dispensary is fortunate in having the services of Dr. Bishop, whose reputation is national, having recently been elected president of the Electro-Therapeutic Association of the United States, and Washington will be favored by a convention of all interested in electro-therapeutics the coming summer.

The necessity for an emergency department in connection with the work now being done by the Eastern Dispensary is treated in full by Llewellyn Eliot, M. D., surgeon in charge, in a report made to the board of directors at its meeting on September 13, 1898:

During the year ending June 30, 1898, the emergency department of the Eastern Dispensary has treated 45 cases, and performed 40 operations upon these cases. Reference to the report filed with the annual statement of that service will show the nature of these cases and the successful results which have followed in every case, notwithstanding the limited facilities at our command.

Since July 1, 1898, we have admitted 44 cases. Among these cases several major operations have been performed with a degree of success which is a great source of satisfaction to those connected with the department. The greatest drawback to the further advancement of the work of this department is the lack of funds necessary to do its work. Without doubt, some of the cases admitted and treated would have perished but for the treatment given, while others would have gone on to a slow and tedious convalescence, incapacitated for months from earning a livelihood, and thereby becoming further charges upon the charity and benevolence of the community. We have, nevertheless, been compelled to discharge patients a little earlier than their absolute necessities required, by reason of the lack of those things which go to make up a complete hospital service.

We have already given our reasons for the establishment of our emergency hospital in the last annual report of this institution, and can see no reason for retracting a single word, but see every reason for urging more strongly than we did such a hospital.

It is useless to refer to the inhumanity of dragging a sick or wounded man from the extremes of the city to its center, and the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, the representative medical organization of the city, recognizing such a fact, has recommended through its committee the establishment and equipment of an emergency hospital in each section of the city, north, south, east, and west, and forwarded to Congress its committee's report.

From the statements made by physicians in charge, above noted, it will be seen that the institution is not properly equipped to do all the work that is necessary to be done in the immediate section in which it is located.

While the most rigid rules are in force to prevent imposition, and while no patient is admitted or treated unless he is purely a needy one, it has been the policy of the institution not to advertise for patients. All of the patients who have applied for treatment have been sent to the institution by friends of the institution, or by others who have received treatment there.

There is a very large number of needy people in the city who are a charge upon their friends and who fail to take advantage of the free treatment given the poor at the Eastern Dispensary, who might be treated there and their sufferings relieved if a sufficient resident staff were maintained at the institution.

The work done by all of the physicians, except the resident physician, is gratuitous, and will be so under an increased appropriation.

However, to make the institution more efficient, it is necessary that it should have a greater number of persons in charge throughout the whole of the day and night, and to that end we find it important in maintaining it for the year ending June 30, 1900, that we have the financial aid that will allow us to employ the following persons, and to

pay for the fuel, light, medicines, rent, and miscellaneous items needed about the dispensary and hospital:

One janitor, at \$15 per month	\$180
Two nurses, \$10 per month each	240
One resident physician, \$25 per month	300
Board for the four above named, \$15 per month	720
Coal and gas bills	180
Medical, surgical, and electrical supplies	1,200
Maintenance of patients	400
Rent	400
Total	3,620

It will be noted that for the year ending June 30, 1898, the private donations amounted to \$546.94.

It is our belief that private donations for the year ending June 30, 1900, will amount to \$1,000, leaving a deficit of \$2,620.

It is well known to all who have had experience in handling public institutions of this character, that there is never enough money on hand to do all of the work that the board of directors finds it necessary to do, and while it is apparent from the above statement that \$2,620 might possibly be sufficient to maintain the institution during the year mentioned, a careful provider will have on hand a small balance for emergencies.

We, therefore, very respectfully request that the Superintendent of Charities and the District Commissioners recommend to the Congress that an appropriation of \$3,000 be made for the use of the Eastern Dispensary of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS. W. SMITH,

President Eastern Dispensary, for its Board of Directors.

HERBERT W. LEWIS,

Superintendent of Charities.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

SIR: The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Eastern Dispensary, Washington, D. C., for the year ending June 30, 1898:

Public funds.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation	\$1,000.00	For salaries	\$393.50
		For drugs and medicines	235.54
		For surgical supplies and instruments ..	33.83
		For other items of current expense	175.98
		For extraordinary repairs and improve- ments	161.15
Total	1,000.00	Total	1,000.00

Private funds.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last report	\$56.38	For rent	\$366.66
From all other sources	622.84	For salaries	60.50
		For other items of current expense	144.93
		Balance on hand	107.13
Total	679.22	Total	679.22

HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

GEO. F. HARBIN, *Treasurer.*

Report of patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Abscess incised	1		1				2	1	5
Alcoholism			1						1
Æsophageal stricture						1			1
Cholera morbus	1								1
Contusion					3	1		2	6
Fractured thumb, comminuted					1				1
Fractured skull	1								1
Fractured ribs	2								2
Incised wounds:									
Dressed	1	1	2						4
Sutured	7		1			3	1	1	13
Foreign body—									
In ear	1				1				2
In eye					1				1
Lacerated wounds:									
Sutured	2	1			2	1			6
Dressed	2				2	1	1	1	7
Periostitis							1		1
Poison, belladonna	1								1
Chronic plumbism	1								1
Thermal exhaustion	1								1
Sprained wrist	2								2
Sprained ankle								1	1
Total	23	2	5		10	7	5	6	58

OPERATIONS.

Wounds sutured	19
Removal of foreign bodies	2
Fractured ribs strapped	2
Lacerated wounds dressed	8
Abscesses incised	5
Fractured skull trephined	1
Sprains strapped	3
Total	40

LLEWELLYN ELLIOTT,
Physician in charge of Emergency Department.

HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

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Report of patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1898.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Abcess.....								1	1
Alveolar.....	1								1
Ear, back of.....							1		1
Elbow, right.....					1				1
Hand—left, palm of.....							2		2
Hand—right, dorsum of.....					1				1
Jaw, lower.....							1		1
Upper lip.....					1				1
Submaxillary.....	3	1				1			5
Thumb, right.....							1	1	2
Adenitis, scrofulous.....							1		1
Amenorrhœa.....							4		4
Anæmia.....		5		1			3		9
Abortion.....							1		1
Anteflexion.....							1		1
Angina pectoris.....					1				1
Aortic regurgitation.....					1				1
Aortic stenosis.....	1								1
Asthma.....	2		2		3		5		12
Athrepsia.....						3		2	5
Ascaris lumbricoides.....						1		4	5
Anetro-poleo-myolitis.....		1							1
Alcoholiam.....	1					2			3
Ascites.....	1				1		2		4
Atrophy of optic nerve.....							1		1
Aphasia.....	2						1		3
Bite—arm, right.....	1								1
Bronchitis.....	1	4	3	1	4	10	3	10	36
Acute.....	2		1		3		8		14
Chronic.....	1		2		4		5		12
Tubercular.....				1					1
Bronch. asthma.....	1		2				1		4
Broncho-pneumonia.....		1				2			3
Burn.....								1	1
Bulbar paralysis.....	1								1
Blepharitis marginalis.....						1	1		2
Bubo.....					6				6
Bright's disease.....	1		2						3
Chancre, upper lip.....							1		1
Chancroid.....			1		4				5
Contusion, left elbow.....					1		1		2
Carcinoma.....			2				1		3
Cannicle mitlral.....							2		2
Constipation.....	3		7		4		23	2	39
Cystitis.....	1		1		3		2		7
Crushed fingers.....					1				1
Condulomata.....			1						1
Cataract:									
Complete.....			1				2		3
Incomplete.....	2								2
Conjunctivitis:									
Simple.....						2	7		9
Scrofulous.....			1		1		1	1	4
Cardialgia.....			1						1
Chorea.....		1	1	1	1		2	2	8
Cirrhosis.....	1				2		1		4
Cicatrix, right great toe.....					1				1
Cephalalgia.....						1		1	2
Contusion.....						1			1
Cardiac dropsy.....	1					1			1
Dermatitis.....			1			1		1	3
Dysentery.....	1					2	1		4
Diarrhœa.....			3				7		10
Dacryocystitis.....								1	1
Dysmenorrhœa.....							5		5
Endometritis.....			6				8		14
Endocervicitis.....							3		3
Eczema.....	1	1	1	1	4	5		2	15
Enteralgia.....	1								1
Epilepsy.....			2		2		1		5
Enuresis.....								3	3
Entero-colitis.....	1					1		5	7
Enteritis.....						1			1
Epididymitis.....	1					1			1

Report of patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary, etc.—Continued.

Diagnosis	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Foreign body in ear.....	1								1
Febris, intermittent.....		10	1		2	3	2	16	34
Fever, remittent.....	1		2		1		4		8
Fibromata.....					1				1
Fibroid tumor:									
Finger.....							1		1
Penis.....					1				1
Foreign body on cornea.....					1				1
Gonorrhœa.....	5				25		2		32
Gangrene.....							1		1
Goiter, exophthalmic.....							1		1
Gastritis.....			2						2
Gastroenteritis.....		1						2	3
Grippe.....						2			2
Goiter.....							2		2
Hernia:									
Umbilical.....						2	1		3
Inguinal.....					1				1
Hysteria.....			1	1			2		4
Hay fever.....	1		2				1		4
Headache.....			4				6		10
Hemorrhoids.....	1				2				3
Herpes zoster.....			1						1
Hand, needle in.....							1		1
Indurated preputial tumor.....					1				1
Impetigo contagiosa.....	1								1
Influenza.....	5		3		4		7		19
Inanition.....		1		1		2		3	7
Indigestion.....				1		2		6	9
Incontinence (urinary).....				1					1
Intestinal indigestion, chronic.....				1					1
Jaundice.....	1		1						2
Keloid.....					1				1
Keratitis (scrofulous).....						3	2	2	7
Kerato-iritis.....							1		1
Laryngitis:									
Acute.....			1	1			1		3
Syphilitic.....							1		1
Chronic.....							1		1
Lumbricoides.....				1				2	3
Lymphangitis.....						6	1	4	11
Tubercular.....								1	1
Leucorrhœa.....			1				3		4
Lacerated cervix.....							1		1
Menorrhagia.....			1				6		7
Menopause.....			1						1
Metrorrhagia.....			1						1
Mammary abscess.....			1						1
Menstruation, vicarious.....			1				1		2
Menopause.....							1		1
Multiple sclerosis.....	1								1
Myringitis.....					1				1
Neuralgia, intercostal.....					1				1
Necrosis, finger.....						2			2
Nervous debility.....			2						2
Nonretention of urine.....		1							1
Nephritis.....	1				3		1		5
Neuralgia:									
Facial.....			1				2		3
Traumatic.....					1		1		2
Neuritis, optic.....					1				1
Neurosis.....							1		1
Ovarian cyst.....							1		1
Ovaralgia.....							1		1
Otitis media suppurativa chronica.....	3		1	1		1	1	6	13
Edema of eyelids.....	1								1
Ophthalmia:									
Purulent.....				1					1
Neonatorium.....								1	1
Pruritis.....	1						2		3
Purpura.....					1				1
Psoriasis.....	1		2	2					5
Paralysis:									
Facial.....	1				1				2
Palmar.....							1		1

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Report of patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary, etc.—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Palsy, lead	1								1
Poleomyelitis anterior acute				1					1
Pinworms		1		1					2
Phymosis		1			1				2
Pneumonia, broncho.						1			1
Pneumonia						1			1
Pregnancy		2	1	1		1	13	1	19
Pertussis								1	1
Pharyngitis:									
Acute					1				1
Syphilitic							1		1
Phthisis pulmonalis	5				9		10		24
Prolapsus			2				2		4
Uteri			1				2		3
Oveal			1				3		4
Of ovary			1						1
Pyosalpingitis							1		1
Pelvic adhesions							2		2
Prolapse ovary			1						1
Parynchia					1		1		2
Retroversion							6		6
Retroflexed uterus							1		1
Retroflexion			1				1		2
Rhinitis		5	1	2		3		1	12
Acute					1		2		3
Chronic	2		4		5		7		18
Syphilitic					1				1
Rachitis		1				1			2
Rupture sheath of deltoid and latiss. dorsi muscles ..					1				1
Refraction errors		3	3	1			7		14
Rheumatism	1		4		4		18		27
Gonorrheal					2				2
Regurgitation, pulmonary ..								1	1
Strabismus convergens, left ..		1							1
Subconjunctival hemorrhage ..			1						1
Syphilis			2	2	13	5	8	4	24
Stomatitis, ulcerative						1		1	2
Scrofula						1		1	2
Scleritis								1	1
Salpingitis							3		3
Subinvolution							2		2
Sterility							1		1
Sprain:									
Ankle, left.	1								1
Back			1						1
Hip, left.					1				1
Leg							1		1
Stricture of urethra	1				1				4
Synovitis							1		1
Tonsilitis					1	1		1	3
Threatened miscarriage							1		1
Tuberculous pulmonary			1				1		2
Tubercular adenitis						1		1	2
Tonsilitis, follicular	1		1		3		7		12
Tinea capita					1	4		1	6
Tubercular ascites								1	1
Tuberculosis				1		3		7	11
Tonsilitis, chronic				1					1
Tongue-tie						1			1
Trachitis		1							1
Tinea sycosis					1				1
Tinea			1						1
Traumatism of eyeball					1		1		2
Ulcer of cornea			1		2		1		4
Urticaria								1	1
Ulcer, left leg								1	1
Uterine, fibroma			1						1
Ulcer:									
Buttock					1				1
Right little finger								1	1
Leg	2		4		1		2		9
Varicose veins, left leg							1		1
Vertigo	1				1		2		4
Vaginitis			1				2		3

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 11, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Woman's Dispensary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

This institution was incorporated fifteen years ago under the general incorporation act of 1870 for the treatment of diseases of women and children by physicians of their own sex, or others designated by the board of directors.

The main source of support is the allotment of \$500 per annum from the appropriation of Congress for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia. With that fund and the help from some of our charitably inclined citizens who have contributed annually since the establishment of the dispensary, we have, with close scrutiny, been able to administer much needed medical and surgical attention in a section of the city where there are many poor. Fortunately, we have no salaries to pay, except \$10 per month to the apothecary. The attendance of the able corps of physicians is purely gratuitous.

A first treatment is given to all applicants in immediate need of medical or surgical attention, whether able to pay or not, but in the former case they are directed to seek their physician for subsequent advice and aid.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of applicants for treatment, which may be attributed to one or all of several causes, viz: The establishment, for a period of about six months in the early part of the year, of a similar institution in the immediate neighborhood, less sickness, and more rigid inquiry, at the request of the superintendent of charities, as to the ability of patients to employ a physician, and the dissemination among the people of such steps to prevent imposition.

The bare possibility of their being subjected to an inquiry as to their ability to employ a physician, and the probability of discovery that they are able to pay, has no doubt deterred many from applying, and been beneficial to physicians and relieved the dispensary of some charity impostors. It is believed, however, that such steps do not interfere with application by the worthy poor.

While extending our thanks for the annual allotment and the contributions of our annual subscribers, we desire to call attention to the fact that each 25 cents disbursed by the dispensary means carefully and cheerfully administered relief from suffering to some one deserving poor person.

Summary of dispensary work.

Number of applications for treatment	2,858
Number of applicants refused (record incomplete)	6
Number of treatments	2,852
Number of new cases	1,101
Number of revisits	1,751

Number of new cases:

Female	944
Male	157
Medical	892
Surgical	209
Number of surgical operations performed in dispensary	42
External applications (gynæcological and surgical)	744
Number of prescriptions compounded	2, 841
Average cost per treatment, including total expenses	\$0. 25

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1897	\$240. 57
Received from public funds	500. 00
Donations	284. 33
Total	1, 024. 90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent to January 1, 1898	\$300. 00
Drugs and medicines	183. 58
Salary of apothecary	130. 00
Instruments and surgical appliances	18. 40
Current expenses (gas, fuel, washing, etc.)	82. 64
Total	714. 62
Balance on hand July 1, 1898	310. 28

Very respectfully,

MAGRUDER MUNCASTER, M. D.,
Secretary.

HERBERT W. LEWIS, Esq.,
Superintendent of Charities for the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1898.*

It should be a source of sincere congratulation to all interested in the welfare of the Children's Hospital to learn, from the several reports herewith submitted, that the good work of this institution has steadily increased, notwithstanding the great disadvantages under which it labored during the past years.*

From the report of the medical staff it appears that during the past year the number of patients treated in hospital, dispensary, and baby ward was 3,512.

Surgical operations numbered 360, an increase of 86 over the preceding year.

There were 248 more prescriptions for outdoor use than formerly, and whereas 183 more patients were treated in the hospital and dispensary during 1896, the total of all cases treated during the year just past shows a notable increase.

The high average attained by the graduates of the school of nursing, 93 per cent (some having attained 95 per cent), where only 75 per cent is required, attests the thoroughness of the course pursued and gives earnest of great success in the future.

Each succeeding year shows our increased indebtedness to the board of lady visitors, who take the initiative in every step to further the interests of the institution, and respond so willingly and efficiently to every demand. Their report will be read with great satisfaction, and from it will be seen that the proceeds from two of their entertainments not only liquidated their own indebtedness, but, besides turning in to the treasury \$1,059.52, the proceeds of the charity ball, paid bills amounting to \$1,830.89, incurred by the board of directors for various necessary repairs, etc.

The item of greatest importance—the financial condition of our hospital—should appeal to us more strongly than ever, and I earnestly ask that the treasurer's report be given the most careful consideration.

The account of the treasurer shows that the income for the year 1897, including two notes aggregating \$2,500, discounted to meet current expenses, was	\$21,282.81
And that the total expenses for the same period, including interest (\$1,091.17), were	20,167.41

Leaving a balance in the treasury of	1,115.40
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The mortgage debt remains as reported last year—\$21,000.

From this report I am, therefore, again constrained to reiterate my statement of last year, that "unless our revenues be increased this condition must continue, and we appeal earnestly to our friends to assist in securing additional aid." Surely a hospital "for the gratuitous medical and surgical treatment of indigent children under the age of 12 years, without distinction of race, sex, or creed," having a dispen-

* This institution has made no report for the fiscal year 1898, that now presented covering the period from January 1 to December 31, 1897.—*Superintendent of Charities.*

sary and outdoor service, bacteriological laboratory, baby ward, and school of nursing, with every modern appliance, merits from the Government and the people of this community liberal support and hearty cooperation.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. GALT, *President.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Account of the treasurer of the Children's Hospital for the year ended December 31, 1897.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Balance, January 1, 1897.....	\$16. 51	Marketing	\$2, 310. 19
Incorporators and others.....	1, 036. 30	Pay roll.....	6, 095. 70
Charity ball.....	1, 059. 52	Groceries	1, 457. 48
Interest on Mrs. Temple's legacy.....	150. 00	Bread	651. 65
Sale of old material, etc	20. 48	Milk	1, 059. 76
Interest on hall fund.....	4, 500. 00	Furniture.....	131. 32
Loans.....	4, 500. 00	Repairs	779. 84
(Two notes for \$2, 500 outstanding.)		Medicines and surgical supplies.....	1, 121. 67
District of Columbia.....	10, 000. 00	Stationery, printing, and postage.....	271. 32
		Illuminating gas.....	573. 98
		Fuel	944. 20
		Telephone	117. 00
		Ice.....	306. 99
		Interest.....	1, 091. 17
		Payment of discounts.....	3, 000. 00
		(Mortgage debt, \$21,000.)	
		Insurance.....	20. 00
		All other expenses.....	235. 64
		Total expenditure.....	20, 167. 91
		Balance	1, 114. 90
Total.....	21, 282. 81	Total.....	21, 282. 81

W. S. THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

The medical staff offer the following report of the diseases and injuries treated in the hospital and dispensary during the year ending December 31, 1897, as shown in the accompanying tabulated statement.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. H. LOVEJOY, M. D.,
Chairman Medical Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1898.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Report for the year ending December 31, 1897.

Number of patients remaining in the hospital January 1, 1897.....	64
Admitted during the year	369
Total treated	433
Number of patients treated in "baby ward" during the year	58
Total treated in hospital and "baby ward"	491

	Admitted.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining.
		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.		
White:						
Male.....	116	91	18	7	1	17
Female	67	40	14	4	4	16
Colored:						
Male.....	97	73	12	3	15	11
Female	89	47	18	6	13	23
Total	369	251	62	20	33	67

Monthly average attendance in hospital.

January.....	66.70	July	62.35
February	73.88	August.....	60.67
March	62.64	September	47.82
April.....	64.93	October	59.20
May	60.87	November.....	64.56
June	57.13	December	65.57

Daily average attendance, 62.19.
Daily average attendance in hospital and "baby ward," 67.79.

Number of dispensary patients.

White male.....	394	
White female	558	
		952
Colored male	807	
Colored female.....	1,262	
		2,069
Total.....		3,021

Condensed statement.

Total number of patients treated in hospital, dispensary, and baby ward	3,512
Surgical operations.....	360
Prescriptions compounded:	
Hospital.....	3,954
Dispensary	3,806
Outdoor	340
Total	8,100
Percentage of deaths, including those from tuberculosis.....	7.62
Percentage of deaths, excluding those from tuberculosis.....	4.38
Number of deaths from tuberculosis.....	14
Total number of deaths.....	33
Percentage of deaths including those in baby ward.....	9.36
Percentage of deaths in baby ward.....	22.41

Diseases treated in baby ward.

Diseases.	Discharged—			Died.	Remain- ing.	Total treated.
	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.			
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Intestines:						
Indigestion, intestinal	8	.....	.....	2	1	11
Ileo-colitis	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Enteritis	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Anal fissure .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Peritonitis, acute, suppurative.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
RESPIRATORY ORGANS.						
Foreign body, trachea	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pneumonia, lobular .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bronchitis	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Hydrocephalus .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Meningitis, tubercular .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
NUTRITIONAL.						
Marasmus .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Innutrition	1	2	.....	2	.....	5

Diseases treated in baby ward—Continued.

Diseases.	Discharged—			Died.	Remain- ing.	Total treated.
	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.			
CIRCULATORY.						
Anæmia				1		1
SKIN.						
Eczema, capitis	1				1	2
Eczema, corporis	2					2
UNCLASSIFIED.						
Syphilis, congenital					1	1
Adenitis, cervical	1					1
Otitis media, suppurative		1				1
SURGICAL INJURIES.						
Hæmatoma, scalp	1					1
Burn, flexure knee, third degree	1					1
DEFORMITIES.						
Harelip			1			1
Hernia, inguinal		2		1		3
Phimosis	7			a 1		9
Talipes, equino-varus		1			1	2
Total	29	9	2	13	5	58

a Death from lobular pneumonia.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

In presenting the report for the past year we would call the attention of the public to the condition of the Children's Hospital. Not being a new building, continual repairs are necessary; modern improvements must be introduced to make it sanitary; heavy bills are incurred. The income received is not even sufficient for the current expenses of the hospital, so that the lady members of the board are obliged to be continually on the alert to devise ways of raising money. Two entertainments given by the lady members during the year were very successful financially, not only enabling them to cancel their own indebtedness, but also to assume the payment of bills incurred by the gentlemen's board for plumbing, painting, gas fitting, and fencing the north side of the hospital grounds, for which action the executive board returned their most hearty thanks.

The first offering ever made by a colored organization was received last spring, being from a Sunday school in Leesburg, Va. The money received was appropriated in purchasing a rolling chair for the colored ward. As it is so seldom that any appreciation for benefits received can be recorded, we take pleasure in noting the gratitude of a little boy, who was for some time an inmate of the hospital. His earnings for a year had been kept in a small toy bank, which, when opened, was found to contain \$9.37. This sum, the result of much self-denial, was gladly contributed by him toward one of the children's entertainments.

A new piano was purchased last spring for the children through the efforts of Miss Ripley, who (although not a member of the board) was much interested in the hospital. The money was raised principally among her friends. The terms of sale were very liberal, the gentleman from whom it was purchased adding a donation of \$40.

The board of lady visitors again take pleasure in recording the work that has been accomplished by St. Mary's Guild during the past year. Twenty pairs of blankets have been furnished for the children's wards, and three electric fans introduced into the infants' ward, which added much to their comfort during the summer months. The hospital also received the entire proceeds of an operetta given by the guild. Through the exertions of the Children's Hospital Guild a laundry chute has been built, at a cost of \$70, an improvement much appreciated by the superintendent and her assistants. This guild, formed two years ago, is composed of fourteen young girls. They deserve our sincere thanks, for they are always contributing to the comfort of the little children, in whom they are so much interested.

In accordance with the wish of the pupils of Mrs. Cabell's school, that the donation received from them should be appropriated for a laboratory, certain portions of the basement have been secured for that purpose. The rooms are all finished and are

being occupied by the bacteriologists, but still they are not fully equipped with all the necessary appliances.

Thanks are returned to the Friday Morning Sewing Club and the Knickerbocker Sewing Class, who, for the last three years, have furnished more than half of the household linen required by the hospital. An Easter offering of bed linen was also contributed by the ladies of the board, in response to an appeal made to them by the president. To the Virginia Memorial Guild, the West End Guild, Miss Gorman's Sewing Class, and the Mothers' Meeting of St. John's Church, Georgetown, we also return our sincere thanks for many valuable donations of clothing.

Five hundred postals sent out at Thanksgiving met with a generous response from the public. Large supplies of provisions, groceries, and fruit were received; also donations of money amounting to \$422. These were all gratefully acknowledged by the committee.

The Christmas entertainment was much enjoyed by the children. All of them gathered around the tree, save a few who were too ill to leave their cots, and these had their presents taken to them. The tree was beautifully decorated. Each child received a present of its own selection, also a box of candy, besides refreshments of cream and cake. Among the many Christmas offerings, we note that of St. Mary's Guild and its cot members, \$115, which they wished appropriated to the painting and calcimining the nurses' rooms; also, \$17 from "the children of the cot fund" for the purchase of a chair and invalid table for their "cot." These gifts were very acceptable, and much appreciated by the ladies, who return their sincere thanks to St. Mary's Guild and its auxiliary.

A new feature characterized the management of the annual charity ball last year. Dispensing with the services of a caterer, a "home supper" was furnished by the ladies. The experiment proved a success, as the net proceeds of the ball were larger than those of previous years.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Sherrill, who for many years was such an efficient member of the board. Her practical words of counsel and good judgment were always listened to with deep interest and accepted without hesitation. The board of lady managers tendered their deep respect and sympathy to the family in their heavy sorrow.

There are now in the hospital 70 children, and 5 babies in the infants' ward. Into this ward 58 infants have been received this past year. The cleanliness and order which prevails throughout the wards testify to the faithfulness and thoroughness of the work accomplished by the nurses, under the guidance of the head nurse, who supervises all the wards, and is such an able assistant to our efficient superintendent, whose annual report of the nurses we take great pleasure in appending.

Respectfully submitted.

S. H. SHIELDS, *Recording Secretary.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING OF THE CHILDREN'S AND COLUMBIA HOSPITALS.

I have the honor to present the report of the school of nursing for the school year ending June 30, 1897, as given at the fifth annual commencement.

Six pupils were presented for graduation. The fact that only this number constituted the class may require some explanation, when it is remembered that last year there were double the number.

In the beginning of the school year 14 pupils were in the senior class, 8 more than at the close of the term. Two have left and 6 have been dismissed.

Few outside of the school realize all that it means to graduate from a school connected with two hospitals. It is a difficult matter often to please the officers of one hospital, but in this case the pupils must do double duty. Their work must be satisfactory to 2 superintendents and 3 head nurses. In addition to this, they must pass final examinations given by 9 physicians—one written, of not less than 25 questions; one oral, conducted by 4 members selected from the lecturing faculty. We need scarcely comment on the excellent work of those nurses who have successfully passed this ordeal, but will only say that their faithfulness, both in practical duties and in theoretical work, has not been excelled.

The general average of the class was 93 per cent. Three of the number attained an average of 95 per cent.

The general average percentage necessary to pass is 75 per cent, which has heretofore been considered a fair test.

The graduates of the school now number 46. Seven occupy hospital positions, 3 have married, 3 are nursing in other cities, and the remainder are in Washington.

In connection with the registry, we still continue sending out graduates for part of a day, perhaps for an hour each day, or twice daily—in fact, for as long or short a time as desired. Physicians have found this a great convenience where a nurse has been required for some special duty which could not be intrusted to an inexperienced person; also where the conditions rendered it impracticable to employ a nurse by the week, or even an entire day. To many people in moderate circumstances this arrangement has been very satisfactory.

The commencement exercises of the fifth graduating class were held at the Columbia Hospital on the night of June 8, Mr. Nathaniel Wilson, president of the board of that hospital, presiding. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Mr. Barrows, Representative from Massachusetts, and by Dr. Swan M. Burnett, of Washington. The prizes and diplomas were awarded by Hon. John B. Wight, District Commissioner. The rooms were prettily decorated, and about 270 guests were present. The music, which so greatly added to the enjoyment of all, was furnished by the ladies' board of our hospital, while the palms, which supplemented the other decorations, were procured through the kindness of one of the members of the medical board of Columbia Hospital. It is but fitting to state, in connection with the exercises, there was one regret, and that, the unavoidable absence of the dean of the school, Dr. Lovejoy, who was prevented by ill health from being present.

To the hospital boards we extend our sincere thanks for all the kindnesses shown during the past year. We thank the lecturers for their interest in the pupils, which has made them feel that they were not only their teachers, but friends; and we are also indebted to them for their attention to the pupils who have been ill.

If they will kindly bear in mind that these same nurses, to whom they have lectured, will shortly stand in need of a continuance of that professional interest, which may be expressed in an eminently practical way, we shall have still further cause for gratitude.

Very respectfully,

M. L. ROGERS,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

GRADUATING CLASS, 1897.

Children's Hospital.—Miss Sallie Melhorne, Virginia; Miss Charlotte Covert, Illinois; Miss Estelle Davis, Maryland; Miss Julia Nicholls, District of Columbia.

Columbia Hospital.—Miss Laura Beuhler, District of Columbia; Miss Bernice E. Hansen, Ohio.

Report of the treasurer of the board of lady visitors for the year ended December 31, 1897.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Balance, January 1, 1897.....	\$226.56	Subscriptions paid.....	\$50.00
Fines	182.50	Expenses of charity ball	164.75
Subscriptions received.....	50.00	Net proceeds charity ball, paid Dr.	
Charity box	15.00	Thompson	1,059.52
Charity ball.....	1,224.27	Diet kitchen.....	95.00
Tombola entertainment	1,114.75	Seamstress.....	130.24
Thanksgiving donations.....	422.00	Dry goods.....	99.74
Concert—morning musical class.....	246.50	Christmas gifts	37.83
General contributions.....	157.49	Painting the wards	534.64
Interest on deposits.....	6.58	Mattresses remade.....	44.25
		Music at nurses' graduation	19.00
		Postals.....	5.00
		Two bath tubs.....	22.00
		Repairing furniture.....	23.00
		Fencing and painting.....	40.00
		Welsbach lights.....	84.00
		Sewerage bill	685.52
		House furnishings.....	22.50
		Total expenditures.....	3,116.99
		Balance	528.66
Total.....	3,645.65	Total.....	3,645.65

IDA M. GALE, *Treasurer.*

RETTA PARK LEECH,
M. A. B. KENNEDY,
Auditing Committee.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Officers.

J. W. H. LOVEJOY, M. D., chairman; G. N. ACKER, M. D., secretary.

Consulting staff (expiration of terms of service).—(1898) William W. Johnston, M. D.; (1899) James W. H. Lovejoy, M. D.; (1900) D. Webster Prentiss, M. D.; (1901) Nathan S. Lincoln, M. D.; (1902) A. F. A. King, M. D.

Attending staff.—(1899) Swan M. Burnett, M. D., 916 17th street NW.; (1900) George N. Acker, M. D., 913 16th street; (1901) Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont Circle; (1902) J. Ford Thompson, 804 17th street, NW.

*Assistants to attending staff (hospital dispensary service).—*Dr. Frank Leech, 1715 14th street; Thos. E. McArdle, M. D., 821 16th street; D. K. Shute, M. D., 1318 L street; John R. Wellington, M. D., 1335 N street NW.

Pathologist and bacteriologist.—Wm. B. French, M. D., 506 E. Capitol street.

Outdoor physician.—Monte Griffith, M. D.

Resident physician.—J. William Hart, M. D.

Pharmaceutist.—Mr. George H. Schwinn.

Resident student.—Mr. William N. Fisher.

Superintendent.—Miss Mary L. Rogers.

BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

Miss Virginia Miller, president, 1729 P street; Mrs. William H. Hoeke, first vice-president, 336 C street; Mrs. Kate K. Henry, second vice-president, 614 Twenty-second street; Mrs. S. H. Shields, recording secretary, 1401 Sixteenth street; Mrs. G. C. Goodloe, corresponding secretary, corner Twenty-third and Q streets; Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, treasurer, 1314 L street; Mrs. J. C. Audenreid, 1023 Vermont avenue; Mrs. G. L. Bradley, corner Twenty-first and P streets; Mrs. Mary A. Coyle, 1331 K street; Mrs. Charles H. Davis, Naval Observatory; Mrs. Charles G. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Stephen Elkins, 1626 K street; Mrs. John Eubank, Warm Springs, Va.; Mrs. Reginald Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue; Mrs. S. R. Franklin, 1338 Nineteenth street; Mrs. A. W. Ferguson, 3004 Q street; Mrs. C. C. Glover, 20 Lafayette square; Mrs. William A. Gordon, 6 Cooke place; Mrs. William Hammond, corner Thirteenth and Princeton streets; Miss Caroline Henry, 1406 M street; Mrs. James Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street; Mrs. R. L. Howell, 1529 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. Beale Howard, 1410 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Frederick Huidekoper, The Shoreham; Mrs. James M. Johnston, 1628 K street; Mrs. M. S. Johnson, 2013 I street; Mrs. S. H. Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. M. A. B. Kennedy, 1630 Rhode Island avenue; Miss Bessie J. Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. J. F. Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, Burkes Station, Va.; Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Dupont Circle; Mrs. T. B. M. Mason, 1606 Twentieth street; Mrs. Edw. McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. James McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue; Mrs. Chauncey McKeever, 1508 H street; Mrs. Montgomery, 1743 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Frederick L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street; Mrs. George McLanahan, 1601 Twenty-first street; Mrs. M. L. Norton, 1023 Sixteenth street; Miss Edythe A. Patten, 2122 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. R. Ross Perry, 1309 P street; Mrs. Phillips, 1517 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. F. M. Ramsay, 1921 N street; Mrs. Z. C. Robbins, 1750 M street; Mrs. John Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street; Miss E. Keats Rogers, 1310 Sixteenth street; Miss Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Philip Sheridan, 1617 Rhode Island avenue; Miss M. Jennie Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue; Mme. de Sibour, 927 Farragut square; Mrs. R. K. Stone, 1345 F street; Miss Mary J. Todd, 1519 Twentieth street; Mrs. William Wall, The Hamilton; Mrs. H. A. Willard, 1333 K street; Mrs. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue; Miss Ellen M. E. Woodhull, 2033 G street.

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

GEORGE W. EVANS.

JOHN J. DARBY, M. D.

WILLIAM T. PIERSON.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

Surgeon in Chief: AUSTIN M. CURTIS, A. M., M. D.

First Assistant Surgeon: WILLIAM A. WARFIELD, M. D.

CONSULTING STAFF.

Gynecologist: J. TABER JOHNSON, M. D.

Physician: THOMAS B. HOOD, M. D.

Obstetrician: THOMAS C. SMITH, M. D.

VISITING STAFF.

Physicians: JOHN BRACKETT, M. D.; G. N. PERRY, M. D.; F. E. MAXCY, M. D.;
C. L. ALLEN, M. D.; S. R. WATTS, M. D.; THOMAS MARTIN, M. D.; JOHN W.
MITCHELL, M. D.; ROBERT R. BROWN, M. D.

Surgeons: E. A. BALLOCH, A. M., M. D.; N. F. GRAHAM, M. D.

Obstetrician: JOHN R. FRANCIS, M. D.

Gynecologists: F. J. SHADD, M. D.; CHARLES I. WEST, M. D.

Ophthalmologist and Otologist: E. OLIVER BELT, M. D.

Bacteriologist: W. W. ALLEGER, M. D.

Pathologists: D. S. LAMB, M. D.; J. M. LAMB, M. D.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, M. D.; A. W. TANCIL, M. D.; E. OLIVER BELT, M. D.; S. R.
WATTS, M. D.; F. J. SHADD, M. D.

INTERNES.

S. P. STAFFORD, M. D.; F. J. L. JOHNSON, M. D.; W. H. HUGHES, Jr., M. D.;
J. H. HUTTON, M. D.; Directress of Training School, SARAH C. EBERSOLE;
Pharmacist, ROBERT B. TYLER, M. D., Phar. D.; Assistant Pharmacist, HENRY
F. THOMPSON; Matron, ANNIE A. SIMMS; Clerk, H. CARDOZO; Assistant Clerk,
HATTIE M. CURTIS.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit the report of Freedmen's Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1898:

In referring to the condition, management, and needs of the hospital, and in making such recommendations as seem to me important, you are respectfully requested to carefully consider and give due weight to the recent report of the board of visitors, dated June 24, 1898, whose very

exhaustive treatment of every subject touching the welfare of this institution leaves little to be said in the restricted space which must be devoted to my report. As shown in that report, many irregularities therein referred to had already been discovered, and such reformation as was possible had been inaugurated directly after my advent as surgeon in chief. To give permanency to the reforms such a board, representing the Secretary of the Interior, was necessary. It is a subject of congratulation that so efficient a board was chosen. I desire to acquiesce in their said report, and to reiterate all their recommendations.

When I assumed charge of this hospital, on April 1, 1898, I found more than "a mere almshouse." Here was an institution classified into several departments of practical hospital work, with a modern ambulance service, a training school for nurses consisting of an efficient corps of intelligent and skillful young women, and a system of internship composed of graduates from various medical colleges. Smallpox was discovered in one of the wards on the day of my advent. The case having been here one week many were exposed to the contagion, resulting in the development of other cases, which required several weeks of quarantine, thus, for a period of six weeks, practically preventing the routine work of the hospital. Our escape from a dreadful contagion and a large mortality was due more to kind Providence than to our vaunted antiseptics, for I can conceive of no better media for the spread of infection and contagion than the unsanitary buildings we use as wards. In this connection it will be noticed from the tabulated statistics that the number of patients admitted during the past fiscal year was 2,355, as compared with 2,815 for the previous year, ending June 30, 1897. This, in a measure, is accounted for in the fact that the hospital was closed to admissions during a period of about six weeks, while under quarantine.

In addition to what has been said by the board of visitors touching the dual management of this hospital by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioners of the District, it is well to say that my experience as surgeon in chief, covering a period of three months, has clearly demonstrated that the present arrangement is, to say the least, very unfortunate. The situation is exasperating in the extreme, since the surgeon in chief often finds that in his efforts to carry out the rules approved by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the hospital he runs counter to the specific instructions emanating from the Commissioners of the District. He is, therefore, frequently unable to determine what course to pursue in matters which offer opportunity for conflict of authority. The situation is rendered all the more embarrassing when some of the officers serving under the Commissioners of the District take advantage of every technical point afforded by the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., ch. 551), which seems to contravene the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. With a view to changing the existing bisected jurisdiction, which has been aptly spoken of as "unwise and inexpedient," I would respectfully recommend that you request Congress to place the hospital management and finances under the absolute control of the Department of the Interior. The many changes inaugurated in the conduct of affairs at the institution, the formulation of rules and regulations to govern it, and the higher standard of efficiency established here are material evidences of the necessity for the concentration of jurisdiction under one dominating head, who will personally direct and supervise its proper administration.

THE NEEDS.

1. A room for pathological work, which in modern hospitals is a necessary adjunct to successful scientific investigation and diagnosis both in surgery and medicine.

2. An examining room for patients applying for admission. At present there are no proper facilities for performing these duties, it being necessary to consult applicants in the hallway, exposed to public gaze.

3. An office room for the surgeon in chief, who is now compelled to transact official business in the public reception room or his private apartments.

4. A children's ward for the purpose of treating diseases peculiar to that portion of humanity. There are many applicants of this class, and it is not desirable from any point of view to have children in a ward with adults. This, however, has been unavoidable in more than one instance, and I would respectfully request that you take the proper steps thus to afford relief to that portion of suffering humanity who often can not find succor elsewhere.

5. New and modern hospital buildings. The primary object for the establishment of the Freedmen's Hospital was to furnish relief and care to the unfortunate and suffering members of the colored race, but its ultimate end has been the accomplishment of more than this noble purpose, as exemplified in the training of young colored women as professional nurses and in affording an opportunity to the young physicians of that race to acquire proficiency in the science of medicine and surgery. In spite of the difficulties incident to the use of such dilapidated structures as wards a high degree of progress and advancement in hospital work has been attained in this institution—sufficient, indeed, to demonstrate the possibilities of its highest and best usefulness should a generous Government ever see fit to construct modern brick buildings. That we are in need of an entirely new hospital plant is indisputable and self-evident. This long-felt want has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior in several successive annual reports submitted by the former surgeon in chief. It was forcibly presented in detail in the report recently submitted by the board of visitors, and was mentioned in the report to Congress by the joint select committee to investigate the charities of the District. I desire to emphasize all that has been said on this important subject and to recommend the urgent and pressing necessity of a new hospital.

I wish further to direct your attention to a tract of land donated by Howard University to the Government of the United States and accepted by an act of Congress dated June 16, 1882. This miniature forest faces Freedmen's Hospital. In its present condition it is a grave menace to the health and well-being of the inmates there. It also presents an unsightly and repugnant appearance. The reservation is overgrown with noxious ferns and tall weeds, matted with filth and rubbish after each rainfall. This pollution floods the hospital grounds to the depth of several inches. The reservation during the day is made a camping ground by the vicious and lazy, while at night it affords a safe retreat for tramps and criminals. The dry, parched grass, together with the shrubby brush, interlaced with zigzag pathways strewn with filth and rubbish, presents a picture which beggars description, and shows this place to be the most neglected spot in this the nation's capital. I desire to recommend that you bring to the attention of the Con-

gress of the United States the said condition of this reservation in order that some steps may be taken to make such improvements as are necessary to prevent disease and add to its appearance. With proper drainage and irrigation the sanitary condition of this immediate locality could be materially improved, and systematic parking, grass plats, and flower beds could transform this unkempt waste into a beautiful and healthful square, thus adding another bright and cheerful spot to the many which adorn Washington.

PAY PATIENTS.

It is desirable that some arrangement should be made by which a ward for pay patients might be established in connection with the hospital. The necessity of this has been largely commented upon in former reports by those having charge of this work, and the board of visitors, after quoting from some of them, indorsed this view and pointed out the propriety of your recommending to Congress that legal sanction be given to the proposed plan. It is rendered more apparent every day that such steps should be quickly taken, and I desire to urge this pressing necessity.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The investigation of the board of visitors disclosed the fact that there is no authority in law for the maintenance of this branch of hospital work. Their recognition of the fact, however, that it is a necessary adjunct to the successful conduct of a thoroughly modern hospital caused them to recommend that Congress be asked to give the training school for nurses a legal status. It is not necessary to do more than emphasize their recommendation respecting this matter, for it is apparent to everyone who makes the least pretensions to a knowledge of the proper management of hospitals that such a branch works advantages both to the profession and the public at large.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

This hospital, being so closely connected with the Howard University Medical School, secures the colored medical students of this country the greatest advantages of any similar institution. Large numbers of medical students are attracted to said school because of the superior opportunities afforded by the hospital for clinical advantages. While the hospital and school are separate and distinct institutions, they are so closely related in the fundamental object of their establishment as to render them mutually helpful to each other in advancing the material interests of the race for which their existence is rendered necessary. There is no reason why the authorities of the medical school and hospital should not continue to be thus helpful in the interest of science, and, so far as is consistent with approved methods and the prescribed regulations adopted by the Interior Department, every facility will be afforded to the medical school in the prosecution of their commendable endeavors.

I would be derelict in the highest duty to myself and to the race which I represent should I close this report without offering some word of gratitude to you for the deep personal interest you have taken in the general

management and highest development of this hospital, and yet the language is so impoverished as to furnish no adequate means of expressing such sentiments as the situation demands. Your long and large experience in matters of business, coupled with the fact of your supervisory connection with some of the largest eleemosynary institutions in this country, renders it especially fortunate for the patrons of Freedmen's Hospital that you, as its authorized head, should, at a time when so many reforms were needed, personally direct the new plans for its management and the codification of rules for its government. You have added a new and memorable epoch to the history of this institution, and the near future will, no doubt, show material evidences of your high purpose to serve that class of humanity who most need sympathy and help.

I herewith append the tabulated statistics of the hospital for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Respectfully submitted.

A. M. CURTIS,
Surgeon in Chief.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Tabulated summary of cases treated during the fiscal year 1896-97.

	White.		Colored..		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Patients remaining June 30, 1897	15	7	61	67	150
Patients admitted	326	41	1,067	715	2,149
Births in hospital, including stillbirths	3	2	113	88	206
Total in hospital	344	50	1,141	870	2,505
Patients discharged	329	48	997	811	2,185
Deaths in hospital	7	.....	92	65	164
Stillborn	8	8
Total	336	48	1,089	884	2,357
Patients remaining June 30, 1898	8	2	72	66	148

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Table showing diagnosis, number treated, and condition when discharged from hospital.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Abscess:										
Mammary		1		7	5	3				8
Umbilical			2		1	1				2
Ischio-rectal	2		2	3	4	3				7
Pudendal				3	2	1				3
Hepatic			1						1	1
Alcoholism	14	2	15	3	11	15	5	3		34
Abortion				16	14	2				16
Anæmia	1		1	2	1	2	1			4
Antiversion of uterus				1		1				1
Asthma, bronchial	2		8	2	2	6		1	3	12
Arthritis:										
Acute			3			3				3
Tubercular			2			1	1			2
Syphilitic				1		1				1
Apoplexy			1	4		1	1		3	5
Appendicitis			1						1	1
Adenitis:										
Inguinal	1	1	11	3	5	10	1			16
Inguinal suppurating			2	1		3				3
Specific inguinal			5	1	3	2	1			6
Cervical	2		12	3	9	7	1			17
Aphasia, ataxic			2			2				2
Aneurism, popliteal			1						1	1
Angina pectoris	3		1	1		2	2		1	5
Atrophy of optic nerve			1	3			4			4
Amenorrhœa				3	1	2				3
Bite:										
Dog, of leg	3		6		2	7				9
Of arm			2	1		3				3
Of scalp				1		1				1
Insect				3		3				3
Burn:										
Hand	2		4	3	5	4				9
Face			2	2	3	1				4
Leg			2	1	2	1				3
Bronchitis:										
Acute	2	1	6	7	9	7				16
Chronic	3		2			5				5
Capillary				1					1	1
Bubo	2		4	2	4	3		1		8
Blood cyst				1		1				1
Contusion:										
Ankle			4		1	3				4
Scalp	5	1	6	3	8	7				15
Side			3			3				3
Leg	3		5	1	4	5				9
Foot	2		2		2	2				4
Back	1		2	1	1	2	1			4
Hand			3			3				3
Abdomen			2		1	1				2
Eye	1	1	2	2	3	3				6
Shoulder	2		9	3	5	8	1			14
Constipation	3		5	5	9	4				13
Cephalalgia	2		5	4	7	4				11
Condyloma				2		2				2
Cirrhosis of liver			7	2		8			6	9
Cellulitis:										
Hand		1	5	5	8	3				11
Index finger		1	2	2	2	3				5
Leg	1		6	4	5	6				11
Foot	5	1	10	3	15	4				19
Congenital deformity			1			1				1
Convulsions, epileptic	1	1	2	2	2	3		1		6
Cystitis			3	6	5	4				9
Carcinoma:										
Of uterus				6		3	1		2	6
Of testicle			1		1					1
Of bladder			1				1			1
Of cervix				4		2	1		1	4
Of perineum				1					1	1
Chlorosis				2	1	1				2
Cervicitis		1		13	12	2				14
Chancreoid	2	1	10	3	9	6	1			16
Conjunctivitis	2		2	4	6	2				8
Cancer of stomach			1						1	1
Cyst:										
Uterus				1	1					1
Sublingual			1	2	2	1				3

Table showing diagnosis, number treated, etc.—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Colic, intestinal.....			2		2					2
Cicatrix, pulma fascia.....				1	1					1
Concussion of brain.....	1					1				1
Carbuncle.....	2				1	1				2
Catarrh, nasal.....	2					2				2
Congestion, hepatic.....				1		1				1
Debility:										
Senile.....			4	1		3	1		1	5
General.....	5		3	1		6	3			9
Diarrhea:										
Acute.....	5		8	2	10	5				15
Chronic.....	2		5	1	4	3			1	8
Dysentery:										
Acute.....			1	2	3					3
Chronic.....				1					1	1
Dyspepsia, nervous.....	2		4	2	3	3	2			8
Dysmenorrhea.....				5	3	2				5
Degeneration of cervix.....				1	1					1
Dysuria.....				1		1				1
Endocarditis.....			3	1		4				4
Endometritis.....				20	10	10				20
Gonorrheal.....				3	1	2				3
Erosion of cervix.....				2	1	1				2
Enteritis.....	1		2		1	2				4
Entero-colitis.....			3	1	4					3
Endo-cervicitis.....				2	1	1				2
Epididymitis.....			4		1	3				4
Epithelioma of penis.....	2				1	1				2
Exhaustion, heat.....			4		3				1	4
Emphysema.....				1		1				1
Erysipelas.....			5	3	4	3			1	8
Epilepsy.....	2		3	2		4	2	1		7
Exostosis of dorsal vertebra.....			1				1			1
Eczema.....			6	1	5	2				7
Epistaxis.....			1		1					1
Fever:										
Remitting malaria.....	13	2	37	2	40	10	3		1	54
Intermitting malaria.....	20	1	55	35	80	20	10		1	111
Typhoid.....	2		15	18	25	2			8	35
Thermic.....			1						1	1
Ephemeral.....	2			2	3	1				4
Puerperal.....				4	2				2	4
Fistula:										
In ano.....			4	1	3	2				5
Fecal.....				1					1	1
Urethro-vaginal.....				1	1					1
Fracture:										
Frontal bone.....			1		1					1
Humerus, upper third.....			1		1					1
Humerus, middle third.....			2		2					2
Clavicle.....			2	1	2	1				3
Inferior maxillary.....			1		1					1
Radius, lower third.....			1	2	3					3
Ulna.....	1		1		1	1				2
External condyle of hu- merus.....			1			1				1
Malar, compound.....	1				1					1
Vertex and intradural hemorrhage.....			1						1	1
Potts's.....			5		5					5
Colles'.....	2				1	1				2
Radius, upper third.....			1		1					1
Femur, upper third.....	1		1		2					2
Ribs, 10 and 11.....	2		2		3	1				4
Acromion process.....			1			1				1
Furuncle.....			1		1					1
Fibroid of uterus.....				5	2		1	2		5
Foreign body in throat.....	1		2	1	4					4
Fissure in rectum.....	1		5	2	5	3				8
Gastritis:										
Acute.....	4		4	4	5	7				12
Chronic.....			3			3				3
Gastroenteritis.....				1	1					1
Gonorrhea.....	2	1	21	6	10	16	3	1		30
With orchitis.....			3		2	1				3
Gastralgia.....			1	2	2	1				3
Graves's disease.....				3	1	1			1	3
Glossitis.....			1		1					1
Gleet.....			1			1				1

Table showing diagnosis, number treated, etc.—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Glactoceles				1	1					1
Gangrene of foot			2		1				1	2
Heart:										
Mitral regurgitation	1		8	3		4			8	12
Mitral regurgitation with hypertrophy			8	5		2	1		10	13
Fatty degeneration			4	4			4		4	8
Aortic stenosis	3	1	6			7	3			10
Mitral stenosis			1	1		2				2
Hypertrophy	1			1			2			2
Hemorrhoids:										
External	4		6		7	2	1			10
Internal	1		6	1	4	2		2		8
Hernia:										
Inguinal	1	1	7		5	1	2		1	9
Inguinal, strangulated	1		1		1				1	2
Umbilical				2					2	2
Hysteria			2	5	2	4		1		7
Hypochondriasis			1	1	1	1				2
Hemorrhage, pulmonary			2		1	1				2
Homaturia				2		1	1			2
Hydrocele	1		3		4					4
Hemiplegia	3		3	5	2	6	2		1	11
Hepatitis			1	2	3					3
Hemorrhage, cerebral			4	1					5	5
Hypertrophy:										
Of prostate	2					2				2
Of cervix				3		2	1			3
Indigestion	4	3	4	12	11	11		1		23
Intestinal			3	4	4	2			1	7
Intestinal obstruction			1						1	1
Incontinence of urine			1		1					1
Iritis			2	1	2	1				3
Syphilitic			1	2		3				3
Insanity	1			1		1	1			2
Influenza				1	1					1
Icterus	1				1					1
Keratitis			1	1	2					2
Keloid			3	1	3	1				4
Lipoma of back			1		1					1
Lupus			1						1	1
Lumbago	4	1	4	4	7	6				13
Laryngitis:										
Acute			6	4	9	1				10
Tubercular			1			1				1
Laryngismus stridulus				1		1				1
La grippe			6	4	9	1				10
Mania			1	1			2			2
Miscarriage				10	9	1				10
Meningitis:										
Spinal			1		1					1
Cerebro-spinal			1	1					2	2
Melancholia			1				1			1
Metrorrhagia				5	3	2				5
Menorrhagia		1		6	5	2				7
Metritis				7	5	2				7
Marasmus			3	2					5	5
Myalgia	1		7		5	3				8
Menopause				1				1		1
Mastitis				1	1					1
Moluscum fibroma	1				1					1
Nephritis:										
Acute		1	2	5	4	4				8
Interstitial			5	2	2	2			3	7
Parenchymatous			7			4			3	7
Necrosis of inferior maxil- lary				2	1	1				2
Neuralgia:										
Facial		1	1		2					2
Intercostal				1	1					1
Neurasthenia			1	4	1	4				5
Neuritis			1	1		2				3
Narcosis, opium	2			2	1	1	1			3
Not treated	2			2				4		4
Osteo-myelitis of tibia			2	1	2	1				3
Orchitis			12		8	4				12
Ovaritis				15	8	7				15
Otitis media			1	1		2				2
Osteoma of scapula			1		1					1

Table showing diagnosis, number treated, etc.—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Ophthalmia, gonorrheal.....			1		1					1
Pleurisy:										
Acute.....	3		6	5	8	6				14
Chronic.....	2		2		1	3				4
Phlegmon of leg.....	2			1	1	2				3
Pneumonia:										
Lobar.....			22	3	11	2			12	25
Lobular.....	1		5	3	8				1	9
Premature birth.....				3					3	3
Pericarditis.....			5	1	3	3				6
Peritonitis.....			6	1	1	2			4	7
Tubercular.....			1			1				1
Poison:										
Lead.....	1				1					1
Ammonia.....				1	1					1
Atropine.....			1		1					1
Petroleum.....			1	1	1	1				2
Paralysis.....	2		1	2		2	1	1	1	5
Pharyngitis, acute.....			4	2	5	1				6
Pyosalpinx.....				4	1	2		1		4
Phimosis.....	1		10		8	2		1		11
Prolapse of rectum.....				1		1				1
Pyemia.....			1	1		1			1	2
Pleurodynia.....			1		1					1
Polypus:										
Nasal.....	1		2		3					3
Uterine.....				1	1					1
Ptyalism.....				1	1					1
Puerperal mania.....				1			1			1
Rubeola.....	2			1	3					3
Retention of urine.....	3		2		2	3				5
Retinitis, hemorrhagic.....			2			2				2
Rheumatism:										
Acute articular.....	4		3	4	3	8				11
Chronic articular.....	8	1	4		4	8	1			13
Acute muscular.....	4		11	9	10	14				24
Chronic muscular.....	12		16	5	3	25	4	1		33
Acute inflammatory.....	1		11	1	6	7				13
Rape.....				1		1				1
Suppuration of mastoid cells.....			2			2				2
Syphilis:										
Primary.....			3	4		7				7
Secondary.....	3	7	24	20	16	33	2	3		54
Tertiary.....	3		3	8	1	11	1		1	14
Congenital.....			2			2				2
Subluxation:										
Ankle.....	1		3	1	2	3				5
Shoulder.....			2	2	3	1				4
Wrist.....	3		5	4	4	8				12
Stricture:										
Urethra.....	5		9		6	8				14
Rectum.....				1					1	1
Sarcoma of testicle.....			1						1	1
Synovitis:										
Acute.....			3	1	2	2				4
Tubercular.....			1			1				1
Sciatica.....			1	1		2				2
Salpingitis.....				2		2				2
Strabismus, external.....			1		1					1
Sarcoma:										
Of uterus.....				1	1					1
Of thigh.....			1	1		1	1			2
Of base of brain.....				1	1					1
Sclerosis of liver.....			1	1		1			1	2
Sclerosis of ovaries.....				1	1					1
Scorbutus.....	1					1				1
Septicemia.....			4	1					5	5
Supernumerary fingers.....			2		2					2
Tonsillitis:										
Acute.....	1		7	5	7	5			1	13
Follicular.....	2		2	18	15	7				22
Tuberculosis:										
Pulmonary.....	12		55	25		34	25	1	32	92
Pulmonary, incipient.....			5	2		5	1	1		7
Acute miliary.....			3	1					4	4
Intestinal.....				1		1				1
Of spine.....			1						1	1
Of kneejoint.....			1	4		4	1			5
Of hipjoint.....			2			1	1			2
Osteo-myelitis of femur.....	1		1	1		3				3

Table showing diagnosis, number treated, etc.—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Tumor, sebaceous.....	2	.....	4	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Tumor, fibroid, of uterus.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Ulcer:										
Chronic, of leg.....	5	1	17	16	10	23	6	.....	.....	39
Syphilitic, of leg.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
Syphilitic, of lip.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Corneal.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Of foot.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Uremia.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Urethritis, simple.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Urticaria.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Uterus:										
Subinvolution.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Retroflexion.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Retroversion.....	.....	2	.....	9	4	5	2	.....	.....	11
Vertigo.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Varicose veins of leg.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
Vulvitis.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Varicocele.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Variola <i>a</i>.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	2	7	.....	.....	9
Wound:										
Incised, of scalp.....	2	.....	11	3	3	13	.....	.....	.....	16
Incised, of face.....	3	.....	15	.....	8	10	.....	.....	.....	18
Incised, of thigh.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Incised, of leg.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5
Incised, of forearm.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Incised, of foot.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Incised, of hand.....	2	.....	9	3	4	10	.....	.....	.....	14
Incised, of neck.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lacerated, of scalp.....	10	.....	50	15	21	54	.....	.....	.....	75
Lacerated, of shoulder.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Lacerated, of hand.....	2	1	10	6	5	14	.....	.....	.....	19
Lacerated, of lip.....	1	1	4	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....	8
Lacerated, of face.....	13	.....	21	2	11	25	.....	.....	.....	36
Lacerated, of finger.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5
Lacerated, of forearm.....	7	1	7	2	7	10	.....	.....	.....	17
Lacerated, of scrotum.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lacerated, of leg.....	1	.....	3	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	7
Contused, of scalp.....	.....	.....	11	1	3	9	.....	.....	.....	12
Contused, of thigh.....	2	.....	6	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	9
Contused, of eye.....	1	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Punctured, of shoulder.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	6
Punctured, of foot.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Punctured, of hand.....	.....	1	2	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	6
Punctured, of arm.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Punctured, of leg.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Punctured, of vagina.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Punctured, of finger.....	2	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Stab, of abdomen.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Stab, of chest.....	1	.....	3	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Bullet, of throat.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bullet, of thigh.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Bullet, of forearm.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bullet, of hand.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bullet, of face.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bullet, of chest.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	320	41	1,067	715	902	928	125	30	164	2,149

a Removed to the smallpox hospital.

Table showing diagnosis, number of operations, and results during the year.

Operations.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
Amputations:										
Mammary gland...	Adenoma.....				2	2	2			
Do.....	Carcinoma.....				1	1		1		
Cervix uteri.....	Hypertrophy.....				2	2	2			
Penis.....	Epithelioma.....	1				1	1			
Leg, middle third..	Gangrene and ulceration of popliteal vessels.			1		1				1
Old stump.....	Necrosis of tibia.....			1		1	1			
Arthrectomy.....	Tuberculosis of knee joint.....			1		1		1		
Cœliotomy.....	Tubercular peritonitis.....			1		1		1		
Do.....	Secondary hernia following suprapubic hysterectomy.				1	1	1			
Do.....	Strangulated ventral hernia with a gangrenous gut.				1	1				1
Castration:										
Double.....	Sarcoma of testicles.....	1				1	1			
Single.....	do.....	1				1	1			
Do.....	Gangrene of testicle.....	1				1				1
Cæsarean section.....	Pregnancy complicated with a large fibroid tumor.				1	1	1			
Cauterization.....	Fissure in ano.....			1		1	1			
Clamp and cautery.....	Hemorrhoids.....			2		2	2			
Circumcision.....	Phimosis.....			5		5	5			
Curettment of uterus..	Retain placenta.....		1		3	4	4			
Excision.....	Painful cicatrix.....			1	1	2	2			
Ramus of pubis.....	Necrosis.....			1		1			1	
Tonsils.....	Hypertrophy.....				1	1	1			
Excision.....	Keloid of neck.....			2		2	2			
Of hip joint.....	Tuberculosis of hip joint.....			1		1			1	
Of knee joint.....	Tuberculosis of knee joint.....				1	1		1		
Excision.....	Necrosis of inferior maxillary.....			1		1		1		
Do.....	Hemorrhoids, external.....			3		3	3			
Excision and sutured..	Urethral fistula.....				1	1	1			
Extirpation.....	Sebaceous tumor of scalp.....			1	1	2	2			
Of cervical glands.	Tubercular adenitis.....			1		1	1			
Extirpation.....	Lipoma of back.....	1				1	1			
Iodoformization.....	Tuberculosis of knee joint.....			1	1	2		1	1	
Do.....	Tuberculosis of hip joint.....			1		1			1	
Incision.....	Hydrocele.....			2		2	2			
And drainage.....	Empyema.....			2	1	3	2	1		
Incision.....	Pudendal abscess.....				2	2	2			
Do.....	Ischio-rectal abscess.....			4	2	6	6			
Do.....	Mammary abscess.....				2	2	2			
Do.....	Cellulitis of hand.....	1				1	1			
Do.....	Cellulitis of foot.....	1	1			2	2			
Do.....	Perineal abscess.....			1		1	1			
Do.....	Alveolar abscess.....	1				1	1			
Do.....	Cellulitis of arm.....			1		1	1			
And drainage per vagina.	Pyosalpinx.....				1	1	1			
Crucial.....	Furuncle, large.....	1		2		3	3			
And curettment.....	Suppurating mastoid cells.....			1		1	1			
Ligation of femoral artery.	Popliteal aneurism.....			2		2	2			
Lithotomy, median.....	Vesical calculus.....			1		1	1			
Ovariectomy.....	Ovarian cysts.....				1	1	1			
Paracentesis thorasis.	Hydrothorax.....			2		2	2			
Perineal section.....	Ruptured urethra.....			1		1	1			
Radical cure.....	Strangulated inguinal hernia.....			1		1	1			
Do.....	Inguinal hernia.....			3		3	2			1
Do.....	Ventral hernia.....			1		1	1			
Reduction.....	Subglenoid luxation of humerus.....			3		3	3			
Of fractures.....	Fracture of tibia, upper third, and fibula, lower third.			1		1	1			
Do.....	Fracture of femur, middle third.....				1	1	1			
Do.....	Fracture of tibia, middle third.....			2		2	2			
Do.....	Fracture of tibia and fibula, middle third.			1		1	1			
Do.....	Pott's fracture.....			1		1	1			
Do.....	Fracture of clavical.....			4		4	4			
Do.....	Fracture of eighth and tenth ribs.....			1		1	1			
Do.....	Fracture of radius, middle third.....			3	1	4	4			
Do.....	Colles's fracture.....	2				2	2			
Do.....	Fracture of inferior maxillary.....			1		1	1			
Do.....	Fracture of humerus, middle third.....	1		1		2	2			
Do.....	Fracture of anatomical neck of humerus.			2		2	2			

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Table showing diagnosis, number of operations, etc.—Continued.

Operations.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
Reduction—Continued.										
Of fractures	Fracture of external malleolus	1				1	1			
Do.....	Fracture of external condyle of humerus.			1		1	1			
Do.....	Fracture of ulna, lower third.....			1		1	1			
Do.....	Fracture of malar bone, compound.....	1				1	1			
Suturing	Incised wound of scalp.....	4		13	5	22	22			
Do.....	Incised wound of foot.....	1		2		3	3			
Do.....	Incised wound of forearm.....	2		3	1	6	6			
Do.....	Incised wound of thigh.....				1	1	1			
Do.....	Incised wound of face.....	1		6		7	7			
Do.....	Incised wound of hand.....	2		2		4	4			
Do.....	Lacerated wound of scalp.....	9	2	34	10	55	55			
Do.....	Lacerated wound of leg.....	1		2		3	3			
Do.....	Lacerated wound of scrotum.....			2		2	2			
Suprapubic cystotomy.	Stricture of urethra.....	1		1		2	1	1		
Supravaginal amputation of ovaries and tubes.	Pyosalpinx				2	2	2			
Do.....	Ovarian cyst.....				1	1	1			
Do.....	Multiple fibroma of uterus and cystic degeneration of ovaries.				1	1	1			
Supravaginal amputation of uterus.	Fibroid of uterus.....				3	3	2			1
Trephining				1		1	1			
Tracheotomy	(Edema of glottis.....				1	1		1		
Urethrotomy:										
Internal.....	Stricture of urethra.....	1		1		2	1	1		
External.....	do.....			1		1	1			
Vaginal hysterectomy.	Cystic degeneration of uterus.....				1			1		
Whitehead's operation.	Hemorrhoids			1		1	1			
Total		36	4	140	54	234	214	11	4	5

Table showing work done in eye and ear department.

Disease.	Eye.					Ear.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Atrophy of optic nerve.....	1		5	2	8					
Astigmatism:										
Hypermetropic			3		3					
Myopic			4	1	5					
Blopharitis.....		3	4	2	9					
Choroditis	1		2		3					
Ceruminous deposits						2	1	6	5	14
Conjunctivitis:										
Purulent			1	2	3					
Phlyctenular		3	4	2	9					
Catarrhal	2	1	10	19	32					
Cataract:										
Senile.....			2	5	7					
Inflammatory.....			2	1	3					
Catarrh:										
Acute aural.....						1		4	5	10
Chronic aural.....						2	1	3	3	9
Cyst, meibomian.....	2		4	3	9					
Ectropion	1		2	4	7					
Epiphora	1		4	2	7					
Glaucoma, double.....			1		1					
Hordeolum	2	1	4	4	11					
Hypermetropia	1		2	4	7					
Iritis.....	2	1	10	5	18					
Phlyctenular			2	1	3					
Kerato.....			1	1	2					
Myopia			4	2	6					
Opacity, corneal	1	1	4	7	13					
Presbyopia			1	1	2					
Ptosis	1		4		5					
Pterygium.....			5		5					

Table showing work done in eye and ear department—Continued.

Disease.	Eye.					Ear.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Otorrhea.....						2		4	2	8
Otitis media.....								1		1
Retinitis.....	1		2	3	6					
Staphyloma.....			1		1					
Strabismus.....			3	4	7					
Ulcer, corneal.....	1		3	4	8					
Total.....	17	10	94	79	200	7	2	18	15	42

NOTE.—There were 855 visits to the eye and ear department, 683 for treatment of the eye and 172 for treatment of the ear.

Table showing work done in obstetrical department.

Months.	Births.				Still-births.	Total.
	White.		Colored.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
July.....	1		12			13
August.....	2		11	9	1	23
September.....			13	6		19
October.....			8	7	1	16
November.....		1	6	10		17
December.....			10	11	1	22
January.....			8	10	1	19
February.....			10	3	1	14
March.....			9	9		18
April.....		1	5	3	1	10
May.....			10	5	1	16
June.....			11	7	1	19
Total.....	3	2	113	80	8	206

Table showing nature of disease and number treated in out-patient department.

Disease.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.	Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Adenitis:										
Cervical						1	0	4		11
Specific cervical							5	1		6
Inguinal							16	5		21
Specific inguinal							1			1
Tubercular cervical							5	4		9
Submaxillary							2			2
Alcoholism	1		7							8
Asthma:										
Cardiac			19	5						24
Bronchial			1	10						11
Amenorrhœa									12	12
Abortion, threatening									2	2
Antiversion of uterus									3	3
Arthritis, tubercular							4	2		6
Anæmia			9			1		15		25
Adenoma of mammary gland								1		1
Acne			2	1						3
Angina pectoris			1							1
Arsenic poisoning			1							1
Aphasia			4							4
Abrasion of penis								1		1
Anchylosis of knee joint								1		1
Anasarca			4							4
Bronchitis:										
Acute	6	3	130	105						244
Chronic	4	1	75	60						140

Table showing nature of disease and number treated in out-patient department—Continued.

Disease.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.	Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Bubo.....							20	1		21
Burn of leg.....							1	1		2
Contusion:										
Of arm.....							6	1		7
Of shoulder.....							7	1		8
Of back.....							6	2		8
Of leg.....					2	2		1		5
Of scrotum.....					1					1
Of scalp.....							9			9
Cellulitis of hand.....							4	1		5
Carbuncle.....					1		1			2
Congestion, hepatic.....			3	1						4
Chlorosis.....				6						6
Cystitis.....	1		38	6						45
Cancer of mouth.....							1			1
Constipation.....	11	1	81	95						188
Chordee.....							1			1
Catarrh:										
Gastric.....	2		2	1						5
Naso-pharyngeal.....			6	2						8
Post-nasal.....	5		22	21						48
Cephalalgia.....		1	8	13						22
Coryza.....			7	3						10
Chancre.....							6	1		7
Chancroid.....					4		25	2		31
Condyloma.....							8	7		15
Convulsion, infantile.....				1						1
Colitis.....			1							1
Chilblain.....							1	1		2
Cirrhosis of liver.....			2							2
Dyspepsia:										
Acute.....			31	25						56
Chronic.....			10	6						16
Dysmenorrhea.....									28	28
Dysentery.....	1			1						2
Debility:										
General.....	2		6	3						11
Senile.....			3	3						6
Dysuria.....	1		6							7
Diarrhea:										
Acute.....	3	1	6	5						15
Chronic.....	2									2
Delirium tremens.....	1		1							2
Eczema:										
Papulosum.....	1	2	15	19						37
Squamosum.....			7	3						10
Erythematosum.....			8	3						11
Epilepsy.....			1	9						10
Epididymitis.....					1		1			2
Endometritis.....									14	14
Emphysema.....			1							1
Erysipelas.....				1						1
Endocarditis.....			2	1						3
Erosion of cervix.....									6	6
Flatulency.....				3						3
Fibroid of uterus.....									1	1
Furuncle.....							2	2		4
Fatty tumor of back.....							2			2
Gastritis:										
Acute.....				5						5
Chronic.....	1			5						6
Gonorrhea.....					16		94	6		116
Gastralgia.....			4							4
Gleet.....							3			3
Goiter.....								2		2
Heart:										
Aortic stenosis.....			16	3						19
Hypertrophy.....			1	3						4
Mitral regurgitation.....			10	1						11
Mitral stenosis.....			4	1						5
Dilatation.....			3	10						13
Functional irregularity.....			2	2						4
Hysteria.....			3	8						11
Herpes zoster.....			1			1				2
Hemoptysis.....			1					2		3
Hyperemia:										
Cerebral.....			2	4						6
Spinal.....			4	2						6

Table showing nature of disease and number treated in out-patient department—Continued.

Disease.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.	Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Hemorrhoids					2		5	3		10
Hydrocele							1			1
Hemorrhage, cerebral			2							2
Hematuria	1		2	1						4
Hernia, inguinal	1			1						2
Hypochondriasis		1		1						2
Hemicrania	1		2	4						7
Hypertrophy of prostate							1			1
Intestinal indigestion	2	2	32	29						65
Incontinence of urine	2		5	10						17
Insomnia			5	5						10
Impotency			2							2
Influenza			12	6						18
Lumbago			21	10						31
Leucorrhea									12	12
Lumbrocoides			5	2						7
Laryngitis:										
Acute			9	7						16
Tubercular				1						1
La grippe	1		8	2						11
Lipoma of back							1	2		3
Locomotor ataxia			2							2
Lacerated cervix									6	6
Malaria:										
Intermittent	9	1	50	24						84
Remittent	4		14	5						23
Metritis									10	10
Myalgia			11	8						19
Metorrhagia									8	8
Menorrhagia									16	16
Menopause									10	10
Mumps			1	1						2
Meningitis			3							3
Migrain			1							1
Miscarriage									1	1
Neuralgia:										
Facial			10	17						27
Ovarian									4	4
Nephritis:										
Acute			10	8						18
Subacute			2	2						4
Chronic			2	2						4
Neurasthenia		1	7	5						13
Ovaritis									7	7
Orchitis					4		14			18
Odontalgia			3	2						5
Peritonitis			2	1						3
Pleurodynia	1	1	9	18						29
Pleurisy:										
Acute	1	2	14	9						26
Chronic			5							5
Pharyngitis, acute	2		9	2						13
Phlegmon of arm							2			2
Paralysis, facial			1	1						2
Prostitis			2							2
Poison, carbolic acid			1							1
Polypus, nasal							3			3
Pyrosis				2						2
Pertussis			2							2
Phimosis					1		7			8
Ptyalism				3						3
Paralysis agitans			4	2						6
Pregnancy				12						12
Pneumonia			1							1
Puritis									4	4
Pericarditis			5							5
Parametritis									2	2
Rheumatism:										
Acute	7		37	30						74
Muscular	6		51	31						88
Intercostal			11	1						12
Retroversion of uterus									8	8
Rhinitis, acute			12	4						16
Syphilis:										
Primary					3	3	19	9		34
Secondary					10	9	77	46		142
Tertiary					12	4	6	7		29
Stricture of urethra							7			7

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Table showing nature of disease and number treated in out-patient department—Continued.

Disease.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.	Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Stomatitis	1		3	4						8
Subluxation of ankle							3	2		5
Stenosis of cervix									1	1
Sciatica			2							2
Sclerosis, spinal			4							4
Sarcoma of uterus									3	3
Synovitis	1	1	4	1						7
Tuberculosis:										
Pulmonary	2	1	64	21						88
Incipient			11	7						18
Tonsillitis:										
Acute	2		24	30						56
Chronic		1	6	5						12
Follicular		2	4	8						14
Torticollis			3	5						8
Tinea capitis			6	2						8
Ulcer:										
Varicose							1	2		3
Chronic of leg							4	1		5
Specific of leg							3			3
Urticaria	2		4	2						8
Vertigo			4	1						5
Vaginitis									4	4
Total	88	22	1,097	811	57	21	393	135	162	2,786

Nativity of patients.

Nativity.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Nativity.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alabama			2		2	Massachusetts	11		1	2	14
Austria	1				1	Missouri	3	1	1	2	7
Bohemia	1				1	Mississippi			1	5	6
Canada	2		2		4	Michigan	2		1	2	5
Connecticut	2		1	1	4	Minnesota			1	1	2
Corea	1				1	Montana				1	1
Colorado				1	1	New Jersey	37	7	5	8	57
District of Columbia	80	13	327	238	658	New York	4	1	2	1	8
Delaware			4	1	5	North Carolina	2		44	15	61
Denmark	4				4	Nova Scotia			1		1
England	5		1		6	Ohio	16		5	6	27
Florida			3	1	4	Pennsylvania	25	3	11	12	51
France	1				1	Poland	1				1
Georgia			26	3	29	Rhode Island			3	1	4
Germany	21	1			22	Russia	3				3
Indian Territory			2		2	South Carolina			15	4	19
Indiana	1				1	Switzerland	2				2
Iowa	1		1		2	Scotland	3				3
Illinois	2	1	4		7	Tennessee	1		7	4	12
Italy	4				4	Texas	1		2		3
Ireland	33	1	1	1	36	Virginia	29	7	309	197	532
Kentucky			3	1	4	West Virginia			8	6	14
Louisiana	2		1	1	4						
Maryland	25	6	272	200	503	Total	326	41	1,067	715	2,149

Occupation of patients.

Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Apprentice	4		1		5	Harness maker	5				5
Bootblack			15		15	Janitor			23		23
Bellman			10		10	Junk dealer			20		20
Bookkeeper			4		4	Laborer	55		505		560
Bicycle teacher			5		5	Laundress				72	72
Blacksmith			7		7	Lawyer	2				2
Butcher			5		5	Merchant	4				4
Barber	10		50		60	Musician			8		8
Baker	6				6	Messenger	1		11		12
Baseball player	10				10	Molder	2				2
Butler			8		8	Mechanic	5				5
Bricklayer	7				7	Minister			4		4
Bartender	10				10	Mattress maker	1				1
Cashier	2	1	2		5	Newsboy	3		5		8
Cigar maker	3				3	Nurse		3	7		10
Caterer			10		10	News dealer	3				3
Cabinetmaker	1		1		2	Oyster dealer	4				4
Cooper			4		4	Painter	5				5
Carpenter	8		5		13	Policeman	2				2
Cook		2	49	45	96	Peddler	11				11
Clerk	5				5	Plumber	3				3
Contractor	2				2	Pupil		3	20	15	38
Chambermaid		4		28	32	Paper hanger	2				2
Coachman			13		13	Printer	2				2
Collector	3				3	School teacher			4	5	9
Confectioner	5				5	Salesman	6				6
Candy maker	8				8	Soldier	8				8
Dyer	12				12	Silversmith	1				1
Domestic		22		480	502	Shoemaker	3				3
Driver	30				30	Stonemason	2				2
Dressmaker	2			35	37	Tinner	8				8
Editor	1				1	Trainer	9				9
Ex-soldier	9				9	Teamster	2		42		44
Engineer	4				4	Unknown	8	6	120	28	162
Fireman	2				2	Waiter	2		30		32
Farmer	8		18		26	Watchman	5		7		12
Footman			19		19						
Gardener			8		8						
Huckster	10		34		44						
						Total	326	41	1,074	708	2,149

Number admitted each year for past twenty-four years.

Year ending June 30—	Num- ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num- ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num- ber.
1875	190	1883	1,373	1891	2,373
1876	319	1884	1,509	1892	2,331
1877	500	1885	1,794	1893	2,422
1878	519	1886	1,923	1894	2,801
1879	642	1887	2,017	1895	2,476
1880	819	1888	1,997	1896	2,596
1881	892	1889	2,074	1897	2,815
1882	1,102	1890	2,392	1898	2,355

APPENDIX.

Following is the report of the training school for nurses, under the supervision of Miss Sarah C. Ebersole, directress of nurses.

The school has enlarged its usefulness to the extent of placing a nurse in charge of the operating room at night, who prepares surgical supplies and assists in emergency work. There were 70 formal applications for admission to this department during the year; 17 were admitted on probation, 13 were accepted and enrolled, and 3 have been dismissed for various reasons. Seventeen graduated on May 5, 1898. There are 32 nurses enrolled in the school at present. The usual number of lectures have been delivered to the classes. The final examinations were conducted by the following lecturers on their respective subjects, viz:

E. A. Balloch, general surgery.
 N. R. Jenner, M. D., obstetrics and care of infants.
 D. H. Williams, M. D., gynecology and abdominal nursing.
 J. M. Lamb, M. D., physiology.
 F. E. Maxcy, M. D., hygiene and general medical nursing.
 E. O. Belt, M. D., ophthalmology and otology.
 W. A. Warfield, M. D., anatomy and bacteriology.
 Prof. L. J. Sanders, massage.

Graduates of 1898.

Anthony, Grace E	Vermont.
Bennett, Florence R	Maryland.
Bannister, Carrie J	Virginia.
Carter, Edith M	New York.
Cabaniss, Martha E	Virginia.
Davis, Annie Miller	Tennessee.
Ennies, Sarah J	West Indies.
Geder, Isabella	New York.
Gaines, Mary R	Maryland.
Hurlong, Mary A	South Carolina.
King, Carrie M	Canada.
Russell, Ruby E	Florida.
Robinson, Amelia A	Pennsylvania.
Sumby, Lillie May	District of Columbia.
Stanton, Priscilla	Pennsylvania.
Valentine, J. Ella	Indiana.
Whitson, Clara E	New York.

List of graduates, their present whereabouts and occupations.

1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Ashton, Luci V	Superintendent and matron Provident Hospital.	Baltimore, Md.
Blackburn, N. L.	Private nurse	Philadelphia, Pa.
Burke, Julia	do	Baltimore, Md.
Fleetwood, Sara T	do	Washington, D. C.
Foust, Isabelle L	do	Winston, N. C.
Gibson, Katherine C	do	Washington, D. C.
Green, Anna M	do	Do.
Owens, Laura A	do	Do.
Nierce, Letitia, now Mrs. Blair	do	Nicaragua, Central America.
Ricks, Antoinette M	Private nurse	Cleveland, Ohio.
Robinson, Annie B	Superintendent and matron Good Samaritan Hospital.	Charlotte, N. C.
Shorter, Sarah A	Private nurse	Newport, R. I.
Simms, Annie A	do	Washington, D. C.
Smith, M. Gertrude	do	Do.
Tyler, Elizabeth W	do	Northampton, Mass.

List of graduates, their present whereabouts and occupations—Continued.

1897.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Combs, Annie R	Sanitarium	Battle Creek, Mich.
Caldwell, Amanda I	Private nurse	Charlotte, N. C.
Griffin, G. Josephine	do	Washington, D. C.
Green, Lucille	Still in school	
Haithcock, Ada	Private nurse	Do.
King, Annie C	do	Toronto, Canada.
Rollins, Willie M	do	Washington, D. C.
Smith, S. May	Still in school	
Thompson, Della R., now Mrs. Davis		Do.
Thomas, Annie M	Private nurse	Chester, Pa.
Underhill, Katherine P	do	Washington, D. C.
Webb, Evangeline M. L	do	Do.
Warner, Florence A	Still in school	
Young, Lola E. M	Private nurse	Do.

1898.

Anthony, Grace E		Still in school.
Bennett, Florence R		Do.
Bannister, Carrie J		Do.
Carter, Edith M	Private nurse	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Cabaniss, Martha E		Still in school.
Davis, Annie Miller		Do.
Ennies, Sarah J	Private nurse	Washington, D. C.
Geder, Isabella		Still in school.
Gaines, Mary R		Do.
Hurlong, Mary A		Do.
King, Carrie M	Private nurse	Toronto, Canada.
Russell, Ruby E		Still in school.
Robinson, Amelia A		Do.
Stanton, Priscilla	Private nurse	Pittsburg, Pa.
Sumby, Lillie May	do	Washington, D. C.
Valentine, J. Ella		Still in school.
Whitson, Clara E	Private nurse	Rhinecliff, N. Y.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION SENT APPLICANTS.

Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., upon whose approval they will be received into the school for one month on probation. The most acceptable age for candidates is from 21 to 35 years. The applicants should send, with answers to the paper of questions, a letter from a clergyman testifying to their good moral character, and from a physician stating that they are in sound health. Applicants are received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. During the month of trial, and previous to obtaining a position in the school, the applicant will be examined in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English dictation. Those who prove satisfactory will be accepted as pupil nurses, after signing an agreement to remain two years and to obey the rules of the school and hospital. They will reside in the home, and serve as assistants in the wards of Freedmen's Hospital.

During the month of probation the pupils are boarded and lodged at the expense of the school, but receive no other compensation. In addition to their board and lodging, the nurses will be provided with hospital dresses, caps, the necessary note and text books, \$5 per month, and, on completion of their two years, will receive, on passing a satisfactory final examination, their diplomas. This is not given as pay for services rendered, as the training given and the profession acquired is considered an ample equivalent, but simply to enable young women without pecuniary resources to enter upon their professional career free from debt. They are required, after the month of probation, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the institution, which is of blue seersucker, simply made, white apron and cap, and linen collar and cuffs.

The day nurses are on duty from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. They are also often given an afternoon during the week, and have a right to the half of Sunday. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year. It is not proposed to place nurses on night duty until they have been in the school three months.

In sickness all pupils will be cared for gratuitously.

Course of training.

The instruction includes:

- (1) The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups, and leeches.
- (2) The administration of enemata and use of catheter.
- (3) The management of appliances for uterine complaints.
- (4) The best method of friction to the body and extremities.
- (5) The management of helpless patients; making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bed sores, and managing positions.
- (6) Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints.
- (7) The preparing, cooking, and serving of delicacies for the sick.

They will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in the proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards, to keep all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence as to delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

The teaching will be given by visiting or resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and by the superintendent. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods.

When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses thus trained, on passing a satisfactory examination, each receive a diploma.

Questions to be answered by candidate.

- (1) Name in full and present address of candidate.
- (2) Are you single, married, or widow?
- (3) Your present occupation or employment.
- (4) Age last birthday, and date and place of birth.
- (5) Height; weight.
- (6) Where educated.
- (7) Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
- (8) Are your sight and hearing perfect?
- (9) Have you any physical defects?
- (10) Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
- (11) Have you ever had any uterine disease?
- (12) If a widow, have you children? How many? Their ages. How are they provided for?
- (13) Where and what (if any) was your last situation? How long were you in it?
- (14) The names in full and addresses of two persons to be referred to. State how long each has known you. If previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
- (15) Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

Contract signed by pupil nurses on entering the school.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 189—.

I, ———, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years, from date, a pupil of the above-named institution, and promise during that time to obey the rules of school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following statement in regard to the affairs of the Washington Home for Incurables for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and furnish herewith the report of the treasurer covering the same period.

During the year the number of cases treated was 55, the number of deaths 11; 13 patients were admitted, and 43 were in the Home on June 30. Of this number, only 12 are pay patients; the others, having no means or friends able to assist them, are supported, nursed, tended, and must be buried at the cost of the Home. The employees have been efficient and faithful and the patients are contented and grateful.

After the most careful and painstaking scrutiny of the probable expenses of the Home for the current and coming years by the officers and managers, they ask that Congress will appropriate the sum of \$5,000 toward its support; and it is feared that unless this is done this noble and humane charity, which is nonsectarian and which receives a most irregular and insufficient support from paying patients, supplemented by the uncertain donations and subscriptions of charitably disposed persons, may be sadly crippled in its benefactions.

For the maintenance of the institution most strenuous exertions were required, as the expenses were nearly \$13,000. Such exertions can not be depended upon year after year, owing to the changes ever sweeping over human society; and if the Government interests itself in other institutions and charities, are not those persons who have no prospect before them but a life of suffering and often of utter dependence entitled to a generous share of the relief which may be afforded by the public treasury?

It is confidently hoped that in your report to the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia you will recommend and urge the appropriation of the sum specified. It is imperative to the continuance and full usefulness of the Home, and the management appeals through you to the honorable Commissioners and Congress for favorable action.

Respectfully submitted.

HELEN D. McLANAHAN,
Acting President.

HERBERT W. LEWIS, Esq.,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

1410 G STREET NW.,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1898.

DEAR MADAM: I have the honor to furnish herewith, for the Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a statement showing the assets and resources, receipts and expenditures, of the Washington Home for Incurables covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Very respectfully,

BERNARD P. MIMMACK,
Treasurer.

Mrs. HELEN D. McLANAHAN,
Acting President Washington Home for Incurables.

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354 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Assets.

Cost of Home—lot, buildings, and furniture.....	\$68,783.38
Two promissory notes, secured by deed of trust on house, etc., Mount Pleasant.....	4,000.00
One promissory note, secured by deed of trust on lot on Columbia road.....	1,000.00
Total.....	73,783.38
Special fund, bequest of Michael McKeon, cash in bank.....	\$532.68
Promissory note, secured by deed of trust, lot 2, Wyoming terrace.....	2,500.00
	3,032.68
Total assets.....	76,816.06

Liabilities.

Mortgage on Home, held by Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Co., 5 per cent.....	\$4,000.00
Total liabilities.....	4,000.00

Receipts, July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Balance from last year.....	\$2,120.28
Annual subscriptions.....	817.00
Donations.....	3,109.75
Donations (Thanksgiving).....	402.53
Received from pay patients.....	2,962.00
Received from fines.....	30.00
United States Treasury.....	2,000.00
Lotie Walcott fund.....	1,477.67
Georgetown Ladies' Aid.....	300.00
St. Alban's parish, for funeral expenses.....	25.00
Georgetown Female Orphan Asylum.....	32.00
Proceeds of entertainment at Hotel Lincoln.....	112.25
Found in pocket of deceased inmate.....	4.48
Promissory note for \$182 and interest, paid.....	191.07
Rebates.....	2.29
Sales of old toys, etc.....	12.00
Proceeds of fair.....	54.00
Special subscriptions for painting memorial rooms.....	31.00
Interest on loans and deposits.....	403.40
Proceeds of sale of \$1,000 bond of Church of the Covenant (called).....	1,038.89
Proceeds of sale of two \$500 bonds of American Safe and Trust Co. (called).....	1,022.92
Total.....	16,148.53

Expenditures.

Salaries—medical officer, matron, nurses, etc.....	\$3,754.39
Food.....	3,960.34
Fuel.....	569.25
Drugs, medicines, and medical appliances.....	619.14
Ice.....	215.95
Gas, electric light, and power.....	593.37
Furnishings and repairs.....	285.77
Clothing and dry goods.....	119.54
Printing, stationery, and postage.....	64.70
Incidentals at Home, \$15 per month.....	180.00
Sundries, tools, hardware, lumber, etc.....	74.20
Funeral expenses.....	56.00
Rebate on board of deceased patient.....	15.00
Interest on loan.....	225.00
Massachusetts Mutual Life, reducing mortgage.....	1,000.00
Loan on real estate secured by deed of trust.....	1,000.00
Total.....	12,732.65
Balance to next year.....	3,415.88
	16,148.53

REPORT OF ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your communication of recent date, I respectfully submit the following report of St. Ann's Infant Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. For the past thirty-eight years this institution has been under the charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

During the year ten sisters were on duty, and, as in the past, our services were rendered without any charge whatever upon the funds appropriated by Congress for the support of the institution.

Daily average number of inmates	108
Largest number of inmates at one time	123
Smallest number at one time	89
Number of cases in which board was paid by relatives	16
Number of infants intrusted to wet nurses	20

My quarterly reports regularly rendered give the list of those who left the institution, with particulars as required in each case.

The financial statement, showing the receipts and expenditures during the year, also appears in my regular reports, with all requisite vouchers, which have been promptly rendered to your office, as also to the Treasury Department.

I respectfully call your attention to the rights, duties, and privileges of St. Ann's Infant Asylum, as provided by the act of Congress, approved by President Lincoln March 3, 1863, and to the fact that our incorporators have every year since 1863 held annual meetings.

The little ones placed under our charge are properly cared for until they reach the age of 7 years, when they are taken by relatives or transferred to other institutions.

By sewing and personal appeals to the charitably disposed, we have, under many difficulties, managed with the small appropriations granted by Congress to properly support the children.

In conclusion, we respectfully submit that Congress would grant the appropriation requested for our asylum, \$5,400, to enable the sisters to properly feed and clothe the children confided to their care.

Very respectfully,

SISTER ELIZABETH RELIHAN.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

Finances.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Estimated value of property occupied, \$100,000.
Owner of the property, Sisters of Charity, Emmitsburg, Md.
Outstanding debts of the institution for the present year, \$6,300.
No interest.

356 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Income from—

Balance from June 30, 1897.....	\$120.53
Appropriation	5,400.00
Contributions and donations, etc.....	1,126.43
Endowments and interest on same, none.	
Pay inmates, labor of inmates	1,436.00
Loans, none.	
Borrowed	6,300.00
	<hr/>
	14,382.96
	<hr/>

Expenditures:

Maintenance, including salaries.....	8,527.51
Extraordinary improvements	6,000.00
	<hr/>
	14,527.51

Payments on debts, none.

Pay roll will be forwarded.

Number of persons who gave their services, receiving maintenance, 6.

NOTE.—The quarterly reports of this institution show a balance on hand at the close of the year of \$7.56, notwithstanding the excess of expenditures over receipts shown above. Sister Agnes explains: "I must have borrowed \$152.11 and through mistake did not put it down."—*Superintendent of Charities.*

**REPORT OF ST. JOSEPH'S MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.**

Number of inmates present at close of last year	91
Admitted during the year, new.....	23
Readmitted.....	3
Total	117
Discharged during the year	26
Dismissed on trial or probation.....	9
Remaining June 30, 1898	82
Total	117

The number of days' board furnished by the institution was:

To inmates	31,913
To officers and employees	4,745
Total	36,658

The average number of persons receiving board, therefore, was 100, of whom 13 were employees and 87 were inmates.

SISTER E. MAHONEY.

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	\$25.92
Appropriation	1,800.00
Board of inmates	275.00
All other sources.....	4,939.95
Total	7,040.87

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$504.30
Drugs and medicines.....	65.61
Extraordinary repairs and improvements.....	1,225.21
All other items of current expense.....	5,138.87
Total	6,933.99
Balance June 30, 1898	106.88

SISTER B. McGRATH.

**REPORT OF THE NEWSBOYS' AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1898.**

1308 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, *June 21, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: The Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society would respectfully make application for an appropriation of \$3,000 to carry on their work the next fiscal year.

If the work for the 50 or 60 inmates of the Maulsby Home and the hundreds from the streets is to be carried on as it should be, this sum is needed for current expenses, the salaries of the superintendent and teachers, the wages of the employees, and fuel, lights, food, and clothing. With the present appropriation of \$1,000—as we will not run in debt—our work must be curtailed, and the larger work of providing a home for homeless working boys which we had hoped to take up must be abandoned. Not a dollar has ever been given to this society for which we are not prepared to give a full account.

We should be pleased if the superintendent of charities and the District Commissioners would compare the work of this society and its results with that of other organizations which have greater support behind them and receive larger appropriations from Congress.

As absolutely nonsectarian, the society has no denominational support to fall back on.

It may properly be added that Congress has never aided or been asked to aid in the purchase of buildings for our work, the whole of our present valuable property being the gift by legacy of a member of the society. The property, which could hardly be duplicated for less than \$50,000, is entirely free from debt. The only aid we have received from Congress has been the appropriation for two or three years past of the \$1,000 above referred to. We have reached a point where we must either arrest our work or receive a larger appropriation.

Yours, truly,

J. L. CHILDS,
President Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

THE NEWSBOYS' AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
230 C STREET, NW., *July 2, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: I hasten to send you our annual report which is now due. We have admitted into our Home during the year 129 boys and girls, of whom 99 were wards of the Board of Children's Guardians, and discharged 137, of whom 111 were wards of the Board of Children's Guardians. We have had two deaths in the Home during the year—one of consumption, the other diphtheria. Otherwise the health of the children has been excellent; though children often when first admitted are in an unhealthy state, it is wonderful how soon they improve under proper conditions.

The child who died of diphtheria had only been with us a week when she developed the dread disease, and though I was unable to trace the complaint to any outside source, it is likely that she brought it with her, as all our children were in good health when she came to us, with the exception of our little consumptive.

Dr. Shands, our doctor, is always most careful and painstaking in the care of our children and comes to us at all times and hours whenever we need his services, which are given without money and without price.

Eleven children left us without permission during the year, which, considering the number received and the character of many of those placed in our charge, was small. One of the eleven left three times and one twice. Boys of 16 and 17 and girls of 17 and 18, if they are of the wayward class, are apt to desire greater freedom than it would be wise to accord to them in a home, whether private or public, and it is always a pity when restraint begins so late that it is felt to be a punishment and not the blessing that judicious restraint really is.

This last year our boys have found a better playground on the Monument grounds than in our own yard, which, though quite a nice size, is hardly large enough for ball throwing and base running, and no doubt health is to be found in outdoor amusements. On wet days we have a pleasant gymnasium, when punching the bag and walking the ladder, etc., are in order. It is surprising how the boys' chests expand and how strong they become from regular exercise in the gymnasium. The progress our girls and boys have made in school has been excellent. Our teachers are bright, energetic, competent women, who have the art of making instruction attractive; also, they have supplemented their work by taking their pupils to public lectures, which has been very helpful in opening their minds to the problems of the day, besides giving them the great advantage of hearing some of the great men of our country, which is of use in forming their ideals by contemplating the disinterested, self-sacrificing leaders of the world who really work, no matter what narrow-minded people may think, for the good of humanity.

Everything is done in our Home to make it bright, pleasant, and homelike; the care takers are bright, sensible women. The Home is airy, sunshiny, and of good size; the sun looks in at some of the windows all the day, the dining room and school-room being ideal rooms. The health officers, when they went round, did not praise us much, being men who did not look as if they saw the bright side of life; otherwise who with an eye to see could help but admire our beautiful home? No house in the city is more restful to the eye or more satisfying in its outlines than the Maunsby Home; it lies in its garden of green like a gem; its graceful balconies and beautiful windows can not be matched in the city, and inside the rooms are large, sunny, and homelike. I never shall cease to be amazed that it were even possible for such a place to be for sale. And to think it was to have been torn down if we had not bought it. What desecration.

Mr. Lewis, you may say, "Well, is all this to the point?" Yes, it is; our children are better, are nobler for living in a beautiful home. It is a help in our training of them and no doubt one reason why our children are so happy and satisfied to stay with us. We thank you for your visits and the talks which you gave our children during the winter, and hope that you may often find time to look in upon us and advise and please the children, as you know so well how to do.

All through the winter the newsboys came in large numbers to our Home, our gymnasium being a continual pleasure to them; our reading room also being well furnished with books and periodicals. We had a drillmaster who attended every evening, and who instructed the boys, and was quite successful with them. Many of them who at the beginning of the season were awkward and narrow-chested, at the close carried themselves as if they held important positions in the land. Dr. Mackay-Smith gave the newsboys a special feast of good things on Thanksgiving, and those who needed were given by Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith a pair of shoes. During the Christmas season the ladies interested in our Home gave a dinner to the newsboys and attended in a body, waiting upon them and making the occasion by their gracious presence a very enjoyable one.

Hoping that I have succeeded in giving you some faint idea of our work for the year, and knowing, as you know, how difficult it is to say how much has been sown for good or how much of what is sown will bear fruit, but believing that much will thrive and will make all the effort and care worth while,

Believe me, yours, sincerely,

B. MORDAUNT WILSON,
Superintendent Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS, *Superintendent of Charities.*

360 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	\$834.29
Appropriation	1,000.00
Board of inmates	3,196.90
All other sources	1,468.90
Total	6,500.09

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$1,824.59
All other items of current expense	4,585.25
	<hr/> 6,409.84
Balance on hand June 30, 1898	90.25

ISABELLE F. MACFARLAND,
Treasurer and Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1898.*

SIR: The board of directors of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings have the honor to transmit to you the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Number remaining in hospital June 30, 1897	46
Number received during the year	44
Total	90
Adoptions during the year	13
Deaths	29
Total	42
Children transferred	4
Total	46
Number remaining June 30, 1898	44
Daily average during the year	38

Deaths.

July	10	February	2
August	3	March	0
September	3	April	1
October	3	May	0
November	0	June	1
December	4	Total	29
January, 1898	2		

Of that number 18 were under 6 months of age; 7 were under 9 months; and 4 had just passed the twelfth month.

Physician's report.

Diagnosis.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Died.	Total.
Athrepsia	2	1	9	12
Births, premature			2	2
Colitis	5			5
Colitis, entero	1		1	2
Congestion, pulmonary			1	1
Conjunctivitis, syphilitic		2		2
Eczema	1			1
Enteritis	6		3	9
Enteritis, gastro	3		4	7
Furunculosis	12	1		13
Gastritis		1		1
Grippe	9			9
Heart (congenital malformation)			1	1
Indigestion	3			3
Indigestion, intestinal	15	12		27
Laryngismus stridulus	2		1	3
Meningitis, tubercular			1	1
Nephritis, acute	1			1
Ophthalmia	5	2		7
Osteo-myelitis (thigh)			1	1
Pneumonia, broncho			1	1
Croupous	1			1
Scarlatina	1			1
Stomatitis	3	1	1	5
Syphilis, congenital			2	2
Tuberculosis, general			1	1
Total	70	20	29	119

362 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of receipts and expenditures from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

To balance on hand June 30, 1897.....	\$757.66
To cash: Mr. Michael Briel (endowment fund).....	3,776.92
Dues and contributions	815.80
Entertainments.....	135.50
United States appropriation ending June 30, 1898	6,000.00
Total	11,485.88

DISBURSEMENTS.

By maintenance:	
Salaries and wages	\$3,080.67
Provisions, groceries, and ice	1,675.42
Nursery food, milk	952.38
Fuel and gas	789.77
Repairs and improvements	476.87
Druggists' supplies	172.94
Printing, advertising, and stationery	93.05
Furniture and house furnishings	91.59
Insurance	40.00
Rubber goods and dry goods	26.79
Miscellaneous.....	50.00
Total	7,449.48
Cash balance on hand June 30, 1898.....	4,036.40

Not since the hospital was opened in 1887 has the average number of children been as large as during the past year. Necessarily the expenses have been proportionally greater.

In order to carry on the work of beneficence the board is compelled to ask that the appropriation of \$6,000 may be continued for 1899-1900. Respectfully submitted by the board of directors.

Z. T. SOWERS, *President.*

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Home on Eighth street extended.

As the thirty-fifth annual report of the work of this association is before the public, it is not necessary to speak here of its aims or of what it has accomplished.

An average of 100 colored children between the ages of 3 and 12 are constantly cared for, fed, clothed, and educated. Having reached the age of 12, they are placed in families to be intelligently and humanely treated until they are 18 years old and able to take care of themselves. Ten infirm old women, who have neither home nor relatives, are also made comfortable there.

The building is kept in good condition, and during the past year a good deal of labor and money have been expended upon the grounds.

The opening of Irving street upon the north boundary of the land from Seventh street west by the District authorities made it necessary to cut down the land $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in conformity with the grade of said street, and then to grade the whole lot.

The fact that no householder will take into his family a colored child except as a servant and with the intention of getting a full equivalent for what he gives makes it important that these children should be fortified with a common-school education, which is at once their protection and defense, and herein lies the great value of the training received in this institution.

I quote from report of joint commission to investigate the District charities:

For them [the colored children] there is practically but one institution, the National Association for Colored Women and Children. With suitable rules for the admission and dismissal of children and an adequate system of visiting children placed in homes, this institution may well be left to continue its good work among that portion of the people who most need care and attention.

As both you and your predecessor in office have commended this work, we hope you will approve the usual appropriation for the coming year.

The reports of the matron and treasurer are herewith appended.

H. M. HATCH, *Secretary.*

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

MATRON'S REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Total.
Number of dependents in the home July 1, 1897.....	55	36	10	101
Admitted.....	27	23	3	53
Number of dependents during the year.....	82	59	13	154
Dismissed.....	23	17	.....	40
Died.....	1	3	3	7
Number of dependents July 1, 1898.....	58	39	10	107
Number of matrons, teachers, and employees.....	.....	.....	.....	15

364 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

All admissions and dismissals have been made through our own committee. Several cases of temporary relief have been afforded on application of the Associated Charities, Humane Agent Wilson, and superintendent Children's Hospital. In every case where bad reports have reached us from our wards such cases have received careful investigation. Most of the children dismissed have been indentured, a few were adopted, and fewer still returned to relatives where they have been found capable of providing for them.

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. FRANKLIN, *Matron.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	\$3, 894. 47
Appropriation	9, 900. 00
Board of inmates for the Board of Children's Guardians.....	806. 38
Interest	90. 00
Sale of rags.....	. 26
Donations	28. 00
Membership dues	24. 00
Care of inmate.....	7. 50
Total	14, 750. 61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	\$3, 398. 58
Drugs and medicines	176. 49
Extraordinary repairs and improvements.....	387. 00
Transfer to endowment fund	3, 000. 00
All other items.....	7, 349. 65
	14, 311. 72
Balance June 30, 1898	438. 89

BETTIE G. FRANCIS,
Treasurer.

**SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.**

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1898-99.

Term expires June 30, 1899: Mrs. Emily L. Nourse, 2823 Q street, NW.; Mr. J. B. T. Tupper, 1316 Nineteenth street, NW.; Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, 1439 Massachusetts avenue, NW.

Terms expires June 30, 1900: Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, 3156 P street, NW.; Dr. Thomas B. Hood, 1009 O street, NW.; Mrs. James M. Flint, The Portland, Fourteenth street and Vermont avenue, NW.

Term expires June 30, 1901: Mr. William B. Gurley, 1335 F street, NW.; Mr. Bernard T. Janney, 1671 Thirty-first street, NW.; Mr. James B. Nourse, Highlands, Georgetown.

OFFICERS.

Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, president; Mrs. James B. Nourse, vice-president; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary.

COMMITTEES.

On buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation: Mr. William B. Gurley, chairman; Mr. James B. Nourse, Mr. J. Ormond Wilson.

On employees, education, and industries: Mr. Bernard T. Janney, chairman; Mr. J. B. T. Tupper, Mrs. James M. Flint.

On admissions, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene: Dr. Thomas B. Hood, chairman; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the second annual report of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

Very respectfully,

J. ORMOND WILSON,

President of the Board of Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

The board of trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School begs leave to submit the annual report of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The rules governing the board and the school and other related documents are appended to this report.

MEETINGS.

Regular meetings of the board of trustees are held at the home on the second Tuesday of each month.

At meetings for the transaction of ordinary business the order of proceeding is as follows: (1) Reading of the minutes; (2) report of the

superintendent; (3) reports of committees; (4) unfinished business; (5) communications; (6) new business.

Extracts from the minutes of the meetings held during the year are given below:

July 13, 1897.—Mr. Gurley moved that Mr. J. Ormond Wilson be elected president of the board of trustees for the ensuing year. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that Mr. Nourse be elected vice-president. Adopted.

Mr. Gurley moved that Mrs. Blackford be elected secretary for the ensuing year. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson announced the committees for the ensuing year.

Mr. Wilson reported for the committee on building, etc., that, owing to delay in the preparation of the plans, the building would not be undertaken until spring. On motion, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Nourse moved that the secretary be requested to write to Mr. Douglas, regretting the severance of his connection with the school, and expressing the high estimation and appreciation of his work for the school, and including Mrs. Douglas in this testimonial. Adopted.

August 10, 1897.—The matter of paving the gutter was referred to Mr. Nourse to obtain another bid, and if the terms were satisfactory he was authorized to have the work done through the Commissioners.

It was voted that the committee on admission and placement take action in reference to obtaining reports at stated intervals from persons with whom children are placed, to enable the board to keep advised as to their status and know how they are doing.

Mr. Wilson reported that the money turned in from industries and unexpended July 1 was available for the current year according to the decision of the proper officials of the Treasury Department, to whom the question was referred.

Mr. Wilson submitted estimates for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899, as follows:

For maintenance.....	\$11,000
For repairs and improvements of buildings.....	2,000
For new greenhouse and improvement of the plant for industrial training..	1,000

The estimates were approved, and the president authorized to submit the same to the Commissioners of the District.

Mr. Wilson was authorized to arrange for the purchase of 50 iron bedsteads for the dormitories, if they could be obtained from the factory at reduced rates and the appropriation was sufficient, he having reported that such an opportunity would occur in connection with a purchase to be made by another institution.

It was reported that the new teachers, Mr. and Mrs. McCaslin, arrived Saturday, the 7th instant, and would meet the members of the board after adjournment.

September 7, 1897.—Mr. Tupper moved that the superintendent be authorized to purchase a photograph album, to contain the photographs of children who have been at the home. Adopted.

Mr. Janney, for the committee on employees, moved that the recommendation to increase the matron's salary from \$20 to \$25 per month be approved. Adopted.

Plans for the new building were submitted. Mr. Gurley moved that the plans be approved. Adopted.

October 13, 1897.—Mr. Janney moved that the kindergarten work in the afternoon be discontinued, and that Mrs. McCaslin be given second grade and that Mr. McCaslin be given a sixth grade for the most advanced children. Adopted.

Mr. Janney made some observations as to improvement in the method of instruction in the carpenter shop.

November 9, 1897.—Diphtheria prevails, but no dangerous cases reported.

Miss Moncure, matron to the small boys, tendered her resignation. Mr. Tupper moved that the resignation be accepted. Adopted.

Dr. Hood moved that the secretary be instructed to write to the superintendent "that the board thinks it is best to suspend marketing by the boys until the diphtheria shall have abated, meantime selling to wholesale dealers." Adopted.

Mr. Janney moved that the president be authorized to confer with the Commissioners, to get an appropriation of \$2,500 for furnishing the new building, to be erected next summer. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson read a letter from the Superintendent of Charities referring to our greenhouse industry; also a paper signed by a number of florists, protesting against the sale of our products.

Mr. Janney moved that the president be instructed to reply to Mr. Lewis, stating that the board declines to entertain the proposition to discontinue the sale of the products of the greenhouse. Adopted.

Mr. Janney moved that the children's teeth be looked after by a dentist. It was moved that the matter be referred to the committee on hygiene. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, "it was unanimously voted to tender the thanks of the board to Mr. McCaslin for the very intelligent and efficient manner in which he discharged his duties as acting superintendent during the month of Mrs. Barlow's absence on her vacation, and send a copy to Mr. McCaslin. Adopted.

December 7, 1897.—A nice present of new clothing for the children, from "The Georgetown Branch Needlework Guild of America," was reported.

Mr. Tupper moved that the board of trustees extend a vote of thanks to the guild for their great kindness, and that the secretary write and acknowledge the same. Adopted.

Mr. Janney moved that \$75 be appropriated for the purchase of the Christmas presents and the Christmas dinner. Adopted.

Mrs. Flint reported on the condition of the greenhouse, giving an inventory of stock. On motion the report was accepted.

Mr. Wilson read a copy of the letter sent to the Superintendent of Charities, replying to the protest of florists, submitted at the last meeting. On motion, the letter was approved.

January 11, 1898.—Mr. Wilson reported that the plans for the new building were nearly completed and that any one of us who wished could see them.

Mr. Wilson stated that he had had the spring water in use at the home examined by the health office, and the report stated that it is "good water."

February 8, 1898.—Mr. Janney, for the committee on employees, reported as follows: The farmer, Paul Battle, had left, and Samuel Beydler put in his place. One of the housemaids was discharged for inefficiency, and Mrs. Beydler put in her place.

Mrs. Jarvis had been engaged as assistant matron, at \$20 per month. On motion, the report was approved.

Dr. Hood notified the president that he would be unable to attend meetings for March and April, owing to his engagements to lecture at a medical college.

March 8, 1898.—Mrs. Nourse moved that the superintendent be authorized to purchase a range for the summer kitchen at a cost not to exceed \$24. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that the superintendent be authorized to have gas introduced into the temporary building. Adopted.

April 12, 1898.—Mr. Janney, of the employment committee, reported that Nimrod Allen had been engaged as a farmer in place of Samuel Beydler, who left March 31.

May 10, 1898.—A letter from the general secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections was received, inviting the board to send two delegates to the twenty-fifth annual conference, to be held in New York May 18 to 25. The president appointed Mrs. Flint and Mr. Tupper.

June 7, 1898.—Mr. Janney, for the committee on employees, reported that Miss Agnes Haslup had been engaged to teach the summer school. On motion the report was approved.

Mr. Wilson reported on the question of a resurvey of the grounds. The correspondence is to the effect that nothing can be done about it at the present time.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORTS.

The superintendent makes report monthly to the board, giving full particulars respecting transactions at the Home, with recommendations and requisitions for supplies.

The following extracts are taken from these reports, commencing July 1, 1897, and ending May 31, 1898:

JULY.—Owing to the favorable weather the farm products have been abundant and excellent. We now have the second crop on most of the ground. We find the new horse a great help to us, and the boys that are out of school have also been good help in keeping down the weeds that have been so abundant this summer. I have had the old shop taken down and the shed for wagons, tools, wood, etc., built with the lumber.

Greenhouses.—The greenhouses are all being overhauled. There will be a good deal of lumber needed for the carnation house, as it is very much out of repair. The large propagating house also needs new benches; an estimate for lumber is given in the requisition. The rose house has been overhauled and replanted. We sold carnations till the end of July.

Carpenter shop.—The carpenter and his classes have had several orders for tables. Most of the children have had an outing of some kind. The choir boys have had two excursions and an evening party given them by St. Albans people.

AUGUST.—Owing to the favorable weather, we still have an abundance of excellent vegetables. The potato crop is better in quality, but the quantity not so large as it was last year. The piece of ground reclaimed by the sewer has been very productive this year, giving us 3½ large barrels of cucumbers for pickles, besides those used for

the children. We also have sold enough tomatoes to supply the children with fresh fruit and buy all that we needed for preserving.

Greenhouses.—The repairs on the greenhouses are partly done. The new crop in the rose house is doing well. All the houses except the carnation house have been painted. The boys did the work under the direction of Mr. McCaslin while the florist was away. The work was well done.

Carpenter shop.—The carpenter has had two weeks' vacation, made 38 tables, and worked on repairs at greenhouse and cart house.

SEPTEMBER.—Most of the summer vegetables are gone, but the fall supplies are fairly good, notwithstanding the drought. The late potatoes are very fine, but there are not many of them. The gutter has been paved, and the work is well done.

The rush of work in the carpenter shop has prevented the finishing up of the wagon, tool, and wood sheds and rebuilding of the fence.

Greenhouses.—The greenhouses have been painted, new benches and new soil put in, and restocked. The carnations are very fine this fall. The black fungus attacked one side of our rose house. The florist treated it successfully with ammonia and copperas, and we hope to save it. We lost three benchfuls of plants in our propagating house from unhealthy sand.

Carpenter shop.—The carpenter and his classes have made 84 tables, besides the necessary repairs. The boys have learned a good deal about the handling of the tools and are very useful about the table work.

OCTOBER.—I hoped to report the entire crop from the farm this month, but the continued wet weather has prevented our gathering the late vegetables. The stock is in good condition and the horses are busy all the time. The old shop has been torn down and the debris removed and a fence built on a line with the tank. This gives us quite a large piece of ground, and adds very much to the appearance of the place.

Greenhouses.—The greenhouses are doing well, notwithstanding the fight against the disease that attacked them in September. The same disease attacked the Easter lilies, and for a time it looked as though we would lose them all, but they have been so improved by the same treatment that we gave the roses that we hope to save them. The boys go to market every day except Monday, and on Saturday attend two markets.

Carpenter shop.—This has been quite a busy month in the shop. Eighty-four tables were made, besides the outside work. The boys are able to do nearly all the work on the tables now, and one of them often turns out 72 table legs a day. They have also practiced in cutting and making other pieces of furniture, and have made a number of toys of this kind for Christmas.

Five of the children have had the diphtheria. Two of them were seriously ill and the throat of one of them is still paralyzed. The doctor used antitoxin successfully and they are out of danger. The other three cases were light, but received the same kind of treatment excepting the antitoxin.

NOVEMBER.—All the products of the farm have been gathered in and stored, and it was the most productive year I have had since I took charge of the work here. The season has been favorable, and something is also due to the improved condition of the soil.

All of the repairs have been done and the wood, cart, and tool shed has been built and painted and the road repaired. The hogs are in good condition and we hope to butcher them next week.

Greenhouses.—The sale of fall plants and flowers has been fairly good, but the weather recently has been too cold for the boys to attend market, as we have to stand outside, and the flowers freeze. The houses are in good condition.

Carpenter shop.—Sixty-one tables have been made and sent out this month, besides the general repairs and the finishing up and painting of the shed.

The children had a pleasant Thanksgiving. They had a nice dinner of turkey, sweet potatoes, celery, cranberries, grapes, and apples. I bought 11 turkeys, and Dr. Hood, Mr. Brace, Mr. Lynch, and Storm & Sherwood gave one each, making 15 in all. Mr. Stohlman sent 2 large and 220 small cakes. Mrs. Charles E. Foster gave a barrel of apples.

The health officer has not taken the diphtheria card down yet.

This afternoon we had a very nice present of new clothes for the children from the Georgetown Branch, Needlework Guild of America. They are very useful and we are very thankful to have them.

DECEMBER.—The greenhouses are doing fairly well, but not so well as they did last winter. The roses are much behind in quantity, but the other houses are as good as we could expect. The boys have not been able to attend market much, on account of the cold.

Carpenter shop.—But 36 tables have been made this month. I have had the boys at work on chairs. They have made some good chairs from scraps of hard lumber that we bought some time ago.

The children had a happy Christmas. They had their entertainment and gifts on the 24th. Quite a large number of presents were made in the Home, such as toy fur-

niture, cradles, and tool boxes. Mr. Charles E. Foster gave a box of oranges and some very interesting books. Mr. Stohlman gave 2 large pound cakes and 200 small cakes. Mr. Knight, father of one of the boys, gave \$5. They also had a nice Christmas dinner of turkey, sweet potatoes, celery, cranberries, grapes, and apples. During the holidays they all had an outing of some kind, and the choir boys had two dinner parties given them.

JANUARY, 1898.—The cold snap has stopped all the farm work except the hauling of fertilizer.

Greenhouses.—We are still fighting disease in the greenhouse and I hope have nearly conquered it.

Carpenter shop.—Table orders have been very small this month, but the repairs have kept the classes busy.

Charles Wilson, who was discharged from this school August 15, 1884, and placed with Mr. John Saul, the florist, afterwards went to Ohio and went into business there, and is now reported to be worth \$40,000.

FEBRUARY.—The greenhouses are in good condition, but the bloom is less than last year. This is especially so in regard to the roses.

The president directed me to make a list of furniture, with approximate cost, for the new building. It amounted to over \$2,000.

MARCH.—*Greenhouses.*—The unusually warm weather in March forced the bloom so much that many of our flowers which we expected to have for Easter passed by when flowers were not selling.

The disease in our Easter lilies has also been a great loss to us. I believe that we will not get more than half of the 500 that we bought. The boys have gone to market whenever the weather permitted.

There were no admissions during the month. Lizzie, Mosby, Lottie, and Bates Davis have been returned to their father after a six-months' fight to compel the father to support his children. Mr. Douglass, through the Board of Children's Guardians, pushed the fight, and the children were not taken until the last minute. Charlie Walker, who was placed with Mr. Kramer, a florist, September, 1895, has had his pay raised from \$5 to \$15 a month, and Mr. Kramer says that he is of more use to him than any man he has. There are also excellent reports from Ethel Havener and Susie Hunt, who were placed in two families in Gaithersburg, Md.

APRIL.—So far the season has been very unfavorable for our farm. Changing the farmer twice put the work back at first, and since then the cold weather has been a serious drawback. Some of the vegetables that should have been well started to growing are not yet planted, and many of the seeds that we have planted have rotted in the ground, and many of the strawberry blossoms have been lost in the same way. The prospects were good for a fine crop, and the loss troubles me very much.

Greenhouses.—I have asked in my requisition for 200 new red roses and some new carnations. I think we need a change. Neither of the houses have produced what they should have done this winter. Last month over 2,000 carnations and 1,000 roses were sold at wholesale in addition to those sold at market and the greenhouses, but this is not doing as well as they should do. If we have new soil and new plants I hope for better results.

I am very sorry to have to report to you an epidemic of runaway boys. I have had cases of absconding before, but never in such numbers as this. I have given them permission to go out on the holidays and they have generally returned on time. Do you think that these privileges had better be discontinued?

MAY.—The past month has not been a favorable one for farming. A large portion of our seed has been replanted the third time, thus making our vegetables very late and not so good. We have a large patch of peas and have an abundance for the children. We also have a much larger patch of strawberries than we ever had before, and the berries are very nice.

Carpenter shop.—The carpenter and his classes have had a busy month. Not very much shopwork, but the outside work has been heavy and kept them very busy.

The two Lacey boys, whom I reported as "runaways" last month, repeated their offense in May. They were gone nearly a week, selling wild flowers during the day and sleeping in an old boiler at night. This was a bad example for our boys, so I saw Mr. Douglass and asked him to take them away, which he promised to do "as soon as possible."

The carpenter and his classes have also torn down and removed all the débris from the old frame shop, and with the best of that material built a cart and wagon house and wood shed. They have also built the two temporary houses which we lived in during the summer, torn out the lockers from the clothing rooms and put up all partitions, changed and rebuilt fences, and torn out and remodeled water pipes and sewers. This tearing out of the old sewers has made me very uneasy and has caused some sickness. We are fortunate to have gotten off as well as we have. We have not spent a dollar for extra help and there has been a great deal of extra hard work.

REPORT OF MR. E. E. M'CASLIN, THE PRINCIPAL TEACHER OF THE SCHOOL.

	Pupils.
There were in attendance in the academic school during the year a total of.....	139
Withdrawn during the year	51
Remaining at the close of the year .....	.88

Of these but 52 were deemed strong enough to be promoted.

At the beginning of the year the second grade was put into the room with the first grade, and the pupils promoted from the fifth grade last year were taken into the school as a sixth grade. The work in the schools and the progress made have been as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected. A different arrangement of the schoolrooms is imperative if they are to do the best work. A schoolroom should be used for school purposes only, and in order to secure this a separate building is necessary. This should contain no fewer than four rooms and be constructed according to modern ideas. Allow me to respectfully call your attention to four reasons why the present rooms are undesirable for school purposes.

First—the location.—They are situated between the main building and the nursery. The lower room is used as a hallway in passing from the one to the other and must always remain open. As a consequence all books, pencils, chalk, erasers, etc., must be collected and locked in the poorly devised clumsy-looking cupboards at the close of each half-day's session. This is to prevent the boys from carrying the things out of the room.

The first floor of the nursery is used as a carpenter shop and laundry. The noise from the former is somewhat disturbing, but the odors from the laundry are frequently very annoying. This is especially true on the days upon which soap is made. There are other annoying odors that need not be mentioned, as they will probably be partially or wholly abated by the changes resulting from the new building. As the schoolrooms are at present located the boys who are not in school play on three sides of them and thus disturb the school work by their noise.

Second—in construction.—The rooms are not properly built for school purposes. The ceilings are only 11 feet high and the windows are small and improperly arranged. The lower room has but six small windows, and if three of these are covered up by the building of the proposed bathroom and nurse's room the light will be insufficient for school purposes. In the upper room is a thin one-board partition, setting off a hall through which the boys pass at all hours of the day, with no light tread or low-keyed voices. There are no properly constructed book-cases in either room.

Third—the uses.—The upper room is used as a Sunday-school room and a general assembly room. The lower room is used as a general hall way, as has been mentioned before. A schoolroom should be used for school purposes only.

Fourth—æsthetically and morally.—The child is deeply and lastingly influenced by its surroundings. This is especially true of its surroundings while it is doing its school work. A light, bright, airy, comfortable schoolroom as surely cultivates good humor and a cheerful disposition as a dark, stuffy, crowded room engenders a fault-finding morose disposition. Dingy walls and stained rickety seats count for much in their influence against the formation of habits of neatness in work and speech. If neatness and order and a love for the beautiful are to be developed, the child must be kept in the proper environment as well as taught by precept and example.

There are a number of locations on the grounds where a schoolhouse could be placed that would give a good outlook and be free from the annoyances mentioned. If one of these were selected and a building erected thereon, it would not only improve the æsthetics and morals of the school, but also be a valuable addition to the appearance and usefulness of the institution.

REPORT OF MISS M. J. ROBERTS, THE BOYS' MATRON.

At the close of the year there were 40 boys in the dormitories. During the past year the highest number reached was 49, the lowest 39. Five were transferred from the nursery. Homes and places of employment have been found for a number of the boys. Owing to the large number of boys during the winter months, the work belonging to the matron was very heavy, and it was found necessary to have help. Accordingly, on the 8th of February, Mrs. S. E. Jarvis was appointed assistant matron. This work now being lighter, more time can be given to the children and better moral work may be done. The health of the children has been quite good. We had one accident, also a few cases of sickness; the latter, all being light cases, soon yielded to treatment. None of them lasted over three or four days. As a rule the children are healthy and happy.

REPORT OF MISS MINNIE L. THOMPSON, THE COTTAGE MATRON.

There are now 25 girls in this department, from 5 to 15 years of age, only 5 of them being over 12. All whose ages or aptitude admit of such instruction are taught sewing, mending, darning, and general housework; 4 are taught music, and progress in proportion to the very limited time given for practice. During the domestic work hours 10 of these girls are employed in the dining rooms. There have been a number of changes during the year, and a good many who filled their places here at the beginning are gone and new ones have come in to take up their work. Some of these little girls come here in a very neglected condition, and after they have received vigorous personal attention from head to foot it is quite gratifying to hear them say, "I feel better now." Truly this is a haven for neglected children.

REPORT OF MISS M. O. TAYLOR, THE SEWING TEACHER.

The number of pupils in the sewing class has been 3 or 4 in the morning and an average of 10 in the afternoon. The majority of the girls are small, but they do good work for their ages. They are in class two hours at each session. Other small girls are taken in the class and instructed as the teacher has time to devote to them.

Pieces of clothing made	831
Pieces of clothing repaired	71
Pieces of house furnishing made	299
Total	1,201
Material used	yards.. 2,305

REPORT OF MISS SALLIE HICKS, THE NURSE.

During the year I have had charge of 35 boys. The number now is 28.

These little boys scrub, make their beds, and dust and clean their dormitory. During the summer months the larger ones work on the

farm and the smaller ones attend school. Besides their regular work they are taught to darn stockings.

The health of the children is very good.

Some of the little fellows have been returned to their parents, while others have been sent to good homes. Mentally, morally, and physically there is a very perceptible improvement.

My work is to do their mending, read to them, attend them during sickness, and have prayers before retiring.

The discipline here is very good and will develop some very fine traits in their characters.

REPORT OF J. F. R. APPLEBY, M. D., THE PHYSICIAN TO THE SCHOOL.

It affords me pleasure to report that during the year ending July 1 there have been no deaths and little serious sickness among the children of the school.

The cases coming under my observation have generally been unimportant, yielding readily to treatment under the judicious care of the officers in charge.

You are to be congratulated on the acquisition of ample hospital accommodations in the addition now being made to the school.

Appreciating the inadequate accommodations for an emergency, it has long been a source of anxiety to the officials in charge when contagious diseases have appeared among the children, which at times have only been kept under control by the most unremitting care and vigilance.

When the building shall have been completed we shall have ample facilities for isolation, an abundance of fresh air, light, heat, and bath-room accommodations.

INDUSTRIES.

The principal work done in the carpenter's shop, besides repairs needed on the premises, has been the manufacture of tables. A new outfit is required to put the shop in good condition. There are four greenhouses, and another would be a benefit, as this is a profitable industry and useful to the boys, who receive practical instructions from the florist.

In this connection attention is called to a protest made by certain florists of Washington against the practice of selling the products of this industry, and an effort made to induce Congress to pass a bill forbidding their sale. The views of the board of trustees on this subject were set forth in the following communications:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL,
November 10, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 8th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a protest of certain florists of this city against the practice of selling the products of the floricultural industry of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School in the markets of the city, and inquiring if our board would favor dispensing with this feature of the industry in case Congress could be induced to increase the appropriation for maintenance by an amount equivalent to that received from the sale of these products, was duly received.

I laid the communication before our board at a meeting held last night, and, after full discussion by the board, by a unanimous and very emphatic vote negatived the proposition submitted by the florists through you.

The children of the Industrial Home School are not criminals. They are not allowed to sell the products of this industry below the market rates and thus enter into unfair competition with the florists of the District.

That these children, through no fault of their own, are unable to entirely support themselves does not appear to be a good reason for preventing them from doing what they can in that line.

It would also appear to be unjust to the taxpayers of the District to burden them beyond the actual necessities of the case in the support of dependent children.

In the opinion of the board the training force of the industries of the school is greatly enhanced by the realization of their practical value which the sale of these products gives to the children. If the plants and flowers produced at the school are only to be given away, that fact of itself will greatly lessen the interest now manifested in the industrial work.

Furthermore, the marketing of these products as now conducted, is of itself a most valuable training.

We are quite surprised to find in the list of protestators the name of one of the boys who was a member of the school and there received the training which now enables him to make an honorable living.

Upon reflection we think he will hardly be willing to do anything calculated to impair the practical usefulness of the school which did so much for himself.

Very respectfully,

J. ORMOND WILSON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL,
February 21, 1898.

DEAR SIR: The board of trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School are of the opinion that the Commissioners, through an oversight in respect to this school, have failed to object to House bill 6360, "To regulate the disposal of the products of Government greenhouses and grounds in the District of Columbia."

The title of the bill is deceptive, inasmuch as it indicates that the greenhouses and grounds referred to are the property of the United States and not of the District.

The bill itself, however, would prevent the sale of the products of the greenhouses and grounds of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, and thus deprive that institution of a source of revenue yielding from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year, which is now applied to its support, and, what is of far greater importance, it would destroy its most important line of industrial training for boys, whether considered with reference to fitting them for a useful occupation in great demand in this vicinity, its excellent adaptation to any sound scheme of general education, or the refining and elevating influence it invariably has upon the conduct and character of the boys.

If it is right and proper to forbid the sale of these products of the school, why not go further and forbid the sale of the products of the carpenter shop and all other products of the industry of these boys and girls? Or, why not go still further and forbid their use of any products of their own industry, and say that inasmuch as they are partly dependent they shall be wholly so, and all their wants shall be supplied by others? If these children are forbidden by law to do anything for themselves while members of this school, of course the demand for the employment of others to do for them will be greatly increased.

The children of the Industrial Home School are not criminals; they are there by reason of their misfortune, not their fault; and we fail to see the right or propriety of depriving them of the opportunity to earn and do all they can toward their own support, because they are to some extent dependent upon the District government. Neither do we consider it just to the taxpayers that they should be called upon to pay more than is actually necessary for the support of this school.

The consciousness that they are producing articles that have a market value and that they are contributing toward the payment of the expenses of the school by the receipts from the sales of the products of their own industry and skill has an excellent influence upon the boys and girls.

Every boy in this school employed in cultivating and selling plants and flowers feels that he is engaged in a paying business and is therefore of some account. This adds a new element to his character, most desirable in lifting him up from a feeling of absolute dependence to one of self-respect and self-dependence.

In reference to sales of plants and flowers it should be stated that in no case are they allowed to be made below the regular market rates, and all charges against the school of "cut prices" and "unfair competition" are groundless.

The same employee teaches floriculture and gardening, and were the cultivation of flowers discontinued his services would be required in caring for and teaching the

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boys in other ways, so that nothing would be saved in the running expenses of the school by discontinuing this most valuable line of industrial training.

The board of trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, therefore, is constrained, through the District Commissioners, to most earnestly protest against the passage of the bill H. R. 5360 in its present form.

Very respectfully,

J. ORMOND WILSON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Hon. JOHN W. ROSS,
President Board of Commissioners of District of Columbia.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN.

FRUITS.

750 quarts of strawberries, at 15 cents.....	\$112.50
226 quarts of blackberries, at 10 cents.....	22.60
300 quarts of raspberries, at 15 cents.....	45.00
6 bushels of pears, at \$1.....	6.00
Estimated value of fruits	186.10

VEGETABLES.

182 bushels of potatoes, at 40 cents.....	72.80
25 bushels of beets, at 50 cents	12.50
28 bushels of pease, at \$1.....	28.00
300 bushels of tomatoes, at 30 cents.....	9.00
34 bushels of string beans, at 30 cents.....	10.20
20 bushels of parsnips, at \$1	20.00
10 bushels of carrots, at 50 cents	5.00
10 bushels of onions, at \$1	10.00
3,000 heads of cabbage, at 5 cents.....	150.00
1,100 heads of celery, at 8 cents.....	88.00
3,000 cucumbers, at 1 cent a piece	30.00
250 summer squash, at 3 cents	7.50
180 quarts of lima beans, at 10 cents	18.00
220 eggplants, at 6 cents	13.20
2,500 radishes, at 1 cent	25.00
40 barrels of kale, at 30 cents	12.00
1,000 heads of lettuce, at 3 cents	30.00
Estimated value of vegetables	541.20

OTHER PRODUCTS.

300 dozen eggs, at 12 cents	36.00
90 chickens, at 30 cents	27.00
4 hogs	30.00
1 ton of hay.....	15.00
Estimated value of other products	108.00
Total value of fruits, vegetables, and other products.....	835.30

SCHOOLS.

Two public school teachers, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McCaslin, are assigned to duty in this institution, and their services during the past year were very satisfactory.

There are six grades or classes of pupils, and their scholastic work corresponds with that done in the other public schools of the District.

The older pupils attend only half of the day, being engaged the other half in industrial occupations.

In the absence of the superintendent, Mr. McCaslin assumes the duties of that office.

During the summer months a kindergarten and vacation school for the younger children is maintained. During the last summer Miss Agnes Haslup, of Savage, Md., a very accomplished and bright teacher, had charge of this school.

ADMISSION AND PLACEMENT.

Children are admitted to the institution under the rules of the board (see Appendix) upon the recommendation of the committee that has this matter in charge, of which Dr. T. B. Hood is chairman.

The committee has been greatly assisted in making investigations to determine whether or not the children for which applications are made for admission are proper subjects by the Superintendent of Charities and the Board of Children's Guardians.

Children are discharged whenever satisfactory homes are found or parents or guardians desire to resume control, if they are deemed suitable to have control.

A form of indenture used in placing out children is appended.

We are gratified to be able to report that the children who have left the institution during the past year have done remarkably well. Letters from a few of their employers will be found in the appendix.

SURVEY OF THE GROUNDS.

During the past year the Commissioners of the District were requested to have a survey made of the tract of land on which the school is located, the metes and bounds of the same properly marked, and the contents indicated. In reply to that request the following report of Mr. Henry B. Looker, surveyor, District of Columbia, was received:

The request is, in my opinion, absolutely incapable of execution. A reference to the correspondence in this office, on the subject of the complete resurvey and readjustment by general quitclaims, on the basis of existing holdings of all the lots in Beatty and Hawkins addition to Georgetown, which resurvey I, as assistant surveyor, endeavored for a long time to have made, shows the utter uselessness of any attempt to attack this question piecemeal. At that time I had secured, at a called public meeting of all owners interested, the unanimous consent of the said owners to such common-sense arrangement, with the exception of Mr. John A. Barber, who, by the way, would in fact have materially benefited by such a resurvey. His defection, however, made it impossible to proceed, as outlined, with the tier of lots lying east of High street, and so nothing more was done.

The honorable Commissioners heartily indorsed my plan at that time, as did also many leading title examiners.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The main building of the Industrial Home School was originally constructed in 1830 for a Georgetown almshouse. It was not at all adapted to the uses of an industrial school, and by age had become thoroughly dilapidated and worn out beyond the reach of repairs.

By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1897, \$30,000 was appropriated to replace the old almshouse building with a more suitable structure.

When completed it will add greatly to the comfort and efficiency of the school, but the plant as a whole will then by no means be what such an institution for the District of Columbia requires.

As we suggested in our last annual report, eventually this property should be sold or applied to some other use, a tract of at least 100 acres of land more remote from the center of the city should be purchased,

and a proper system of buildings, including an administration building, segregated cottages for the children, industrial shops, school building, etc., should be designed and constructed especially for the use of the school.

The following is a description of the new building furnished by the inspector of buildings:

In July, 1897, work was begun in the office of the inspector of buildings on the plans and specifications for the new building. The preliminary plans were completed in August, 1897, and submitted to the board of trustees of the Industrial Home School for suggestions and recommendations. The inspector of buildings recommended that the work be postponed until spring, as the demolition of the old building and unfinished condition of the new work would expose the occupants to the inclement weather of the winter with no means of heating the buildings. In the meantime the board of trustees retained the plans and carefully considered the arrangement and size of the rooms and improvements in the heating apparatus. In December, 1897, the plans were revised to meet the wishes of the board, and on April 16 a contract was made with Pavarini & Greer for \$25,400 to complete the building within six months from April 15, 1898.

The work up to the present time has progressed satisfactorily and the building will apparently be finished within the contract time, October 16, 1898. The new building will be three stories and basement, and the general character of the design will conform to the present building, with a tendency to the "colonial" in details. The front facade will be ornamented by two octagonal towers for bell and clock, and a broad two-story porch will extend nearly across the front. The building will be 55 feet by 99 feet, of hard red brick. The basement will contain a gymnasium 18½ feet by 42½ feet; play room, 20 feet by 60 feet; swimming pool room and pool, 18½ feet by 29 feet; vegetable cellar, coal vault, and tool room.

The first floor will be occupied by a dining room, 21 feet by 61½ feet; serving pantry and kitchen, 18 feet by 21 feet; a small office; boys' clothing room, 18½ by 29 feet, over and connected by a stairway to swimming pool immediately below. The same floor will contain reading room, 18½ feet by 30 feet, room for games, and servants' dining room.

The second floor will contain sewing room, parlor, industrial room, three bathrooms, and nine rooms for matrons and teachers and others employed on the place.

The third story will contain a dormitory for boys, 25½ feet by 50 feet, and connected therewith two rooms for attendants; also linen closets and water-closets.

A little more than one-half of the third story is taken up by the hospital, which is entirely shut off from the balance of the building by an inclosed stairway separate from the main stairs. The hospital space is divided into four large rooms and four bathrooms, medicine room, linen closets, and nurses' rooms, giving one room for boy suspects and one for girl suspects, and a large ward for boys and one for girls. The ceilings are very high, and each room is ventilated through the roof and has ample light.

The stairways will be constructed of iron, with slate treads, and inclosed by and supported on brick walls the entire height. It is to be regretted that the building could not have been made more secure against fire, but the limited appropriation precluded any further expenditure in that direction, and the fireproof stairs should offer ample protection to the inmates.

A small balance of the appropriation was left after the contract for the main building was made, and plans were prepared by the inspector of buildings for improvements in the steam-heating apparatus. The improvements necessitated the rebuilding of the boiler house, which was removed to the east of the present buildings to take advantage of the natural grade and obtain a proper fall of the return pipes. A contract was made July 28, 1898, with the same contractors, to build the boiler house and make changes in the heating apparatus for \$2,640, the work to be completed within the same time as the main building.

The boiler house will be 34½ feet by 42 feet, with a brick stack 56 feet high. One new boiler will be installed in addition to the present boilers, making three boilers and increasing the capacity more than one-third. Provision is also made to remove the old boiler, now used to supply power to the workshop from the main building to the new boiler house, thereby removing the possibility of fire or damage from this source.

The inspector of plumbing took exception to the system of drainage at the time the plans were prepared, but the appropriation was not sufficient to cover the changes contemplated by him, so the work on the building was permitted to proceed pending an additional appropriation for a sewerage system, which was subsequently made to the amount of \$1,610.50, and these improvements are now under way.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1898.

SIR: As requested by you, I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, as shown by the books of this office to August 31, 1898 (outstanding bills not included).

Very respectfully,

A. MCKENZIE,
Acting Auditor District of Columbia.

J. ORMOND WILSON, Esq.,
President Board of Trustees District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Amount appropriated	\$11,000.00
Amount received from sale of products, care of inmates, and miscellaneous.....	4,539.44
Total receipts.....	15,539.44
Expended for salaries	\$4,875.40
Expended for fuel.....	1,176.70
Expended for light: Gas, \$155.83; electric, \$64.....	219.83
Expended for marketing, groceries, clothing, shoes, repairs, medicines, medical supplies, attendance, etc	7,428.30
Total expenditures.....	13,700.23
Balance	1,839.21

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Number of children in the home July 1, 1897.....	99
Number admitted during the year.....	54
Total number cared for during the year.....	153
Number discharged during the year.....	61
Number in the home July 1, 1898: Boys, 66; girls, 26.....	92
Number received from the Board of Children's Guardians during the year..	30
Number returned to parents or friends	25
Number provided with situations or homes.....	16
Number returned to the Board of Children's Guardians	17
Number absconded.....	3
Average number of children cared for.....	107
Average age of children in the institution July 1, 1898..... years..	10
Number of officers, teachers (including public-school teachers), and other employees	19
Per capita cost of maintenance per annum.....	\$128.04

CONCLUSION.

Unfortunately too much of the so-called industrial training introduced into public schools of late years has not produced the practical results expected from it after the close of school life. The reason for this is not far to seek. It has been too theoretical, fragmentary, and superficial.

In the Industrial Home School, although the pupils are so very young, the average age being a little over 10 years, the industrial training is altogether of a more practical and persistent character.

These children, instead of producing a few specimens for exhibition, cut, make, mend, wash, starch, and iron the clothes that they wear; they sweep and keep in order the rooms that they occupy and make up the beds on which they sleep; they cook and prepare the food they eat; on the farm they raise the vegetables and fruits for their own table; in the greenhouses and flower gardens they cultivate plants and flowers of great variety, which they themselves sell in the markets of the city, thereby furnishing a substantial annual income toward the support of the school; in the carpenter shop they make useful plain tables and other articles for which there is a demand in the city, and also assist in making all the minor repairs and improvements required on the buildings, fences, and premises.

The fruitage of this effective, practical, industrial training, not only in industrial capacity but also in good character, has been commended again and again by the employers with whom the children have found homes or places for work after leaving the school.

There is a class of dependent children in this city to whose temporary relief the Industrial Home School is preeminently well adapted. The family, of which the parent is the head, is of divine origin, and in its good estate can never have a rival in any socially devised substitute. In the past experience of this school it has frequently happened that the parents—one if not both—have been all that could be desired in character and intelligence for the proper rearing of their own children, but, overtaken by misfortune, they were deprived, often temporarily, of the means of so doing. In such cases, when found entirely worthy after thorough investigation, the school has come to the aid of the family until the parents were able to resume their natural obligations. Thus on its records this school can point with a degree of satisfaction to many instances where, through its timely assistance, the family circle, with all the sacred relations of father and mother, brother and sister, has been preserved intact, and in after years the hearts of all its members have been filled with the warmest gratitude toward its great benefactor.

In general it may be stated that the school is in a better condition now than ever in its previous history, and it gives us pleasure to commend the superintendent, teachers, and all the other employees for their intelligent and faithful services.

The board of trustees is pleased to acknowledge the hearty cooperation and valuable assistance received during the past year from the District Commissioners, the Board of Children's Guardians, and the Superintendent of Charities.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. T. TUPPER,
J. ORMOND WILSON,
HULDAH W. BLACKFORD,
Committee.

APPENDIX.

Admissions to the Industrial Home School for the year ending June 30, 1898.

[The names of the children received from the Board of Children's Guardians are indicated by the initials B. C. G.]

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of ad- mission.	Name.	Age.	Date of ad- mission.
G. Edward Lacy (B. C. G.) (re- admitted)	12	{ July 15, 1897 Feb. 1, 1898	Bernard Knott (B. C. G.)	14	Dec. 6, 1897
Jacob Lacy (B. C. G.)	11	July 15, 1897	William Knott (B. C. G.)	9	Do.
Norval Metcalf	12	July 16, 1897	Lorenzo Corcoran	10	Dec. 13, 1897
Henry Hunt	10	July 18, 1897	Harry Moore (readmitted) ..	14	Do.
Richard Hunt	12	Do.	Jos. L. Nicholson (B. C. G.) ..	7	Dec. 17, 1897
Eli Shapero (B. C. G.)	6	Aug. 3, 1897	Edward Littleford (B. C. G.) }	10	{ Do. Apr. 6, 1898
Louis Shapero (B. C. G.)	8	Do.	(readmitted)		
Walter Forsyth (B. C. G.) ...	13	Sept. 4, 1897	Morton Reed (B. C. G.)	9	Jan. 6, 1898
Captain Moses Holt (B. C. G.)	14	Sept. 16, 1897	Robert Conaway (B. C. G.) ..	10	Jan. 13, 1898
Nicholas Pitt (B. C. G.)	8	Sept. 18, 1897	Charles Cutts (B. C. G.)	14	Jan. 28, 1898
Antonio Pitt (B. C. G.)	10	Do.	William Bang (B. C. G.)	11	Feb. 1, 1898
Frank Warner (B. C. G.)	11	Sept. 20, 1897	William Gordon (B. C. G.) ..	11	Apr. 20, 1898
Robert Georgius	11	Sept. 21, 1897	Augustus Anderson	9	May 1, 1898
Fred Rumph (readmitted) ..	14	Sept. 22, 1897	Ernest Lyles	11	May 4, 1898
Henry Leonburger (B. C. G.)	9	Sept. 30, 1897	Frank Lucas	11	May 17, 1898
Robert Dailey	12	Nov. 22, 1897	Frank Wyman	8	June 9, 1898
William Harris (B. C. G.) ...	11	Dec. 4, 1897	Julian Gibbs	5	June 20, 1898

GIRLS.

Edna Martin (B. C. G.)	6	July 15, 1897	Bessie Littleford (B. C. G.) ..	8	Dec. 17, 1897
Susie Hunt	12	July 18, 1897	Ethel Havener (readmitted) ..	12	{ Dec. 22, 1897 May —, 1898
Bell Deggs (readmitted)	14	July 28, 1897	Mamie Reed (B. C. G.)	11	Jan. 6, 1898
Ethel Lindsay	6	Sept. 16, 1897	Rena Reed (B. C. G.)	6	Do.
Annie Warner (B. C. G.)	9	Sept. 21, 1897	Flora Bang (B. C. G.)	14	Feb. 1, 1898
Annie Fielding	11	Oct. 14, 1897	Bessie Bang	11	Do.
Ethel Fielding	6	Do.	Annie Beydler	4	Feb. 8, 1898
Myrtle Grimsley (B. C. G.) ..	10	Oct. 28, 1897	Alice Ford	11	Apr. 21, 1898
Marguerite Knott (B. C. G.) ..	5	Dec. 6, 1897	Mary T. Lucas	9	May 17, 1898
Frances Knott (B. C. G.)	6	Do.	Dora Miles	14	June —, 1898
Jennie Nicholson (B. C. G.) ..	10	Dec. 17, 1897			

Total number of boys	33
Total number of girls	21
Whole number of admissions	54

Discharges for year ending June 30, 1898.

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of dis- charge.	Disposition.
Fred Rumph	14	{ July 3, 1897 Mar. 14, 1898	Employment with pay. To mother.
Guy Furtner	12	July 27, 1897	Do.
Louis Boyer	12	Aug. 1, 1897	Do.
Raymond Berkeley	11	Aug. 17, 1897	A home with pay.
Edward Pryor	12	Sept. 18, 1897	To mother.
William Pettit	13	Sept. 22, 1897	To Board of Guardians.
Walter Forsyth	13	Oct. 1, 1897	Do.
Richard Hunt	13	Oct. 5, 1897	To Reform School.
Charles Godfrey	14	Oct. 15, 1897	To Lansburgh & Bro., at \$2 per week.
Captain Moses Holt	12	Oct. 18, 1897	To Board of Guardians.
G. Edward Lacy	12	{ Oct. 29, 1897 June 23, 1898	Do. Do.
Benjamin Snyder	14	Nov. 22, 1897	Employment with pay.
John Butler	14	Dec. 15, 1897	Lansburgh & Bro.
Harry Moore	14	.....do	Woodward & Lothrop.

Discharges for year ending June 30, 1898—Continued.

BOYS—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Date of discharge.	Disposition.
Edward Littleford	10	{ Dec. 19, 1897 Apr. 28, 1898	To Board of Guardians. Do.
Frank Warner	11	Jan. 11, 1898	Do.
Charles Cutts	15	Jan. 29, 1898	Absconded.
Irving Hines	14	Feb. 1, 1898	A home with pay.
Thomas Bladen	14	Mar. 1, 1898	To Board of Guardians.
Benjamin Rumph	11	Mar. 14, 1898	To mother.
Fred Knight	10	Mar. 18, 1898	To father.
William Beach	14	Mar. 29, 1898	To florist.
Joseph L. Nicholson	8	Mar. 30, 1898	To Board of Guardians.
John Leonburger	15	Apr. 1, 1898	To florist.
Bates Davis	8	.....do	To father.
Charles Burgess	10	Apr. 13, 1898	To mother.
Paul Rollins	12	Apr. 17, 1898	Do.
Charles Howlin	13	Apr. 18, 1898	To Lansburgh & Bro.
William Harris	13	Apr. 28, 1898	To Board of Guardians.
Cleveland Beall	14	Apr. 30, 1898	Absconded.
Henry Leonburger	10	.....do	Do.
William Miller	13	May 3, 1898	Employment with pay.
Benjamin Mudd	11	May 6, 1898	To father.
Charles Baker	8	May 11, 1898	To parents.
Harry Baker	10	.....do	Do.
George Howlin	10	.....do	To mother.
Dan Mudd	14	.....do	To grandmother.
Fred Mudd	10	June 3, 1898	Do.
Willie Bang	12	.....do	To Board of Guardians.
Augustus Anderson	9	June 11, 1898	To father.
Harry Shapero	16	June 20, 1898	To Jackson's planing mill.

GIRLS.

Bell Deggs	14	{ July 20, 1897 July 27, 1897	A home. To father.
Clara Griffith	10	Sept. 15, 1897	To mother.
Mae Davis	13	Oct. 15, 1897	A home.
Mabel Coxen	13	Nov. 24, 1897	To mother.
Myrtle Grimsley	12	Dec. 22, 1897	To Board of Guardians.
Susie Hunt	12	Jan. 10, 1898	A home.
Ethel Lindsay	6	.....do	To mother.
Anna Warner	9	Jan. 11, 1898	To Board of Guardians.
Florence Chenowith	12	Jan. 12, 1898	To mother.
Ethel Havener	12	Feb. 7, 1898	A home, with pay.
Jennie Nicholson	10	Mar. 30, 1898	To Board of Guardians.
Annie Beydler	3	Apr. 1, 1898	To father.
Lizzie Davis	10	.....do	Do.
Lottie Davis	9	.....do	Do.
Mosby Davis	11	.....do	Do.
Bessie Littleford	10	Apr. 13, 1898	To Board of Guardians.
Alice Ford	11	Apr. 15, 1898	To House of Mercy.
Bessie Bang	11	June 3, 1898	To Board of Guardians.
Flora Bang	14	.....do	Do.
Mamie Reed	11	June 14, 1898	Do.

Number of boys discharged	41
Number of girls discharged	20
Total	61

List of children in the Industrial Home School, June 30, 1898.

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of admission.	Name.	Age.	Date of admission.
Beach, Edward	12	July 12, 1894	Jones, Harry (B. C. G.)	13	June 13, 1895
Bladen, Marion (B. C. G.)	12	May 15, 1896	Keeling, Eugene	8	Feb. 19, 1896
Bradley, Charles	14	Sept. 11, 1894	Keeling, David	6	Do.
Bradley, Laurence (B. C. G.)	11	Jan. 2, 1897	Knott, Bernard (B. C. G.)	14	Dec. 6, 1897
Berkeley, Guy	10	July 14, 1894	Knott, William (B. C. G.)	9	Do.
Berkeley, Murray	9	Do.	Lacy, Jacob	11	July 15, 1897
Burgess, Fred	10	May 17, 1893	Latham, Eddie	10	June 20, 1895
Callis, David	10	Do.	Lucas, Frank	11	May 17, 1898
Claxton, James	14	Nov. 12, 1890	Lyles, Ernest	11	May 4, 1898
Conaway, Robert (B. C. G.)	10	Jan. 13, 1898	MacRae, Douglass	12	Mar. 8, 1895
Corcoran, Lorenzo	10	Dec. 13, 1897	MacRae, Alex	10	Do.
Dailey, Robert	12	Nov. 22, 1897	Metcalf, Norval	12	July 16, 1897
Dennison, Elmer	13	Oct. 10, 1894	Miles, Owen	11	Oct. 10, 1894
Dennison, Harry	11	Do.	Miller, Wallace	9	Sept. 14, 1896
Dennison, John	9	Do.	Morrow, Herbert	11	Oct. 14, 1896
Fielding, Leonard (English parents)	11	May 12, 1897	Morrow, Thomas	8	Apr. 16, 1896
Fleury, Frank	12	Aug. 19, 1891	Parrish, Harry	12	Sept. 11, 1894
Fleury, Percy	10	Sept. 30, 1891	Peck, Charles	5	Nov. 12, 1896
Forsyth, Eugene	10	Dec. 21, 1892	Pitt, Antonia (B. C. G.)	10	Sept. 18, 1897
Georgius, Robert	11	Sept. 21, 1897	Pitt, Nicholas (B. C. G.)	8	Do.
Gibbs, Julian	5	June 20, 1898	Reed, Morton (B. C. G.)	9	Jan. 6, 1898
Gordon, William (B. C. G.)	11	Apr. 29, 1898	Roach, John	13	May 11, 1893
Gray, Victor	10	Dec. 10, 1896	Shapero, Louis (B. C. G.)	8	Aug. 3, 1897
Gray, James	12	Mar. 19, 1890	Shapero, Eli (B. C. G.)	6	Do.
Hales, Pierce (B. C. G.)	10	June 25, 1897	Shepherd, John	11	Mar. 9, 1893
Hales, Adrian (B. C. G.)	5	Do.	Smith, Edgar	11	July 8, 1896
Harney, Stephen	12	Mar. 8, 1895	Sweeny, John (Irish parents)	11	Oct. 10, 1895
Heinline, James	12	Feb. 16, 1895	Tippett, Edward	13	Feb. 9, 1894
Huddleston, Harvey	9	May 14, 1896	Turner, Howarth (English parents)	8	Oct. 10, 1895
Huddleston, Clifford	8	Do.	Vangruder, Wallace	12	Mar. 1, 1896
Hunt, Henry	10	July 18, 1897	Walker, Harry	14	May 9, 1889
Johnson, Albert	12	Apr. 20, 1894	Watson, Leo (Irish parents)	12	Sept. 12, 1894
Johnson, Howard	9	Apr. 28, 1894	Wyman, Frank	5	June 20, 1893

GIRLS.

Carlisle, Corrinne	7	Sept. 14, 1892	Lewis, Annie	10	July 12, 1894
Deggs, Mattie	14	Sept. 14, 1896	Lindsey, Maud	11	Jan. 16, 1893
Dennison, Mary	5	Oct. 14, 1896	Lindsey, May	8	Do.
Fielding, Annie	11	Oct. 14, 1897	Lowry, Lillian	13	Sept. 12, 1894
Fielding, Ethel	6	Do.	Lowry, Jessie	11	Do.
Fleury, Eva	11	Aug. 10, 1891	Lowry, Katie	10	Sept. 12, 1894
Godfrey, Katie	8	Sept. 14, 1892	Lucas, Mary T	9	May 17, 1898
Hales, Jennie (B. C. G.)	7	June 25, 1897	Martin, Edna (B. C. G.)	6	July 15, 1897
Higgins, Minnie	12	Oct. 10, 1894	Miles, Dora	14	June —, 1898
Higgins, Ida	8	Nov. 26, 1894	Reed, Rena	6	Jan. 6, 1898
Knott, Frances (B. C. G.)	6	Dec. 6, 1897	Toomey, Isabella	10	Apr. 13, 1892
Knott, Marguerite (B. C. G.)	5	Do.	Turner, Nellie (English parents)	12	Oct. 17, 1889
Latham, Alice	9	June 7, 1895			
Lewis, Sadie	9	July 12, 1894			

Total number of boys	66
Total number of girls	26
Whole number of children	92

FINANCIAL.

The receipts and expenditures for the year were as follows:

Amount appropriated by Congress	\$11,000.00
Receipts from other sources	4,539.44
Total	15,539.44
Expenditures	13,700.33

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The amount received from other sources than the Congressional appropriation was in detail as follows:

Returns from greenhouses.....	\$1,595.42
Returns from carpenter shop	537.56
Returns from Board of Children's Guardians	2,296.67
Returns from miscellaneous sources.....	109.79

The strictest economy is exercised in management.

All supplies for the institution are obtained by requisition upon the Commissioners of the District, and all moneys received as income from sale of products and from payments for board and instruction, or otherwise, are paid over to the Commissioners, to be expended by them for the support of the school, as provided by law.

LETTERS FROM EMPLOYERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL BOYS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1898.

DEAR MADAM: In regard to Charles Walker, whom I took from your school, I have to say that he has been with me now for three years, and I find him to be the most trustworthy and reliable employee I have ever had; always ready, willing, and well behaved.

It gives me pleasure to say that I feel that I can always depend upon anyone recommended from your school.

F. H. KRAMER, *Florist.*

Mrs. K. B. BARLOW,
Superintendent District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 21, 1898.

DEAR MADAM: In reply to your letter of recent date, I beg leave to state that John Ralph is in good health.

He seems entirely satisfied with his surroundings, is an exceptionally good boy, promptly responding to any instructions given him. In fact, I am more than pleased with him.

Very truly, yours,

J. A. KEMP.

Mrs. KATE B. BARLOW,
Superintendent District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to inquiry from the superintendent of the Industrial Home School regarding the standing of the young men in our employ who received their instruction in that institution, we are glad to advise you that they are among our very best and most efficient employees. We should be glad to have more such boys.

Yours, very truly,

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

The PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1898.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry as to the general conduct of the several young men in our employ who were members of your school, we take great pleasure in stating that without exception they have given entire satisfaction, and by their uniform good conduct and industry several of them received promotions.

We shall always be glad to employ the graduates of your school.

Very truly, yours,

LANSBURGH & BRO.

J. ORMOND WILSON, Esq.,
President Board of Trustees Industrial Home School.

FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR THE PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN.

This agreement, by and between the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, of the first part, and _____, of _____, of the second part,

Witnesseth: That _____, aged _____ years, shall be placed and remain in the custody and control of the said party of the second part until eighteen years of age.

Provided, That the said child shall be well treated, supplied with suitable clothing, taught some useful occupation, and sent to school at least four months in each year; and at the expiration of the term of this agreement the said party of the second part shall provide the child with two good suits of clothing and the sum of fifty dollars.

Provided further, That the said party of the second part shall make a quarterly report of the condition of the child to the superintendent of the Industrial Home School.

Provided further, That in case this agreement is canceled, the party of the second part agrees to return the child to the Industrial Home School at his own expense.

Committee on Admission, Placement, etc.

Party of the Second Part.

Witness:

FORM OF CONTRACT WITH THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

This indenture, by and between the Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of an act of Congress approved July 26, 1892, entitled "An act to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia, and to create a Board of Children's Guardians," party of the first part, and the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, party of the second part,

Witnesseth that the party of the first part hereby agrees to place in the Industrial Home School an indefinite number of children, both boys and girls, the wards of the said party of the first part, to be taught and maintained according to the customs and regulations of the said Industrial Home School.

That the party of the first part agrees to report in writing to the superintendent of the home the names and ages of and such other information about all children proposed to be placed as aforesaid as may be necessary to determine whether such children would be acceptable.

That the said party of the first part agrees to pay to the party of the second part for the maintenance and teaching of the children placed as aforesaid at the rate of \$10.25 per month.

That the party of the first part hereby reserves the right to remove any child for the purpose of placing it in a private family whenever, in the judgment of the said party of the first part, after hearing any objection thereto, such action will be best for the progress and welfare of the child, or whenever the conditions of this agreement shall not have been faithfully carried out by the said party of the second part.

That the party of the first part hereby reserves the right to visit its wards by its agents, or otherwise, at all reasonable times, and to see and converse with them in private.

That the party of the second part hereby agrees to receive such children as the party of the first part wishes to place under its care for the purposes and at the rates of compensation above stated, subject to the following conditions:

First. Such children shall be free from chronic and contagious diseases, except those which are in such mild form as will readily yield to treatment and will not endanger the health of the other inmates of the institution when ordinary precautions are taken to prevent such diseases from being communicated from one to another.

Second. They shall not be over 12 or under 5 years of age.

Third. They shall not have been convicted of petit larceny or of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary in the case of adults.

Fourth. Only when there shall be room at the institution in the department to which such children would necessarily be assigned; but the party of the second part, in the control of admission to the institution, will give preference to the applications under this indenture over all others.

That the party of the second part hereby reserves the right, for good cause stated, to refuse to receive any child, and to return to the party of the first part any child which

shall have been received and shall prove to be an improper inmate, upon giving ten days' written notice of intention to return such child, which notice shall contain a full statement of the facts and circumstances because of which such action is deemed to be necessary; children so returned to be delivered at the office of the party of the first part or such other place as may be agreed upon within the city of Washington.

That the party of the second part hereby agrees that the children received under this indenture shall be treated in all respects as well as those received from any other source; that they shall be suitably and sufficiently fed, clothed, housed, and attended in sickness and in health and shall have all the advantages which are now or may hereafter be offered at the institution during the time for which they remain.

That the party of the second part hereby agrees that due care shall be exercised at all times to prevent children from leaving the institution without permission, and that in case any do so leave a reasonable effort shall be made to ascertain where they may be found and to secure their return.

That this indenture shall terminate on the ———, without prejudice to rights vested hereunder.

In witness whereof the parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their names and seals the — day of —, A. D. —.

President District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

Secretary District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

President Board of Children's Guardians.

Secretary Board of Children's Guardians.

ORGANIC ACT OF CONGRESS.

[Approved June 11, 1896.]

The board of managers of the Industrial Home School, on or before the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall transfer said school to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and said Commissioners shall thereupon appoint a board of trustees of said school, consisting of nine members, whose terms of office shall be, for the first appointment, three members for one year, three members for two years, and three members for three years, and thereafter all appointments shall be for a term of three years, except appointments to fill out unexpired terms. The board of trustees so appointed by the Commissioners shall manage the school under such regulations as now exist or may hereafter be made by said board, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. All designations for employment in said school, made by said board of trustees, shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and, in the event of disapproval by said Commissioners of any selection by said board of trustees, the said Commissioners shall make the appointment. All supplies for said school shall be obtained by requisition upon said Commissioners, and all moneys received at said school as income thereof from sales of products and from payments for board and instruction, or otherwise, shall be paid over to the said Commissioners, to be expended by them for the support of the school as herein provided.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

[Approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia August 27, 1897.]

1. *Name.*—The name of this institution hereafter shall be the District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

2. *Object.*—The object of the Industrial Home School is to provide for destitute white children, of both sexes, in the District of Columbia, a good home in which they shall receive the moral, mental, and industrial education calculated to make them upright, intelligent, and useful citizens upon arriving at years of maturity.

3. *Officers.*—The officers of the board of trustees shall consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall be elected annually at the first meeting in July of each year, shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected, and shall perform the usual duties belonging to their respective offices by parliamentary rules and usage.

4. *Meetings.*—The regular meetings of the board of trustees shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month, at such place and hour as the board shall designate. Notices of meetings shall be served on members personally, or be mailed to them, at least two days previous to the time of meeting, by the secretary. The president shall call special meetings when he shall deem it necessary, or when so requested in writing by five members of the board.

5. *Order of business.*—At all the meetings of the board for the transaction of ordinary business, the order of proceedings shall be as follows: (I) Reading of the minutes; (II) report of the superintendent; (III) reports of committees; (IV) unfinished business; (V) communications; (VI) new business.

6. *Committees.*—The following standing committees, to consist of three members each, shall be appointed annually by the president, unless otherwise ordered by the board: (I) Committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation; (II) committee on employees, education, and industries; (III) committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.

7. *Duties of the committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.*—(I) They shall have the care of the buildings, attend to all needed repairs and insurance, see that the grounds are properly inclosed, protected, and provided with roads and walks, and supervise the erection of new buildings and requisitions for supplies for their department; (II) they shall keep themselves informed as to the general expenses of the school and see that all the money appropriated for the school is expended to the best advantage; (III) they shall make up and submit to the board for approval all estimates of amounts required for the annual maintenance of the school, improvements of the grounds, repairs of buildings and new buildings, and attend to all legislation required from Congress; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

8. *Duties of the committee on employees, education, and industries.*—(I) They shall consider all questions relating to the number and qualifications of employees required for the school and the salaries or compensation to be paid the same, and shall make report thereon to the board, with such recommendations as they may deem proper; (II) they shall nominate to the board for confirmation all regular employees authorized by the board, and provide for temporary help required in any emergency; (III) they shall supervise the schools, shops, greenhouses, gardens, cultivation of the grounds, all other industries, the sales of their products, and all requisitions for supplies for their department; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

9. *Duties of the committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.*—(I) They shall exercise control of the admission of children and placing them in homes under regulations approved by the board of trustees. They shall require a semi-annual report of the condition and progress of all children placed in homes until they have become of adult age or able to look out for their own interests. They shall prescribe a form of book to be kept at the home and to contain a full history of each child, and shall see that the superintendent properly makes all entries therein up to date. They may require such assistance from the secretary in keeping this record as they may deem proper; (II) they shall have the general oversight of the domestic affairs of the home, approve the bill of fare, and supervise the requisitions for supplies for their department; (III) they shall give special attention to all the hygienic conditions of the home and the health of the children; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

10. *Regulations relating to children of the Home School.*—

I. *Admissions:* Only destitute children, or those depending upon charity for support and care, shall be admitted, and no child under 5 years of age or over 12 years of age shall be admitted without a special order of the board.

II. *Placement:* Whenever a satisfactory home can be found for any child of the institution, the committee on admission, etc., shall select a suitable child to be placed in such home.

III. *Industrial work:* The children in the home of suitable age shall, in addition to their school work, engage regularly in some occupation suited to their capacity, with the object of acquiring habits of industry, of stimulating mental activity as an educational process, and of learning various manual processes for the purpose of securing suitable employment when discharged.

IV. *Religious instruction:* No sect distinction shall be recognized in regard to either teachers or scholars, and the same religious subjects or scripture shall be taught to the whole school, and be confined to points of doctrine and practice about which there is no dispute among Christian sects.

V. *Classification:* The scholars in both week-day and Sunday schools shall be graded or classified according to their ages and attainments, and not according to any supposed religious opinions.

VI. *Discipline:* The discipline of the Industrial Home School shall be such as

would be exercised by an intelligent, judicious, and kind parent in a family—vigilant, kind, firm. The superintendent and assistants under her direction shall endeavor on all proper occasions to inculcate upon the minds of the children truthfulness, self-control, obedience to parents, to all properly constituted human authority, and to the laws of God, respect for the aged, forbearance toward the weak, regard for the rights of others, politeness to all, kindness to animals, industry, temperance, and frugality. The avoidance of corporal punishment, as far as may be consistent with a due regard to obedience on the part of the children and the good order of the home, is enjoined, and the infliction of such punishment on parts of the body liable to be permanently injured thereby, or so as to leave temporary marks of an objectionable character, or by any person other than the superintendent or an assistant specifically authorized by her to do so, is positively forbidden.

VII. Leaving without consent: Whenever a child of the home leaves the institution without consent, written notice thereof shall be sent immediately by the superintendent to the person who recommended the child for admission and to the chairman of the committee on admission, etc.

11. *Physician.*—A physician shall be employed to visit the home, who shall make a monthly report on the health of the children and the sanitary condition of the home to the committee on admission, etc.

12. *Duties of the superintendent.*—(I) The superintendent shall have direct control of all the employees of the school, see that the duty of each is properly performed, have the power to suspend any inefficient or insubordinate employee temporarily, and immediately shall report such action, with the reasons therefor, to the chairman of the committee on employees, etc.; (II) the superintendent shall make monthly reports to the board, giving for the preceding month the whole number of children in the school during the month, the number admitted, and the number discharged, the amounts received from sales of products and from payments for board, and the total expenses of the month as nearly as they can be ascertained; (III) the superintendent shall present monthly requisitions for supplies to the board for approval at each monthly meeting, and all requisitions must be presented to and approved by the board and so certified by the secretary before they are submitted to the District Commissioners, excepting in a pressing emergency, in which case the committee charged with the supervision of the requisition is authorized to act for the board: *Provided*, That the secretary be authorized to certify the approval of the board upon bills for petty expenses necessarily incurred for the school by the superintendent on her own authority, not to exceed the amount of \$10 in any one month.

13. *Annual report.*—The board of trustees shall make a report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at the close of each fiscal year, giving the names of the officers and members of the board, of all the employees of the board and their respective salaries, dates of admission, names, ages, and places of residence when admitted of all children admitted, and the names, ages, and disposition made of all children discharged during the year, a classified statement of the expenses of the school, the rules of the board of trustees, and a general statement of the work of the school, with such recommendations for the promotion of its greater efficiency as they may deem proper.

14. *Amendment of the regulations.*—These regulations may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of the majority of all the members of the board, provided that the amendment has been submitted in writing at a previous regular meeting.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SCHOOL MADE BY CONGRESS.

District of Columbia appropriation bill, act approved March 3, 1897: "For building to replace the old almshouse building, thirty thousand dollars."

District of Columbia appropriation bill, act approved June 30, 1898: "For maintenance, eleven thousand dollars." "For repairs and improvements to buildings, two thousand dollars." "For furniture and equipment for the new building, one thousand five hundred dollars."

Deficiency bill, act approved July 7, 1898: "For amount required for sewerage for new building, to continue available during fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, one thousand six hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents."

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1898.

Ordered, That William B. Gurley, Bernard T. Janney, and James B. Nourse are hereby reappointed members of the board of trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, for a term of three years each, from June 30, 1898.

Official copy furnished Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, president board of trustees.

By order:

W. TINDALL, *Secretary.*

List of employees and salaries.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Salaries.
Mrs. Kate B. Barlow, superintendent.....	Jan., 1889	\$1,200.00
Miss Jennie M. Roberts, boys' matron.....	July, 1895	300.00
Mrs. S. E. Jarvis, assistant boys' matron.....	Feb., 1898	240.00
Miss Minnie L. Thompson, girls' matron.....	Feb., 1896	300.00
Miss Annie L. Coe, housekeeper.....	Mar., 1893	300.00
Miss Mary A. Taylor, seamstress.....	Oct., 1890	270.00
Miss Sallie Hicks, nurse.....	Jan., 1898	240.00
Josephine Battle, laundress.....	Aug., 1896	180.00
Laury Fleury, cook.....	Sept., 1891	144.00
Ella Baker, housemaid.....	Apr., 1898	120.00
Nettie Robinson, housemaid.....	Dec., 1897	120.00
Charles A. Brunger, florist.....	Sept., 1889	480.00
Harry Jones, assistant florist (\$5 per month).....	Sept., 1898	60.00
John V. Rees, carpenter.....	Feb., 1892	480.00
Nimrod Allen, farmer.....	Apr., 1898	300.00
Edward N. Rees, engineer (\$40 per month during the cold season).....	Apr., 1895	280.00
Miss Agnes Haslup, temporary teacher, July and August (10 weeks, at \$5 a week).....		50.00
Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary of the board.....		100.00
Total.....		5,164.00

The above-named employees have their board, room, and washing in addition to salary.

The public-school board assigns two teachers also to the home and pays their salaries, these teachers living at the home and performing extra services in teaching and attendance as compensation therefor.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1898.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the estimates of expenses for the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, as approved by the board of trustees, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1899, and ending June 30, 1900.

For maintenance	\$13,000
For repairs and improvements of buildings, fences, roads, and grounds	2,000
For enlargement and improvement of the plant for industrial education.....	1,000
Total.....	16,000

The increase in the amount estimated for maintenance over the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year is required to meet the expenses of the additional number of children who will be accommodated in the new building now being erected.

The older buildings and the fences around the grounds of this institution need annual repairs in order to preserve and keep them in good order, and the amount estimated as necessary for this purpose is in accord with the judgment of the District of Columbia inspector of buildings, whose letter is herewith submitted.

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The school is hampered in the scope of its industrial training by want of a suitable plant and facilities.

It is greatly desired to increase and improve the work in wood, to add shoemaking and mending, and other practicable industries.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. ORMOND WILSON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Hon. JOHN B. WIGHT,
President Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

OFFICE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, August 11, 1898.

SIR: As the area of the buildings on the grounds of the Industrial Home School have been enlarged by recent improvements, I have to suggest that an appropriation of \$2,000 for repairs be asked for. I am satisfied that this amount will be necessary to neutralize the wear and tear on the several buildings and keep them in proper condition.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. BRADY,
Inspector of Buildings.

Mr. J. ORMOND WILSON,
President Board of Trustees Industrial Home School, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 25, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Board of Children's Guardians and the report of its agents for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

It is believed that the record made by the board for this period is excellent, notwithstanding the aggregate cost of its work shows a large increase, and that there is also a considerable increase in the per capita cost of caring for children. These increases are due: First, to an insufficient administrative appropriation that prevented the placing of children in free homes; second, to provision made for the care and training at a farm and industrial school of a hitherto neglected class of colored boys.

Very truly, yours,

LUCY S. DOOLITTLE,
President of the Board.

HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

SIR: At the beginning of the fiscal year 1897-98 the members of the Board of Children's Guardians were B: Pickman Mann, Mrs. Lucy S. Doolittle, and Rev. Louis Stern, appointed for the term ending September 20, 1897; Miss Katherine B. Trescot, Orrin B. Hallam, and William Redin Woodward, appointed for the term ending September 16, 1898; and Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland, William J. Miller, and John F. Cook, appointed for the term ending September 16, 1899.

September 21, 1897, Messrs. Mann and Stern and Mrs. Doolittle were reappointed for a term ending September 20, 1900.

Mr. Woodward died June 27, 1898. No successor was appointed prior to July 1, 1898.

At the beginning of the year William Redin Woodward was president. Mrs. Lucy S. Doolittle, vice-president, and B: Pickman Mann, secretary. At the annual election, October 31, 1897, these officers were reelected.

Herbert W. Lewis, the former agent of the board, having been appointed superintendent of charities of the District of Columbia, Samuel S. Parkman, former chief clerk and disbursing officer, was elected agent and disbursing officer, and John W. Douglass was elected chief clerk. These officials served throughout the year. Miss Jennie M. Tustin continued to serve as clerk and stenographer throughout the year, and Walter W. Simpson was employed as a clerk for ten days to meet an emergency.

Sixteen meetings of the board, including four special meetings, and thirteen meetings of the executive committee were held during the year.

June 30, 1898, a special meeting of the board was held, upon call, to take action upon the death of the late president of the board.

After remarks by Vice-President Doolittle upon the object for which the meeting was called, the following resolution was adopted, and was ordered to be recorded in the minutes of the board, and copies were

ordered to be transmitted to the family of Mr. Woodward, and to his father and mother:

William Redin Woodward filled many places of usefulness, but none more admirably and completely than the presidency of the Board of Children's Guardians, and his loss can not be repaired.

Coming to the board without experience in its peculiar work, he was so fitted by his personal powers and traits, especially by his judgment, tact, and sympathy for it, that his election to the office of president followed naturally at an early day.

The choice was soon shown to be an eminently fit one, and until he died the board had increasing reason to be gratified by it. In his courteous, sagacious, and sympathetic performance of his duties, whether presiding at meetings of the board or of its executive committee, or representing it in court or before committees in Congress, he had the respect and regard of every member and employee of the board, and the confidence of every one with whom he had to deal.

The board desires to record this expression of its grief at the great loss that has befallen it, and to extend its deepest sympathy to the bereaved family of its late president.

The appropriation for administrative uses of the board for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$4,000, all of which was spent, and a deficiency was created, for which a deficiency appropriation of \$600 was granted July 7, 1898, upon estimates made in January, 1898.

The expenditures for administrative purposes were as follows:

Salary of one agent.....	\$1,200.00
Salary of one chief clerk.....	1,200.00
Salary of one clerk and stenographer.....	480.00
Office rent.....	360.00
Sundry office expenses.....	403.60
Stationery and printing.....	191.10
Travel and transportation.....	753.15
Balance.....	12.15
Total.....	4,600.00

As the estimates of the deficiency were made early in the year with the expectation that a seasonable appropriation would be made, and the appropriation was delayed until after the close of the year, the board was obliged to curtail its usefulness, as in the preceding year, by withholding children from free homes which it was unable to seek and would have been unable to inspect for lack of means of travel and transportation. The necessary retention of these children in institutions and boarding homes in and near the city of Washington entailed an expense, on the other hand, far in excess of that which would have been necessary for placement and inspection in free homes had the petition of the board for adequate appropriations in the first place been granted.

The primary appropriation for care of children was \$23,400. A deficiency appropriation of \$6,702.50 was subsequently granted, making a total of \$30,102.50, from which expenditures were made as follows:

For feeble-minded children:	
In the Pennsylvania Training School.....	\$5,596.12
In the Virginian Training School.....	1,977.17
Total.....	7,573.29
For children not feeble minded:	
Maintenance—	
In District institutions.....	\$6,927.25
In other institutions.....	1,908.01
In private homes.....	12,194.97
Total.....	21,030.23
Clothing.....	394.52
Medical care.....	790.39
Balance unexpended.....	22,215.14
Total.....	314.07
Total.....	30,102.50

The board began the year with 380 wards of the not feeble-minded class in charge. It closed the year having 445 such wards. The aggregate number of days that children of this class were in charge of the board was 149,092, or an average of 408 children for every day in the year. The board, moreover, has given 5,416 days' temporary care to children not its wards, under authority conferred upon it for that purpose by the law and the courts.

The aggregate cost of board and care, clothing, and medical attendance of these children, administration and supervision, was \$26,802.99.

Deducting \$285.25 expended for permanent office fixtures (file case, desk, chairs, etc.), and not apportioning any administrative expenditures among the feeble-minded children, the administrative expenditures, on a basis of 154,508 days' care of children not feeble-minded, were at the rate of 2.7 cents per day, or \$9.85 per annum per capita.

The following table exhibits the financial operations of the board and the pro rata cost of its work from every point of view:

Per capita cost.
MAINTENANCE.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Average number of wards in boarding homes.....	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7
Expense of maintenance in boarding homes.....	\$3,203.30	\$6,426.44	\$8,145.98	\$9,019.02	\$12,985.26
Per capita cost.....	\$155.20	\$134.40	\$115.17	\$113.16	\$114.20
Average number of wards in institutions.....	43.35	59.23	51.83	46.89	61.7
Expense of maintenance in institutions.....	\$4,738.00	\$6,173.59	\$5,821.72	\$6,192.09	\$9,229.78
Per capita cost.....	\$109.06	\$104.23	\$112.32	\$132.05	\$149.59
Average number in boarding homes and institutions.....	63.99	107.02	122.56	126.61	175.4
Whole expense of maintenance.....	\$7,941.30	\$12,600.03	\$13,967.70	\$15,211.11	\$22,215.14
Per capita cost, based on whole number on expense.....	\$124.10	\$118.65	\$113.15	\$120.14	\$126.67

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION.

Average number in free homes.....	46.24	114.38	164.66	200.19	209
Average number in boarding homes.....	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7
Total average number subject to supervision.....	66.88	162.12	235.39	279.89	322.7
Total expense of administration and supervision.....	\$3,933.72	\$3,706.66	\$4,030.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,587.85
Administrative per capita, based on number subject to supervision.....	\$58.80	\$22.87	\$16.99	\$14.29	\$14.21
Total average number of wards.....	110.23	221.4	287.22	342.22	423.31
Total expenses.....	\$11,875.02	\$16,306.69	\$17,967.70	\$19,211.11	\$26,802.99
General per capita.....	\$107.72	\$73.65	\$62.55	\$56.13	\$63.31

Feeble-minded children were maintained 13,433 days, at a cost of \$7,573.29, or a per capita of 56.37 cents per day, or \$206.75 per year.

The following payments were made to institutions for the care of wards of the board:

Institution.	Amount.	Number of days' board.	Rate.	
			Per day.	Per year.
			<i>Cents.</i>	
Newsboys and Children's Aid Society.....	\$3,117.13	8,812	35.37	\$129.10
Industrial Home School.....	2,752.64	6,278	43.84	160.02
National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.....	819.48	2,982	27.48	100.30
House of Good Shepherd.....	225.43	858	26.27	95.89
House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls (Baltimore).....	363.48	1,265	28.73	104.86
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	100.00	365	27.39	100.00
Hart Farm School.....	1,444.53	2,752	52.49	191.59

The increasing number of wards subject to the supervision of the agents of the board involves an increasing need of expenditures for travel and transportation in the process of selecting and supervising homes for the children. It involves, moreover, an increase from time to time in the number of agents or supervising officers. It is regarded as reasonable to adhere to the estimate made in former reports that there should be one supervising officer for each 150 children placed in homes outside of the District of Columbia. There is need, moreover, of at least one person, who should have the qualifications of an agent and might well have the title also, to investigate applications for the commitment and care of children within the District. The number of such applications during the year was 517.

The keeping of the records in the office requires the services of at least one person constantly, with such aid as can be given by the clerk employed as stenographer and typewriter.

The number of children placed out in homes outside of the District of Columbia at the end of the year was 143. With the increased facilities for placing out children, resulting from the increase of the administrative fund for 1898-99, it is estimated that at the close of that fiscal year this number may be 250, and by January 1, 1900, 300 or more. It is evident, therefore, that for the year 1899-1900 the board should have two visiting agents besides the investigating officer or agent and the office force of two clerks. The act establishing the board restricts the board to the employment of not more than two "agents;" but it is suggested that this restriction should be removed, as well as the restriction that the average salary to be paid the "agents" be not more than \$1,200 each. The phenomenal success of the board from the inception of its work has been due in great part to the fact that it employed as its first agent, and retained for several years, one who gave up a situation paying more than this salary, accepting employment with the board at \$1,800 a year. Had it not been for his determination, expressed after the work had been well inaugurated, to remain for a term of years, if retained, regardless of salary, in order that success might be assured, the board would not have been able to retain him at the salaries of \$1,500 and \$1,600, to the payment of which it was restricted after the first year. Experienced persons of the quality needed for the work of the agents can not be retained at such salaries.

In reckoning upon such an increase in the number of agents, with adequate salaries, it will not be amiss to consider once more the relation between the expense of proper administration of the work of the board and the expense of maintenance of children who can not be placed out in free homes. This has been set forth in detail in former reports as showing an advantage of about \$75 per capita per annum in favor of the placement in free homes, subject to vigilant inspection. Twenty-four such placements would result in the saving of \$1,800 from the maintenance fund, to pay for the services and expenses of an agent who would be able to inspect the homes of 150 children.

The members of the board being selected by the criminal court judge of the supreme court and the two judges of the police court of the District of Columbia, for terms of three years each, assuring frequent revision of the list, and a majority of them having served from the time of the establishment of the board, it does not appear unreasonable to ask that discretion be given to the board to pay such salaries to its employees, including its agents, as may seem from time to time necessary or proper. It is suggested, furthermore, that it would be well for the Congress to grant an appropriation to the board without distinction

between the fund for administration and that for maintenance of children. Had such distinction not been in force during the past year, a considerable saving in total expense would have been effected and the work of the board would have been more efficiently performed. As will appear from the report of the agent, many children's homes were not inspected as they should have been, and many children were held in the District on expense for maintenance who might have been placed out in free homes if the necessary funds had been available.

It is hoped that the total expense for the work of the board will have reached its maximum by the time the above recommendations are approved by the Congress. Under the law the board can not take charge of children over 16 years of age. If it retain these children until the age of 21, at least five years must elapse from the time the child is taken in charge until it is released by reaching the age of majority. The work of taking children in charge began in July, 1893, so that no child then taken could come of age before July, 1898. Nearly all children taken in charge were much younger, and a large proportion of them came to the board in the first years of their life, many in the first month. The number received annually is likely, therefore, for a long time to exceed the number discharged; but with adequate means of placement it is hoped that the number received annually may not exceed and may even fall short for some years of the number placed out in free homes under inspection.

With the request that a single appropriation, not conditioned as to details, may be granted to the board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the following estimates are now made:

Salary of two or more agents and necessary clerks	\$5, 000
Rent of office rooms	360
Stationery and printing	200
Office and sundry expenses (telephone, furniture, etc.)	440
Travel and transportation (placing and visiting children, etc.)	1, 500
Total, for administration	7, 500
Board and care of children not feeble minded	24, 000
Board and care of feeble-minded children	10, 000
Total	41, 500

If administrative expenses be restricted, as they have been for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, to \$6,000, then the estimate for board and care of children not feeble minded should be raised to \$27,000.

The report of the agents is appended hereto. We desire to call particular attention to that part of their report which deals with the relation of the board, acting for the District of Columbia, with the House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls in Baltimore. As no adequate facilities existed in the District of Columbia for the care and training of incorrigible colored girls, the board, on July 17, 1897, entered into a contract with the above-named institution for the care of such girls at the rate of \$100 per annum each. We desired to renew this contract for the fiscal year 1898, but were prevented by the clause in the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1897, prohibiting payment of money appropriated for charitable purposes in the District of Columbia to any institution or society under sectarian control. It was thought that the action of Congress in making direct appropriations to certain sectarian institutions in the District had a repealing effect upon the whole of the clause, but the Comptroller of the Treasury holds that the specific appropriations were exceptions to the law, and that otherwise it remains in full force and effect.

The board now has 9 children at the House of the Good Shepherd for whom it has no authority to pay. There is no room for them at the District Reform School, and they are not fitted for placement in private families. They must, therefore, either remain where they are or else be turned into the streets to lead lives of shame.

We believe that when the Congress is informed of this condition it will give the board the authority to contract with the House of the Good Shepherd for the care of girls until facilities for their care are provided within the District, and also to pay for wards of the board maintained at the institution from July 1, 1898, at the rate of \$100 per annum. The board earnestly recommends such action by the Congress.

Special attention is also invited to the concluding paragraphs of the agents' report, in which the urgent need of a bastardy and a compulsory support law is presented.

Respectfully submitted.

LUCY S. DOOLITTLE,
President.

B: PICKMAN MANN,
Secretary.

HERBERT W. LEWIS, Esq.,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

AGENTS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

The work of the administrative arm of the board for the past fiscal year has been carried on along the lines of former years and in conformity to the policy and directions of the board. We think the board is to be congratulated upon the results of its year's work. As its aims, methods, and character of service become better known the value to the community of its existence is becoming more highly appreciated. Without attempting any comparisons with the work of other agencies in the same line of work, we present a résumé of the year's work and hope to be judged by our fruits.

METHODS OF RECEIVING CHILDREN.

The Board of Children's Guardians was created by act of Congress July 26, 1892, and charged with the care and supervision of certain classes of children. This was the crystallization into law of a strong and growing public sentiment: (1) That the question of the dependency of a child should be judicially determined; (2) that, having been determined, guardianship, binding and legal, should follow, and (3) that it was due the public that such children should not indefinitely be kept on expense, but should be placed in free homes as soon as fitted therefor.

This system of caring for dependent children has been referred to as the "placing-out system," and this board is the only public agency in the District of Columbia practically operating it. All complaints touching the interests of children, from whatever source received, are carefully investigated by your agents. In cases where public guardianship seems necessary the information gained by inquiries is sworn to, and the recommendations based upon personal knowledge aid the court in determining the question of dependency, but the final decision rests entirely in the hands of the court. Any citizen has an equal right with your agents to file a petition asking for the commitment of a particular child to this board. Evidence is submitted in every case; and if the petition is resisted by relatives or friends, they are given an opportunity to be heard. We believe that all interested parties have a right to a hearing, and we have sought for no "snap judgments."

Table A shows that cases involving 504 children came to our notice, each of which received careful attention and such an adjudication as the child's highest welfare, with a due regard for the public and parental rights and interests, seemed to require. One hundred and forty-five children were presented to the court by a petition praying for their commitment. Ninety-five children were permanently committed, and 47 were committed for limited periods, and in the cases of 3 children only the court did not agree with the recommendations of your agents and declined to commit.

To obtain a complete and necessary understanding of all material facts is in but few cases an easy matter. In most, it involves numerous interviews, a thorough

search of past records, extensive correspondence, and often much detective work. Fifty-three children were committed because shown to be "destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of earning an honest living." Many sad stories of broken homes, faithless parents, illness, extreme poverty, helplessness, and exposure came to light in connection with these children. Nineteen abandoned children—13 colored and 1 white—were received. Seventeen were abandoned by both parents, while 2 were abandoned by the father, leaving the mother ill and without shelter or means; 8 were left with private homes and payment for board promised. This is the most common way of effecting abandonment. False names and addresses are given, no suitable descriptions can be obtained, and it is quite impossible to apprehend the guilty party. Six infants were found in exposed places, parks, alleys, or vacant lots. One colored baby was left on the steps of the Washington Foundling Asylum for White Infants, 1 on the steps of a private house, and 1 was abandoned at the Children's Hospital. In several instances we have been instrumental in preventing nonresidents from abandoning children in the District of Columbia. A woman came to the office in June bearing in her arms a colored infant whom she desired taken at once. Upon a close examination it was developed that the woman was sent from lower Virginia the previous day for the express purpose of placing the infant. The mother of the child was a white girl of 14 years and the father a colored farm hand. Friends of the girl mother advised that the baby be sent here, and the woman bringing it was paid \$5 for her efforts. She was directed to take the child back at once. This she did by the next morning's boat. Correspondence with the authorities of the town from which the woman came corroborated her story, and great surprise was shown that we were unwilling to take this "unfortunate and unwelcome little infant" from Virginia, and that our efforts should be bent to thwart the purpose of this "colored woman who was on a mission of mercy."

Two children were taken from drunken and unfit parents and 11 were removed from vicious and immoral associations. To take 13 young lives from dens of iniquity and vice, where bodies and souls are seared and blighted by sin in all its hideous forms, to place them amid clean and elevated influences, where truth and purity are inculcated by precept and example, is of worth not to be measured in dollars and cents.

On a morning in December a house on — street was raided by officers. Father, mother, a daughter 19, another 16, and 3 little girls, 8, 6, and 5 years, were brought before the police court. The testimony of the officers disclosed a most revolting condition of affairs at the home. Cursing, carousing, drinking, and the grossest kinds of immorality were there nightly practiced, and the three tender buds were growing and unfolding in such an atmosphere. A petition for their commitment was filed and granted, and the children removed from their vile surroundings. They soon began to respond to the love, kindness, and moral sunshine about them, and are to-day as clean and attractive children as can be seen in a day's travel.

A bright-looking little Italian boy of 12 years came alone to the office, on a day in December, and said he wanted us to take charge of him, as his father beat him and would not let him go to school. He was taken under temporary care and his charges investigated. It was found that he lived with his father in a bare back room of an alley house; that his father sent him out in the early morning hours with 10 cents to buy a supply of papers, and kept him out all day long selling the different editions. If he did not bring back 35 cents clear profit before 8 o'clock each night, or if he stayed out later than that hour in order to make up that sum, he was inhumanly beaten and knocked about. Scars were shown as a result of his chastisements. It was also developed that the father owned property to the value of \$10,000 in Italy, where his wife and other children were. We petitioned for the boy's custody. It was stubbornly resisted by the father, who was assisted by many of his fellow-countrymen. He set out that he wished to send the boy back to Italy. The court, however, decided that a father with such brutal instincts, and having such utter disregard for a child's highest interests, had forfeited all parental rights, and the child was committed to this board. He was soon after placed, free of public expense, with a wealthy uncle in a neighboring city, where he has been visited several times and found to be adequately provided for in every way. Ten children were committed as vicious and incorrigible. These were colored boys and girls, who were before the court for minor offenses. We were unable to receive this class until arrangements were made with the House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, in Baltimore, in July, 1897, and with the Hart Farm School in November, 1897, both of which are referred to elsewhere in this report.

It is and has been the aim of your agents to exhaust every means to fittingly adjudicate the cases reported before seeking a commitment. To interest relatives or friends, to aid in providing employment, to urge upon parents their obligations to their families, to assist in getting transportation to homes and friends, to bring pressure to bear to compel support, involves time and work which can not be reduced to figures, but is of valuable public service. In cases of 337 children we have declined to promote commitment for reasons given in table.

TEMPORARY WORK.

Under this head are collected all children committed by the courts for limited periods, all children temporarily committed pending investigation, all children taken under temporary care by authority given the board in the act creating it—in short, all cases where board has been paid other than permanent commitments. One hundred children are involved in this temporary work for the year, for whom 5,416 days' board was paid at an expense of \$1,748.90, an average of 54.16 children at a cost of \$17.49 each. It is a matter for serious consideration as to the propriety or right of a strictly public agency expending so much of its funds in purely temporary relief. The first superintendent of charities, in his report for 1892, in discussing the proposed law creating the board, says: "There is certainly enough provision made by charitable means for the temporary care of the children of the poor." Yet about 8 per cent of our maintenance fund, exclusive of amount spent for the feeble minded, was expended in this kind of work. How to adjust the charity system of the District of Columbia, as relates to dependent children, so that private and church organizations will cover the field of relief for temporary distress, leaving to the public agencies the class requiring permanent public guardianship, is a problem worthy of the best thought. Of the 100 children under temporary care 52 were committed by the courts for periods varying from two weeks to one year, and on their account 5,202 days' board was paid.

In November a 12-year-old white boy was brought to us by an officer. The boy, intelligent and voluble, said his father sent him from Kansas City to North Carolina to spend the winter with an uncle. On reaching there he claimed that the uncle had moved away. He then drifted North, and reached Washington penniless. He was given temporary care, and a communication at once sent to Kansas City. By the aid of the agent for the Humane Society his father was found. The boy was an absconder from home, and had been tramping and beating his way about the country for about five months. The father was finally induced to send funds for the boy's transportation. The following letter was received later:

KANSAS CITY, *December 6, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: The wanderer arrived all right side up on Thursday morning at 7.30, and apparently pleased to get home. Possibly a heavy snow storm immediately after his arrival may have had something to do with his pleasure, as, looking out of the window during the progress of the storm, he remarked: "Well, papa, I guess I got home about the right time." I took him down to Humane Agent Greenman, Saturday, who had expressed a desire to see him, and who talked with him for a time, giving him good advice. It is as I said in my letter to you, there is no place here for boys of his character where they can be curbed—nothing but common schools, except the school for orphans, which only keeps them until 12 years old. I wish to thank you for your kindness to both the boy and myself, and I sincerely hope he will be content to remain. He probably will, until spring, anyway. The letter and money order arrived about an hour after the boy. Again thanking you for your interest and kindness in the boy, I remain,

Yours, faithfully,

Mr. JOHN W. DOUGLASS, *Washington, D. C.*

A colored boy of 14 years was brought to us as a homeless boy. It was learned from him that he had a half-brother living in Omaha, whom he had never seen. With the aid of the police of that city, the brother was located and found to be a prosperous lawyer. The story of his homeless and friendless half-brother was laid before him and he sent funds for his railroad fare. A letter noting his arrival and expressing great gratitude was duly received.

In all cases, strenuous efforts are made to find and induce relatives to make provision for applicants before publicly declaring them dependent. Twenty-five of those under temporary care were subsequently permanently committed, while 54 were returned to friends, 10 remained under care at close of fiscal year, 6 died, 4 absconded and were not recovered, and 1 was returned to the court as beyond the age limit.

In the cases of 95 children permanently committed, 8 were presented by the officer of the Humane Society and 87 by agents of the board after a careful investigation. Of the 87, 21 were those of children found in the dock of the police court and charged with various minor offenses. In each of these cases a temporary order was first made and an investigation followed, revealing a condition of affairs which warranted a permanent commitment. One case was reported to us by the Children's Hospital, 1 by Freedman's Hospital, 1 by the Bruen Home, and the balance of them by police officers, private parties, associated charities, etc.

HISTORY OF TEMPORARY WORK.

Children received from—		Disposition, temporary:	
Police court.....	20	Placed in institutions	57
Police.....	11	Placed in boarding homes	43
Humane Society.....	19	Total	100
Parents and relatives.....	24		
Private parties, not relatives....	19	Disposition, final:	
Hospitals and asylums.....	3	Permanent commitments	25
Street.....	4	Returned to parents, relatives, or	
Total	100	friends	54
		Died	6
Causes:		Absconded	4
Destitution	68	Returned to court	1
Abandoned.....	11	Total	90
Vagrancy or incorrigibility.....	10		
Immoral associations.....	6	Remaining in charge at close	
Cruel treatment	5	close of year.....	10
Total	100		

Table C shows the average daily number of children maintained in institutions for each month and for the entire year. In previous years many more children were placed in the George Maulsby Home than in any other institution, as the managers of the home were glad to receive any children sent by the board, and made no exceptions because of age, color, or condition. During the year just closed we learned that the policy of the institution had undergone a change, as quite a number of children were refused admission, and we were also asked to remove children who had become troublesome. This is not intended as criticism of the institution, but only to show that it had realized the necessity of narrowing the lines of its work. It had been found very difficult to properly maintain and train children of widely different ages and characters in an institution of limited capacity, situated in the heart of the city.

The policy of the Industrial Home School has been most liberal, resulting in a large increase in the number of wards of the board at the school. White children only are received, but no child from the board has been refused. Refractory wards have been dealt with patiently, and considerable effort made to recover absconding children. The hearty cooperation of the managers and superintendent of our sister official institution has been one of the most pleasing incidents of the year.

The names of two institutions appear in the table for the first time. These are the House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, Baltimore, and the Hart Farm School, for colored boys. It was necessary for the board to enter into an arrangement with the first-named institution because the District Reform School for Girls could not accommodate all of the incorrigible girls the police court desired to send there, and also because a place of restraint was needed for wards of the board whose conduct in other institutions or in private homes had become intolerable. The institution, which has been chartered by act of the Maryland legislature, is under the charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and receives the majority of its inmates by commitments from the police magistrates of Baltimore City. It is supported entirely by the labor of its inmates and the Roman Catholic Church. After the institution had been visited and favorably reported upon by a committee from the board, a contract was entered into on July 17, 1897, and several girls were sent to the institution during the year. Double the number would have been sent if the board had had means to pay for them, and five urgent cases were in a state of suspension at the close of the year. Immediately after the passage of the District of Columbia appropriation bill the Commissioners were requested to ask the Comptroller of the Treasury if the clause in the District appropriation bill for 1897 relative to sectarian institutions prohibited the board from contracting with sectarian institutions for the care of wards of the board. This clause is as follows:

"And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Government of the United States to make no appropriation of money or property for the purposes of founding, maintaining, or aiding by payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church or religious denomination, or any institution or society which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control; and it is hereby enacted that, from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, no money appropriated for charitable purposes in the District of Columbia shall be paid to any church or religious denomination, or to any institution or society which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control."

This seems plain enough in intent and purpose, and would not be open to question had not Congress in the appropriation bill for 1899 continued the appropriation

to certain sectarian institutions in the District. This was thought to have a repealing effect upon the clause just quoted, but the Acting Comptroller, in an opinion dated August 1, 1898, held that "the latter part of the clause which enacts that after June 30, 1898, no money appropriated for charitable purposes shall be paid to any institution under sectarian control is permanent legislation, and applies to the present case. The appropriation for the Board of Children's Guardians is an appropriation for a charitable purpose, and should be expended in conformity with the law." Later, under date of August —, the Comptroller held that the specific appropriations were exceptions to the law, as one Congress can not restrict the action of its successors, but that otherwise the law remained in force. These opinions placed the board in a predicament. It had 8 wards boarding in sectarian institutions, and desired to send 5 incorrigible colored girls to the House of the Good Shepherd, Baltimore. This institution and the House of the Good Shepherd, Washington, were communicated with and asked if they would keep, without remuneration, such wards as they had until other arrangements could be made. The Washington institution responded that it would not only keep the 2 wards then with them, without compensation, for as long as the board desired, but would receive others upon the same terms. The sisters of the Baltimore house said they would retain the 5 wards then with them and receive 5 others, but they stated that in this relation to the District of Columbia they were performing a specific public service and should have specific payment therefor.

In the absence of other provision by the Congress for the care of large girls, it would seem that the board should have the authority to contract with institutions best adapted to meet the needs of such girls.

THE HART FARM SCHOOL.

The act of Congress creating the board imposed upon it the duty of caring for all classes of dependent children. As the work of the board progressed it became apparent that no facilities existed in the District of Columbia for the care of a large class of dependents, namely, colored boys from 10 to 16 years of age. Such boys rarely come to the board in a condition to make them desirable inmates of a private household, but we were for a long time compelled to inflict them upon families in the near-by States. This placing out of untrained children was, at best, a most doubtful experiment, but it became doomed to certain failure when it was found that the administrative fund at the disposal of the board prevented proper supervision of placed-out wards. The most striking and painful result of this condition was the considerable number of children who absconded from their homes, many of whom could not be apprehended because the agent had not the time or means to prosecute search. The board, therefore, became reluctant to receive boys of this class into its guardianship and the agent on duty at the police court frequently found it necessary to explain to the presiding judge the board's inability to deal with such children. It was a common occurrence to see colored boys, ranging from 12 to 16 years, arraigned upon charges of vagrancy, incorrigibility, and petty crimes. The condition of many of the boys was not such as to render confinement in a reformatory plainly necessary. What they needed was formation, not reformation; merely a chance to lead a decent and orderly existence. But oftentimes not even the Reform School was open to them, as its quota of colored boys is nearly always filled. So the judge either sent them to jail to await vacancies in the Reform School, to the workhouse to serve short sentences, or released and returned them to the street. The following case is a sample of many:

About a year ago a colored boy of 10 years was before the police court for stealing grapes from a Center Market stand. He was ragged, dirty, and had the hungry, hunted look of a Western coyote. He was not a hardened criminal, but, like hundreds of boys in this city, was traveling in the wrong direction, although not far along in his journey. His home surroundings were not conducive to healthful restraint, he would not go to school because no one with sufficient authority would make him, and his time was therefore at his own disposal. Such conditions must of necessity lead to a vicious and criminal career. Of course, the judge had to take cognizance of his offense, and the boy, whose parents were unable to pay a fine and probably would not if they could, was sent to jail. No institution in the District would receive such a boy for fear that he would disturb the harmony of the institution life.

In September last the board received a proposition from William H. H. Hart, an educated and progressive colored man, professor of law in the Howard University, to establish upon his farm, near Fort Washington, Md., a training school for boys of this class. The farm consists of about 300 acres of well-kept land, and is favored with an abundant supply of good water. The improvements now consist of one large house, capable of accommodating 40 boys, a large improved log house, spacious barns, and outhouses. The farm is well stocked with horses, cows, hogs, and poultry, and modern farm machinery.

After a careful inspection of the farm, and much discussion of ways and means, on November 10, 1897, a contract was entered into with Professor Hart for the care, maintenance, and training of male wards between the ages of 8 and 18 years. It was agreed that the boys should receive agricultural training, including plowing, sowing, reaping, care of farm machinery, care and feeding of stock, etc., instruction in blacksmithing and wheelwrighting, and the rudiments of a literary education.

How well this contract is being carried out is shown by a report made by the agent of a visit to the farm at the close of the year. A few extracts from this report are here given:

"I found 5 employees and 20 boys at the farm. As 2 boys were at Freedmen's Hospital undergoing treatment for scalp disease the total number of wards at the school is 22. The staff of employees consists of Robert J. Evans, a graduate of the Hampton Industrial Institute, general superintendent and teacher; Paul Battle, farmer and overseer; a woman cook, and 2 farm laborers." A blacksmith and wheelwright, matron, and an additional teacher have since been added. "The boys and their teacher are, as they have been during their entire residence on the place, quartered in the improved log house that stands on the bank of the Potomac River." (The boys are now sheltered in the large and partly new building that stands on high ground about a mile from the river.) The building (log) is 60 feet long, about 26 feet wide, and 2 stories in height. The first floor contains the schoolroom—a large, comfortable, and pleasant apartment; the dining room, pantry, and 2 bedrooms used by the laborers. The boys' bedroom occupies all of the second floor. The room is well ventilated by 6 windows and the cots are comfortably furnished.

"All the boys at the farm are in excellent physical condition, with the exception of three. Two of these are convalescing from mumps, and the third is suffering the awful penalty of indulgence in green fruit. The boys showed marked physical improvement as the result of their healthful, rural life of the last few months, and, in the place of the ungainly, undeveloped, spindle-shanked specimens of boyhood that were sent to the farm, are now to be seen powerful-chested, strong-limbed fellows, who can wield the hoe and rake for hours at a time and then come in to dinner with appetites that literally know no bounds. The boys are furnished with as much food as their appetites demand. On two sudden visits I have made to the farm I have eaten of the dinner prepared for the boys, and found it of good quality and well cooked.

"The boys rise at 5 a. m., arrange their beds for an airing, and go to the wash-house for a good scrub. A certain number of them assist in getting breakfast, which is ready at 6 o'clock. After breakfast, details of boys in regular assignments perform the dormitory, kitchen, and dining-room work, while the others enjoy an hour of recreation. At 7.30 all the boys, with the exception of the sick and a few who are detailed for special work about the house, yard, and outbuildings, go to the fields, as no regular literary instruction is given during July and August.

"Under the superintendence of Farmer Battle and his two assistants, the boys labor in the grain fields and in the garden, and in the care and feeding of the stock. They are much interested in their work and take a great pride in the success of 'our farm.' They boast that no farmer in Prince Georges County can show as fine garden truck as they help to raise. Fourteen acres are filled with these products of the farm, and, despite an unfriendly season, there are some fine-looking specimens of the gardener's raising. A good-sized wheat and oats crop has recently been harvested and 40 acres are now covered with growing corn. The stock consists of 25 head of horses and colts, a dozen cows, including 6 splendid milkers, 13 hogs, and more than 100 fowls. Thirteen hogs were slaughtered a few weeks ago and the meat cured and stored for winter use.

"Dinner is served at 12 o'clock, followed by an hour of recreation, after which the boys return to the fields or to their other occupations. The supper hour comes at 5.30. The boys then rest or play until 7 o'clock, when they are gathered together for an informal talk by Mr. Evans and religious exercises. The retiring hour is 8.30. In all the work of the establishment—culinary, laundry, etc.—the boys perform the principal part, and it is well done.

"On the Sabbath only such work as is necessary about the house and vicinity is performed. A school for religious instruction is held by Mr. Evans and the day very quietly spent by all.

"The teacher and farmer are well equipped for the positions they occupy, and they seem to have won the respect and confidence of the boys. They speak with enthusiasm of the mental, moral, and physical progress of their charges, and to the visitor of a few hours it would seem that they have reason to be satisfied with the result of their labors. So far as I was able to observe, perfect order and discipline is maintained, and not the slightest friction or unpleasant feeling between the boys themselves could be discovered. They profess to be satisfied and happy in their new home and to have no desire to return to their old haunts in the city alleys and streets."

Professor Hart is at the farm frequently for varying periods and has the general direction of the work.

And what is to become of the boys after they leave the farm school? Just as rapidly as their training fits them, the duration of which will vary according to the individual needs and capacities, the boys will be taken from the farm and placed in their natural and normal state—a home. A home carefully selected and approved by the board, and where the ward will be regularly visited by the supervising agent and watched and guided until he reaches man's estate. Let Congress but give the means and this work of transforming the wretched waifs of the city into self-respecting honorable breadwinners and citizens will go steadily onward.

At the close of the year the children in institutions were accounted for as follows:

In the George Maulsby Memorial Home.....	16
In the Industrial Home School.....	14
In the National Colored Home.....	6
At the Hart Farm School.....	21
In the House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls (Baltimore).....	5
In the House of the Good Shepherd (Washington).....	2
In St. Mary's Industrial School (Baltimore).....	1

Total in institutions where board is paid.....	65
In St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	3
In St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.....	4
In St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	1
In the Children's Hospital.....	3

Total in free institutions.....	11
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Whole number in institutions.....	76
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The children recorded as being in free institutions—the Children's Hospital excepted—were admitted through the offices of relatives or other interested persons who were anxious that they should receive special religious instruction.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were 380 children on hand at the beginning of the year. Ninety-five new wards were received during the year, making a total of 475 to be accounted for. They are distributed as follows:

In family homes on indenture.....	127
In family homes on trial.....	72
In family homes apprenticed.....	20
In free institutions.....	11
Unsettled.....	21

Total not on expense for maintenance.....	251
In family homes where board is paid.....	129
In institutions where board is paid.....	65

Total on expense for maintenance.....	194
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Total number at close of year.....	445
Died.....	17
Discharged by order of court.....	7
Married.....	3
Declared self supporting.....	2
Given in adoption.....	1

Total who have passed from control of the board.....	30
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Total to be accounted for.....	475
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PLACING OUT AND SUPERVISION.

So far as this branch of the work of the board is concerned, we have been compelled to "leave undone those things which we ought to have done." It was shown in the report of last year how an administrative fund of but \$4,000 had caused an almost entire suspension of the work of placing out. As the appropriation for the year just closed was no greater, while the demands upon it were largely increased, only a few absolutely necessary or especially desirable placements could be made, and a very large number of children previously placed out could not be visited.

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The following figures will show the placing-out work done during the five years of the board's existence:

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
In free homes June 30.....	90	143	196	208	219
In boarding homes June 30.....	36	58	66	89	129
Total subject to supervision	126	201	262	297	348

At the beginning of the year the number of children in free family homes was 208, and the number on expense in institutions and boarding homes was 140. At the close of the year the number in free homes was 219, and the number on expense in institutions and boarding homes 194. With the addition of 95 new wards the number on expense increased by 54 and the number not on expense by only 11. This is about the same showing as was made last year. We will not, however, dwell upon the past unfortunate condition of this department of our work, as Congress has given us increased means for transportation expenses for the current year, and we will redeem our promise to make every dollar of this money save an expenditure of \$3 from the fund for the board and care of children.

The children in private homes at the close of the year were distributed, geographically, as follows:

	District of Columbia.	Maryland.	Virginia.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	New Jersey.	New York.	Alabama.	Total.
At board	105	11	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1	129
On trial	47	8	7	4	3	2	1	.....	72
Indentured	36	27	52	3	2	5	2	.....	127
Apprenticed	17	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
	205	47	72	8	5	7	3	1	348

A comparison of these figures with those furnished for last year shows an increase of 60 in the number of children in homes in the District of Columbia, and a decrease of 9 in the number in homes outside of the District. This is easily explained. It requires but little expense to visit children near at home, and visitations can be made frequently. Most of the District placements were, of course, in boarding homes. Desirable and suitable free homes in large numbers can only be found in the country districts, and these we were unable to reach. Several children were returned from such homes, and a few absconded, and this accounts for the reduction in the number.

Seventy-two visits were made to wards outside the District. At the close of the year 78 children then in free homes had not been visited during the year.

THE CARE OF INFANTS.

The results of our year's work with this class of dependents can be pointed to with pride and satisfaction. The record is indeed phenomenal and far surpasses any similar one made by the board. The mortality percentages for the five fiscal years are:

1894	21.95
1895	25
1896	26.73
1897	28.57
1898	16.12

These figures, and those given below, relate to wards less than 2 years of age. Forty children belonging to this class were received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the average age being 5½ months. Fourteen were under 1 month, 25 under 6 months, and but 3 over 1 year. In the cases of 9 the prognosis at reception was "death," in 14 it was "doubtful," and in 17 it was hopeful, being set down in the tables as "life."

There were on hand at the beginning of the year 5 children from 1896 and 16 chil-

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dren from 1897 who had not reached 2 years of age. The whole number dealt with is, therefore:

From 1896	6
From 1897	16
Received during 1898	40

Total	62
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Deaths occurred among these children as follows:

Congenital tuberculosis	1
Diphtheria	1
Respiratory diseases	2
Gastrointestinal disorders	6

Total	10
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It would only be fair to us to state that 2 of the 10 infants who died during the year were indentured children, who were of no expense to the board for maintenance and medical attention, but were under its supervision. If we eliminate these from the record, the percentage of deaths on a basis of 60 children dealt with is but 13.33.

The success achieved in this line of work is due to a steady adherence to the boarding-out system and to the efforts made to perfect it. The factors necessary for success are care in the selection of homes, watchful supervision, and expert medical attention.

The number of applications received at the office of the board for the board of infant children will easily average forty per month. These are subjected to a rigid investigation. This involves visits to the physician, minister, and acquaintances of the applicant, and a thorough inspection of her home and premises. The physician of the board assists in this investigation. The qualifications of a nurse must be neat personal appearance, irreproachable character, experience in the care of children, small family, and pleasant, roomy house. The number of applications is so great that the board is able to obtain these conditions for all of its infant wards.

The task of visiting and supervising the boarding homes has been performed by the agents and physician, and to a small extent by the lady members of the board. With the advent of warm weather a letter was sent to each nurse, calling attention to the necessity of the exercise of unusual care during the period of heat and inclosing a printed copy of rules for the government of nurses. Each nurse was informed that her continued employment by the board would depend upon a faithful observance of these rules and all the instructions given from the office or by the physician.

To Dr. Julia R. Hall, the regular physician of the board, is due much praise for the skillful, painstaking, and conscientious manner in which she has performed the duties assigned her. She has more than complied with the demands made upon her, and has, on several occasions, voluntarily served as a nurse, in addition to her duties as physician, but without extra compensation.

The 62 infant charges of the year are dealt with in detail in Table D, which is worthy of careful study.

In the report for last year it was stated that an arrangement had been made with the Bruen Home for the reception and temporary care of foundlings, and that the superintendent of police had directed his men to take to the home infants of this class. Quite a number of little castaways were so received, but after a while it was found that the arrangement, although faithfully and ably carried out by the managers of the home, had its disadvantages. The children had to be transferred to boarding homes after a stay of a day, or at most two days, at the institution, and this often exposed the babies to the weather when in a weakened condition, and often not even able to stand the fatigue of a transfer. The institution, except in one or two exceptional cases, did not desire to keep the children for a longer period, nor was it desirable that they should.

Toward the close of the year it was decided to employ a nurse in each of the nine police precincts of the District, whose duty it should be to receive foundlings from the police. This new plan was carried into effect, and, with the cooperation of the police, is working satisfactorily.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At the beginning of the year there were 25 feeble-minded children maintained at the expense of the board's appropriation at the Pennsylvania Training School, at Elwyn, and 7 at the Virginian Home and Training School, a private institution, at Falls Church, Va. At the close of the year 32 were being maintained at Elwyn and 9 at Falls Church. The rates paid per annum for these children were as follows:

Three children, at	\$100
Thirty-six children, at	225
Two children, at	250

The parents and guardians of 3 children defray a portion of the expense of maintenance.

Ten feeble-minded children were admitted during the year, and 1 passed from the control of the board. The latter, a boy of 24 years, absconded from the Elwyn institution and enlisted in the Volunteer Army, of which he is still a member.

NEW LEGISLATION.

The attention of the board is once more directed to the importance and urgent necessity of actively engaging in the effort to secure a compulsory-support law in this District. The Boston Children's Aid Society collected, from October, 1896, to October, 1897, "from parents, relatives, and guardians," \$4,191, and the preceding year, \$4,166. The Protective Agency for Women and Children, of Detroit, secured the passage of such a law for the State of Michigan, approved May 29, 1897, and excellent results have followed. As mentioned by a former agent, the city of Cincinnati collects about \$16,000 each year under the operation of such a law. A plain, simple law, which says to a man who squanders his earnings in the saloon or about the gaming table, or elsewhere than at home, and neglects to reasonably provide for his family, "Six months in the workhouse," would cause many a man who now laughs in your face and says "Let's see you make me do it" to pause and reflect.

An imperfect truancy law or the failure to enforce the one already on the statute books, which provides that all children between the ages of 8 and 14 shall attend some public school at least twelve weeks, six of which shall be consecutive, is unquestionably one potent cause for the large and apparently increasing army of youthful idlers and violators of the law. In the State of Maryland there is in operation a habeas corpus law, the effect of which is "to enable judges in all cases involving the custody of children to proceed with sole regard to the interest of the child and to do everything that a humane regard for the child's welfare requires, absolutely ignoring every other consideration." We respectfully suggest that there be appointed from this board a committee on legislation to consider the laws now in force and others needed affecting the board's work.

Respectfully submitted.

S. S. PARKMAN,
JOHN W. DOUGLASS,
Agents.

TABLE A.

Month.	Number of applications on behalf of children to be taken in charge.	Pending from last month.	Total number dealt with.	Recommended for com- mitment by courts.	Reasons for recommending commitment.				
					Destitute; no suit- able home.	A bandoned by parents.	Drunken and unfit parents.	Vicious and im- moral associations.	Children vicious and incorrigible.
1897.									
July.....	27	6	33	11	5	3	.....	.....	.....
August.....	25	5	30	8	5	2	.....	.....	.....
September.....	22	.....	22	9	4	2	.....	.....	.....
October.....	41	.....	41	11	4	2	.....	1	.....
November.....	33	2	35	12	5	1	.....	.....	1
December.....	31	.....	31	20	6	2	1	5	.....
1898.									
January.....	62	.....	62	13	3	1	1	.....	.....
February.....	53	.....	53	22	8	2	.....	.....	.....
March.....	48	.....	48	9	1	.....	.....	.....	3
April.....	26	.....	26	6	1	1	.....	.....	4
May.....	54	.....	54	11	5	1	.....	2	1
June.....	82	.....	82	13	6	2	.....	3	1
Total.....	504	13	517	145	53	19	2	11	10

TABLE A—Continued.

Month.	Temporary com- mitments.	Commitments re- fused.	Refused to rec- ommend com- mitment.	Reasons for refusing to recommend commitment.					
				Not depend- ent.	Nonresident.	Private ar- rangements made.	Referred to other agen- cies.	Withdrawn.	Pending at close of month.
1897.									
July	2	1	17	7	1	2	2	5	5
August	1		22	18	1	1		2	
September	3		13	8	2	1	1	1	
October	4		27	6	5	11	1	4	2
November	5		23	9	3	9	2		
December	5	1	11	5	1	3		2	
1898.									
January	8		49	31	3	10		5	
February	12		31	15	2	6		8	
March	5		39	10	2	8	6	13	
April			20	10	1	5	1	3	
May	1	1	43	19	4	5	3	12	
June	1		42	12	6	17		7	27
Total	47	3	337	150	31	78	16	62	34

TABLE B.—Number of children permanently committed to the board and prevailing causes of commitment.

Month.	Destitute of suitable home.	Aban- doned by parents.	Drunken and unfit par- ents.	Vicious and im- moral associa- tions.	Incorri- gible.	Total.
1897.						
July	5	3				8
August	5	2				7
September	4	2				6
October	4	2		1		7
November	5	1			1	7
December	6	2	1	5		14
1898.						
January	3	1	1			5
February	8	2				10
March	1				3	4
April	1	1			4	6
May	5	1		2	1	9
June	6	2		3	1	12
Total	53	19	2	11	10	95

TABLE C.—Showing average number of children maintained in various institutions.

Month.	National Col- ored Home.	Industrial Home School.	George Mauls- by Memorial Home.	House of Good Shepherd.	House of Good Shepherd (Baltimore).	St. Mary's In- dustrial School.	Hart Farm School.
1897. .							
July	10	11.16	29.9	2.1	0.5	1	.....
August	10	14.1	30.5	2	2	1	.....
September.....	10	15	28.1	2.5	2.6	1	.....
October	9.2	17.6	29.1	3	3.6	1	.....
November.....	8.4	17	27.9	3	4	1	2.6
December	8.3	19.6	25.6	3	4	1	5.7
1898.							
January.....	7.1	21.6	28.6	2.5	4	1	8.1
February	6	22.9	23.8	2	4.1	1	8.9
March.....	6.8	21.8	19.3	2	4.8	1	12.4
April.....	8	16.8	16.1	2	4	1	15.3
May.....	7.7	14.2	14.7	2	4.8	1	19.3
June	6	14.6	15.2	2	5	1	18.1
For the year	8.1	17.2	24	2.3	3.6	1	7.5

TABLE D.—History of wards received at 2 years of age and under.

RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1897.

Reception No.	Date of recep- tion.	Age, in months.	Condition when received.	Prognosis.	Results.		
					Died during 1897.		Condition at close of 1897.
					Date of death.	Cause of death.	
407	July 7	21	Fair	Doubtful	.....	.....	Improved.
408	July 14	1	Poor	Death	.....	.....	Doing well.
409	July 18	6	Fair	Doubtful	July 28	Spinal meningitis	.....
412	Aug. 1	1	Poor	Death	.....	.....	Improved.
415	Aug. 27	1	do	do	Aug. 29	Marasmus	.....
419	Oct. 1	10	Good	Life	.....	.....	Doing well.
425	Oct 23	1	Fair	Doubtful	Dec. 31	Marasmus	.....
432	Dec. 9	7	Bad	Death	.....	.....	Improved.
437	Jan. 18	1	Fair	Doubtful	.....	.....	Do.
441	Jan. 27	3	Poor	Death	June 28	Congenital syphilis	.....
449	Mar. 8	22	Good	Life	.....	.....	Doing well.
463	Mar. 23	2	do	do	.....	.....	Do.
474	May 11	4	Fair	Doubtful	.....	.....	Sick.
483	June 2	10	Good	Life	.....	.....	Do.
485	June 10	12	do	do	.....	.....	Doing well.
486	June 11	1	Fair	do	Sick.
488	June 23	15	Good	do	Doing well.
490	June 24	3	Fair	Doubtful	Sick.

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TABLE D.—History of wards received at 2 years of age and under—Continued.

RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Reception No.	Date of reception.	Age, in months.	Condition when received.	Prognosis.	Results.		
					Died during 1898.		Condition at close of 1898.
					Date of death.	Cause of death.	
407	July 7	21	Fair	Doubtful			Good.
408	July 14	1	Poor	Death			Do.
412	Aug. 1	1	do	do	Mar. 23	Catarrhal pneumonia.....	Doing well.
419	Oct. 1	10	Good	Life			Do.
432	Dec. 9	7	Bad	Death			Do.
437	Jan. 18	$\frac{1}{2}$	Fair	Doubtful			Do.
449	Mar. 8	22	Good	Life			Do.
463	Mar. 23	2	do	do			Do.
474	May 11	4	Fair	Doubtful	July 1	Marasmus.....	Do.
483	June 2	10	Good	Life			Do.
485	June 10	12	do	do			Do.
486	June 11	1	Fair	do			Fair.
488	June 23	15	Good	do			Do.
490	June 24	3	Fair	Doubtful			Doing well.

RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

Reception No.	Date of reception.	Age, in months.	Condition when received.	Prognosis.	Results.		
					Died during 1898.		Condition at close of the year.
					Date of death.	Cause of death.	
495	July 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	Poor	Death	July 26	Cholera infantum	Much improved. Doing well.
496	July 7	12	Fair	Doubtful			
503	Aug. 7	$\frac{3}{4}$	Good	Life			Do.
504	Aug. 10	5	Fair	Doubtful	Aug. 25	Gastro enteritis.....	
506	Aug. 17	$\frac{1}{2}$	Poor	Death	Aug. 31	Jaundice—exhaustion ..	Do.
508	Aug. 24	23	Good	Life			
509	Aug. 25	9	Poor	Doubtful	Feb. 14	Diphtheria.....	Do.
510	Sept. 14	1	Fair	do			
513	Sept. 21	9	Good	Life			Do.
514	Sept. 29	3	Poor	Death			Do.
515	Sept. 30	$\frac{3}{4}$	Good	Life			Do.
517	Oct. 6	18	do	do			Do.
520	Oct. 21	$\frac{1}{2}$	do	do			Do.
521	Oct. 27	6	Fair	Doubtful			Do.
524	Nov. 2	1	Good	Life			Do.
525	Nov. 10	2	Poor	Death			Much improved.
526	Nov. 15	2	do	do	Dec. 10	Congenital tuberculosis.	Do.
527	Nov. 18	1	Fair	Doubtful			
534	Dec. 14	1	Good	Life			Doing well.
539	Dec. 22	4	do	do			Do.
545	Jan. 7	1	Poor	Death	Feb. 20	Marasmus	Do.
546	Jan. 21	3	Fair	Doubtful			
547	do	23	Good	Life			Do.
548	Jan. 27	6	do	do			Do.
549	Feb. 5	1	Fair	Doubtful			Sick.
550	Feb. 7	1	do	do			Doing well.
557	Feb. 23	$\frac{1}{2}$	Poor	Death	Feb. 26	Catarrhal pneumonia....	Much improved. Doing well.
558	Feb. 24	4	Fair	Doubtful			
560	Feb. 26	1 day	do	do			Fair.
564	Apr. 12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	do	do			Doing well.
565	Apr. 19	7	Good	Life			Do.
569	May 3	15	do	do			Improved.
570	May 5	$\frac{1}{2}$	Poor	Death			Sick.
573	May 18	6	Good	Life			Doing well.
576	May 25	12	do	do			Do.
577	May 26	20	do	do			Do.
578	June 1	7	do	do			Do.
582	June 16	9	Fair	Doubtful			Sick.
584	June 23	11	do	do			Fair.
589	June 28	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Poor	Death			Poor.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 29, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this report of the Women's Christian Association for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Three hundred and thirty-nine women and 12 children have been admitted to the home during the year. Among these nearly all conditions of life and all ages were represented. A general classification of them would show women out of employment and seeking work; pension claimants who have used all, or nearly all, their funds; invalids discharged from hospitals while still too feeble to care for themselves; a few women who had recently become mothers and were unable to care for their infants elsewhere; together with numerous others temporarily or permanently disabled in the struggle of life.

The above number admitted were, from Connecticut, 2; District of Columbia, 44; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Illinois, 7; Kentucky, 5; Kansas, 2; Louisiana, 11; Maine, 1; Maryland, 25; Massachusetts, 26; Michigan, 7; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 9; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 8; New York, 27; Ohio, 3; Pennsylvania, 24; Tennessee, 3; Vermont, 3; Virginia, 73; West Virginia, 3; and Wisconsin, 1. From other nations—Austria, 1; Denmark, 1; England, 5; Germany, 11; Norway, 2; Nova Scotia, 2; Scotland, 2; Switzerland, 3; and Sweden, 3.

During the year 14 inmates of our home have been transferred to hospitals and 73 have secured employment. In many cases such employment was found by some member of the association; in other cases a home was furnished the work seeker until she could find work for herself. Two have been assisted in returning to their distant homes.

Seventy thousand meals have been served. We have but seven paid employees, but many inmates of the home temporarily assist in the work as part payment for their board.

Permanent improvements made in our building during the year are enlarged bathrooms and new plumbing.

Monday-evening prayer meetings and Sabbath Bible readings in the nursery have been maintained. Most of the leaders of the meetings have been out-city ministers. Entertainments for the pleasure of the inmates have been furnished at intervals. The visiting committee distributed \$300 of the funds of the association, paying rent and giving fuel and food to 200 families. Five hundred garments were distributed and employment was found for 15 persons by this committee. It has been suggested that our association abandon this branch of its work, as being especially in the field of the associated charities.

Our superintendent, Miss Bent, has now completed a full quarter century of continuous service in charge of the home. Seldom has any woman been able to so satisfactorily perform, for so long a time, duties so important and so arduous. Both the association and its thousands of

beneficiaries owe her a debt of gratitude for the fine judgment and ceaseless devotion she has brought to this work.

The benefits of the home are bestowed without regard to creed or denomination. Women of all beliefs and of no belief, of all churches and of no church, who need help, are assisted as far as their deserts and our means permit.

We have but one great need—that is, more room. The new front building designed to complete our home is still but a dream, which we would like soon to see materialize. It is greatly needed for the extension of our work.

Permit us to hope that the superintendent of charities and the honorable District Commissioners will recommend to Congress the continuance by that body of its annual appropriation of \$4,000 for this association, in order that our work may not be discontinued nor crippled.

The board of managers of the association for 1898 are:

President.—Mrs. John M. Harlan, Euclid place and Fourteenth street.

Vice-presidents.—Mrs. Melville W. Fuller, 1801 F street NW.; Mrs. Henry B. Brown, Sixteenth and Riggs streets; Mrs. George Shiras, jr., 1515 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. S. C. Pomeroy, 1339 K street NW.; Mrs. Thomas Wilson, 1218 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. E. Whittlesey, 8 Iowa circle; Mrs. G. O. Little, 216 I street NW.; Mrs. John Dalzell, 1605 New Hampshire avenue.

Secretary.—Mrs. Walter L. Clift, 1434 Chapin street NW.

Treasurer.—Mrs. Delia A. Freeman, 914 French street NW.

Register.—Mrs. N. A. Robbins, 25 Iowa circle.

The regular meetings of said board are held on the first Friday in each month, except during the summer, at the home, 1719 Thirteenth street NW.

Respectfully submitted.

ABBIE B. CLIFT,
Secretary Woman's Christian Association.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

The receipts of the association for the year have been as follows:

Amount of Government appropriation on hand July 1, 1897: None.	
Amount of private funds on hand exclusive of endowment fund.....	\$830.93
Amount received from boarders.....	\$3,447.09
Amount received from register.....	67.80
Admission fee of one life inmate.....	100.00
Church collections at Thanksgiving services.....	111.93
Interest on legacy of Mrs. Mary Ingle Campbell.....	50.00
Miscellaneous.....	11.00
	<hr/>
From Government appropriation.....	3,787.82
	4,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	8,618.75

The expenses for the year have been as follows:

For table expenses.....	\$4,093.14
For superintendent's contingent expenses.....	120.00
For wages	1,568.00
For fuel	428.90
For gas.....	176.78
For ice	69.93
For outdoor relief.....	283.75

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 409

For house furnishing.....	\$314. 66
For house repairs	207. 18
For extraordinary repairs or permanent improvements	301. 51
For clothing.....	20. 53
For insurance for three years.....	80. 00
For printing	42. 80
For funeral expenses.....	58. 00
For druggists' supplies.....	42. 55
For International Board of W. C. A.....	8. 00
For special assessment tax for paving alley.....	106. 67
For expenses of anniversary meeting	12. 25
For miscellaneous.....	56. 81

Total expenses.....	7, 991. 46
To balance on hand July 1, 1898	627. 29

Total 8, 618. 75

The following brief statement is also submitted of the receipts and expenditures of the association as paid from public and private funds, respectively, during the year ending June 30, 1898:

Public funds.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1897.....	None.	For salaries	\$928. 00
From appropriation.....	\$4, 000. 00	For drugs and medicines.....	None.
		For other items of current expense....	3, 072. 00
		Balance on hand June 30, 1898.....	None.
Total.....	4, 000. 00	Total.....	4, 000. 00

Private funds.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1897.....	\$830. 93	For salaries	\$640. 00
From board of inmates	3, 447. 09	For drugs and medicines.....	42. 55
Admission of one life inmate	100. 00	For other items of current expense	2, 900. 73
Interest.....	50. 00	For extra repairs and improvements...	301. 51
All other sources	190. 73	For special assessment for paving alley.	106. 67
		Balance on hand July 30, 1898	627. 29
Total.....	4, 618. 75	Total.....	4, 618. 75

Respectfully submitted.

DELIA A. FREEMAN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 15, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a report of the operations of the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission, including a statement of receipts and expenditures, for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1898, together with an estimate for maintenance for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1900.

Respectfully,

J. T. PETTY,
President.

H. W. LEWIS, Esq.,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

During the past year our work has been very successful. In no period of our history have so many interesting and hopeful cases come under our charge. One peculiarly gratifying phase of our work is the continued and growing interest in our system of keeping the mother and her babe together. This is being manifested more and more by our saved girls. A strong sentiment has grown up among the inmates in favor of a girl keeping her baby, and no word of disapproval is too strong for them to use toward the inmate who comes with the intention of leaving her offspring. The ostracism and contempt with which she is greeted have been potent agents in dealing with one of the most perplexing and almost insurmountable problems of character building. The opportunities in Washington for a girl to get rid of her offspring are numerous, and it is only by the most determined effort that the present situation in our home has been reached. During the past year there have only been three girls who have willingly given up their children where there was an opportunity for taking care of them. Of course these relinquished them after leaving our home, and not while they were inmates thereof.

We have broadened our charter to cover two important departments. One is a school of domestic science. At the head of this training school we have a most competent superintendent, who was graduated from the Indianapolis Normal Training School and was afterwards made assistant superintendent of that school. The classes are complete, covering every department of domestic service and including those for child study and home nursing. In our training school we give regular diplomas to those who have passed a satisfactory examination in the various branches of domestic service. The members of our first class are all now occupying remunerative positions in other institutions. The scope of domestic training has been further enlarged by the formation of dressmaking classes under the superintendence of Mrs. Cate, who is so well known in connection with the public schools of Washington. Her services are gratuitous.

Arrangements are now being perfected to put in a laundry plant, and

in our next report we hope to show a large increase in the matter of help given by our girls toward the maintenance of the institution. We have felt in the past the need of some means of self-support, but lack of funds has retarded the execution of the plans we had in view.

Another very important feature is the placing of mothers and their children in country homes. In visiting various hospitals and other kindred institutions we have found a large number of women who were unwilling inmates, but had no other means of making a living for themselves and their children. We gave them assistance in getting homes where they would be permitted to keep their children. In furthering this effort we have formed an organization in the State of Virginia and opened correspondence with small towns and districts where, through mutual friends, we have been able to place out many of these women. We have succeeded in giving them comfortable homes, and in so doing have removed many persons who would otherwise be dependent upon the charities of the District.

The death rate in our institution has been phenomenally small, and speaks eloquently in praise of our excellent corps of physicians and nurses. We have been called to pass through a severe epidemic of diphtheria, and many of our maternity cases have been of the most difficult and dangerous class. We desire in this connection to return our heartfelt thanks to the board of management of the Children's Hospital, who have helped us in caring for many of our children when they needed treatment. It is a great blessing to an institution like ours to have some place where our sick babies can be cared for so much better than we can care for them ourselves.

Our work has increased to an extent far beyond what our statistics show, because we can not give in our report the number of cases in which we have secured employment, and who have been aided in various ways through our Home. We appreciate the fact that we have come to be looked upon as factors in a movement having for its object the creation of a brighter sphere for unfortunate girls and women, because our highest ambition is that our institution may be a kind of clearing house for anyone of the sex who needs a friend to help her in the time of trouble.

We trust that our next appropriation will be larger than the last. We had hoped to secure from Congress a sufficient amount to enable us to buy our present building, as our generous president, Mr. C. N. Crittenton, besides his donations to the general expenses and improvements of our property, held himself in readiness to pay \$7,000 toward our first payment on the purchase of the property, but we failed in our effort to this end. We dare believe that in the near future we may realize the fruition of our hopes.

KATE WALLER BARRETT,
General Superintendent National Florence Crittenton Mission.

STATISTICS OF THE MISSION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

Number of inmates July 1, 1897	41
Admitted during the year.....	168
Births during the year.....	34
Total	243
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 5px auto;"/>	
Situations were obtained for	72
Sent to their homes	37

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Transferred to other institutions	40
Sent to the hospital	5
Married and withdrew	7
Left voluntarily	19
Dismissed	1
Infants stillborn	3
Infants died under 3 months old	2
Infants died under 2 weeks old	2
Inmates June 30, 1898	55
Total, as above	243

Of the number reported as sent to other institutions almost all of them have been returned to their homes or sent to work through some other of our Florence Crittenton homes in the State from whence the girls came. The railroads have most generously assisted us to return these girls to their native States.

Of the 19 reported as having left of their own accord, 7 of these we have reason to believe have returned to their lives of sin. The others we know nothing of, they having been with us only a few days and leaving because they were not willing to keep the rules, or else because we would not consent to their giving up their babies.

The simple record of 37 returned to their own homes is told in a few words. It would take a volume to tell of the labor and the pathos this statement covers, the letters written and visits made to the families of girls in order to effect a reconciliation, and the touching scenes which accompanied the home coming.

The average number cared for this year has been 54, against an average of 36 last year.

The average age is 18½ years.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1897	\$74. 15
Received from appropriation by Congress	1, 000. 00
Received from rent	120. 00
Received from subscriptions, contributions, cash value of donations, and all other sources	3, 202. 39
Total receipts	4, 396. 54

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries	\$475. 00
For rent	900. 00
For all other items of maintenance	2, 822. 20
Total expenditures	4, 197. 20
Balance on hand June 30, 1898	199. 34

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

National president, C. N. Crittenton; local president, James T. Petty; local treasurer, Thomas Jarvis; local secretary, Alfred Wood; Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett and Charles S. Morton.

REPORT OF THE YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN HOME.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary G. Wilkinson, Benjamin H. Warder, Octavius Knight, Thomas P. Morgan, Eliza N. Blair, Emma E. Dorsey, Nathaniel Wilson, Francis H. Smith, A. J. Falls, R. D. Mussey, E. D. Powell, Caroline M. Lawrence, Francis E. Childs, H. A. Hall, Elphonzo Youngs, Addison M. Smith, and their associates and successors be, and they are hereby, constituted a body politic and corporate in law by the name and style of the "Trustees of Young Woman's Christian Home," and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have perpetual succession, and shall and may take, hold, mortgage, and dispose of at all times real and personal estate, and shall and may do and perform all other acts and things necessary or appropriate for the execution of the purposes, charities, and trusts for which the said corporation is created, and which are set forth to the second section of this act; and said corporation shall have power to adopt and make such constitution, by-laws, and regulations as may be appropriate and necessary for carrying out the purposes of the said incorporation, including provisions for the election of trustees and other officers and agents of the corporation, the filling of vacancies occurring in such offices and agencies, the taking, holding, and management of the property of the corporation, and the sale and conveyances thereof when necessary for the purposes of such corporation, and the transaction of all other business appropriate and necessary to the purposes of such incorporation, with power to adopt and use a common seal for such corporation, and the same to alter at pleasure.

SEC. 2. That the object, purposes, and powers of said corporation shall be, and the same are hereby, limited to providing temporary home for young women coming to and being in the District of Columbia who shall, from any cause, be in want of and willing to accept temporary home, care, and assistance in the said District; and for the purpose aforesaid the said corporation shall have power to take, hold, use, and enjoy all such real and personal property, endowments, and contributions, whether by devise, gift, or otherwise, as may be appropriate for the establishment, maintenance, and success of the said institution; and also to acquire, take, hold, use, occupy, manage, and own, either in fee simple or by lease or otherwise, such real estate in the said District, not exceeding in its appraised value the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be used, held, occupied, and enjoyed for the purposes of such home and for the residence and use of the proper and necessary officers, employees, and agents of such corporation: *Provided*, That the property, whether real or personal, owned by the said corporation, and used exclusively for the charitable purposes of the said organization, shall be exempt from taxation.

Approved, February 22, 1886.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR 1897 AND 1898.

President, Mrs. William B. Gurley; vice-presidents, Mrs. R. E. Pairo, Miss Anna Shellabarger, Miss Charlotte Campbell; treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Herron; secretary, Mrs. Walter Wheatley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan; superintendent, Mrs. M. J. Martin; advisory board, Dr. Byron Sunderland, General Eaton, J. B. Larnier, Dr. Randolph McKim, Mr. W. H. Hoeke.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Young Woman's Christian Home has finished another year of its existence, and we have to report its continued prosperity and many good works. The president and board of trustees feel much encouraged by the interest evinced by the various members and by the earnest work accomplished by the committees. Also the application shown by those coming under their care. Most interesting reports have

been made each month by the home and admission committees, and it is a pity they can not be published in detail, as they would undoubtedly increase the interest of the public and make known the good works accomplished by this institution. To quote from one of these reports:

"The work is constant and difficult, so many phases of life are presented. Work is to be found for the applicants, their credentials investigated, and comfort and sympathy given. We have several classes of guests in the home—working girls in stores, dressmakers, etc.; working girls who come for a few days, or a week, to rest before taking another position; or who stay in the home a few days upon arriving in the city until work is assured them; destitute women who come to us, without compensation, to rest a night, or a few days or weeks, until something opens up to give them a brighter future. Besides these there are transients.

"A case out of the ordinary was that of a girl who had tramped all the way from Maine to Quantico, Va.; she was made comfortable and was given a railroad ticket to her home. Another poor woman, in great straits, was brought from the railroad station, having lost her ticket to California and being without money. She was strengthened, and given a ticket by the local authorities to Pittsburg, with recommendations to the authorities there to pass her on.

"We were able to entertain, free of charge, a blind girl, Roman Catholic by faith, who is to be one of the first inmates of the home for the blind in this city."

This is only a glimpse of the work accomplished during the past year. There have been many repairs put on the house during the last twelve months, and in this the Young Ladies' Auxiliary Association has been most helpful, contributing \$100 for that purpose, and \$50 additional to the home infirmary committee. The Thanksgiving donation party was held at the home, and the contributions were generous. Mr. Seaton Perry left the institution a legacy of \$1,000. A special case of illness in the home was most generous and efficiently attended by Dr. A. R. Stuart.

There have been many kind contributors to the home, among them Mr. W. W. Galt & Co., Mr. Hoeke, and Havenner's bakery. Mr. Beveridge, one of our most generous friends, has passed away.

The National Flower Guild has not forgotten us, sending flowers each month.

MINNIE D. WHEATLEY, *Secretary.*

JUNE 30, 1898.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance in treasury June 30, 1897	\$195. 15
Received of Young Woman's Christian Home	3, 016. 46
Appropriation United States Government	1, 000. 00
All other sources	527. 13
Total receipts	4, 738. 74
Disbursed for year ending June 30, 1898:	
Salaries of superintendent and servants	\$1, 098. 50
All other items of maintenance, including repairs	2, 549. 11
Interest on loan	507. 50
	4, 155. 11
Balance in treasury	583. 63

The year just closed has been one of steady growth and prosperity. We have been able to do much good in many ways, and our finances have been equal to the demand at all times. The home is in good repair. Our bills are paid to date, with a balance in the treasury to carry us through the trying summer months, when income is light and expenses are not diminished.

A legacy of \$1,000 left us by the Perry estate, with other moneys due us from like sources, will, when received, be applied to the payment of the trust on the property. When this is an accomplished fact, we hope to be able to do our work without the assistance of United States Government.

Since our last report we have, through the efforts of "the faithful few," purchased a life interest in the Woman's Christian Association for an aged dependent, and furnished her room at considerable cost. This latter was not required, but was rather an expression of our good will and kindly interest, both to the beneficiary and the institution.

With sincere thanks to all who assisted us in this labor of love,

CAROLINE HERRON, *Treasurer.*

APPENDIX A.

Whereas the board of trustees of the Young Woman's Christian Home, fully appreciating the munificent gift by Miss Bessie J. Kibbey of her homestead in this city, the property known as 311 C street NW., for the use of the home, and desiring to express their gratitude for said gift: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to Miss Kibbey our profound gratitude for the liberal and highly appreciated gift of the beautiful property, and hereby do assure her that it shall ever be zealously guarded and in every way made a home for needy and worthy young women.

Resolved, That the prayers and best wishes of this board will ever follow our generous donor for her noble and timely gift.

Resolved, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions, properly engrossed and signed by all the members of the board of trustees, with the seal of the home attached, be forwarded to Miss Kibbey.

Also, that this preamble and these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

THOMAS P. MORGAN, *Chairman*.

APPENDIX B.

Donations of room furnishings.

Name.	Room.	Character of donation.
Miss Anna Shellabarger.....	Chamber.....	Memorial.
Mrs. W. B. Gurley.....	do.....	Do.
Mrs. W. B. Moses.....	do.....	Do.
Mrs. Richard Pairo.....	do.....	Do.
First Presbyterian Church.....	do.....	Ordinary.
Pansy Circle, through Mrs. Andrew C. Bradley.....	do.....	Do.
Mrs. W. H. Hoeke.....	do.....	Infirmatory.
Board of trustees.....	do.....	Memorial.
Congressional reporters, through Mrs. D. W. Brown.....	Office.....	Ordinary.
Miss Rhoda Rogers, of Boston, Mass.....	Chamber.....	Do.
Miss Ellis and pupils, of McDonald and Ellis School, through Miss Lipscomb.....	do.....	Do.
Mrs. Le Roy Taylor and Mrs. S. Norment, through Miss Lipscomb.....	do.....	Memorial.
Young Ladies' Auxiliary.....	Parlor.....	Ordinary.
Do.....	Library.....	Do.
Do.....	Dining room.....	Do.
Mr. W. S. Thompson.....	.....	Medicine chest.

APPENDIX C.

Meals furnished during the year ending June 30, 1898.

Meals served free	4, 172
Meals paid for.....	25, 425
Meals worked for.....	1, 945
Free lodgings.....	1, 391
Lodgings paid for.....	8, 499
Persons cared for	278
Persons for whom employment was found.....	68

Two boxes containing underwear and house furnishings received from Mrs. William McComas, president of Needlework Guild, Hagerstown, Md.

Thanks are due the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild for favors received during the year.

REPORT OF MANAGERS OF TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the board of managers of the Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.

The charitable work of the home differs from that of any other institution in the District. It cares for a class of men who served their country in time of peril and war. Everyone received as an inmate of the home must have been honorably discharged from the Army or Navy.

The home is supported by an appropriation of \$2,500, which has been expended in such a manner as to make it go as far as possible, thereby helping the greatest number of needy and deserving people.

The receipts and expenditures have been as follows:

Income, public funds.....	\$2,500
Current expenditures:	
Rent of house No. 305 Missouri avenue	390
Salary of superintendent	300
Salary of janitor.....	60
Salary of cook	120
Salary of laundress	48
All other items of maintenance, including repairs.....	1,582
Total expended	2,500

The following statement will show the work performed for each quarter, from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898:

FREE.

	Admis- sions.	Meals.	Lodgings.
July 1 to September 30, 1897.....	227	4,110	2,011
October 1 to December 31, 1897	174	4,303	2,196
January 1 to March 31, 1898	236	5,810	2,792
April 1 to June 30, 1898.....	274	4,000	2,671
Total free	911	18,223	9,670
Meals and lodgings for three employees for the year		2,190	1,095
Total.....	911	20,413	10,765

Average cost of each inmate per day	\$0.262
Different persons cared for	911
Largest number any one night	38
Least number any one night	23
Refused admission on account of bad record.....	23
Dismissed from the home for misconduct	16

During the year the home has been thoroughly renovated. Better acilities for bathing have been provided and each inmate is compelled

to bathe. The sanitary condition of the home is good; cleanliness and perfect order are preserved at all times.

The board of managers have the honor to request that an appropriation of \$2,500 be recommended for the next fiscal year to carry on the work.

Respectfully,

CALVIN FARNSWORTH,
President Board of Managers

Temporary Home Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,

Superintendent of Charities.

H. Doc. 7, pt. 1—27

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1898.WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 12, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the operations of the Municipal Lodging House for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

I would state that the decrease in number of persons was due partially to the mild winter and the fact of having received an order from the health officer, approved by Commissioner John W. Ross, to keep not more than 50 people at any one time.

The total number of different persons cared for during the year ending June 30, 1898, was 4,241; 18,979 meals were served and 9,422 lodgings furnished.

The total expenses for the fiscal year 1897-98 were as follows:

Provisions	\$622. 21
Supplies	762. 30
Rental of adjoining house	300. 00
Salaries	2, 092. 30
Total	3, 776. 81
Leaving a balance of	223. 19
Wood-yard earnings	167. 99
Different persons cared for	4, 241
Residents	7
Nonresidents	4, 234
Married	296
Single	3, 945
Refused accommodations for cause	99
Secured employment and enlisted in Army and Navy	95
Sent to hospital	14
Average time per man (days)	2. 232
Average cost per man	\$0. 8905
Average cost per day per man .....	. 3989
Average cost per meal and lodging .....	. 1329

Tabulated statement of persons furnished meals and lodgings at the Municipal Lodging House for the fiscal year 1897-98.

Nationality.	Unable to secure work.	Tramps.	Intem- perance.	Sickness.	Total.
American born:					
White	2, 555	163	9	28	2, 755
Colored	482	56	2	5	545
Foreign born:					
Ireland	211	4	1		216
Germany	203	19		3	225
England	217	19		2	238
Scotland	56	2			58
Canada	47	4	1		52
Switzerland	26	2			28
Norway	4				4
Sweden	35	2			37
Finland	1				1
Austria	9				9
France	19	2			21

Tabulated statement of persons furnished meals and lodgings at the Municipal Lodging House for the fiscal year 1897-98—Continued.

Nationality.	Unable to secure work.	Tramps.	Intemperance.	Sickness.	Total.
Foreign born—Continued.					
Belgium.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Denmark.....	6	2	.....	.....	8
Russia.....	16	2	.....	.....	18
Jamaica.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Porto Rico.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cuba.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Wales.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Hungary.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Chile.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Spain.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Australia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Italy.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Poland.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	3,912	278	13	38	4,241

I again respectfully renew my request for a larger and more suitable building and wood yard for the institution.

I am, very respectfully,

LYMAN B. CUTLER,
Superintendent Municipal Lodging House.

Hon. H. W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

RULES OF THE MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

First. The house will be open for the reception of lodgers from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m. except for those who have registered, who are required to return previous to 8 p. m.

Second. Breakfast served at 7 a. m.; dinner from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m.

Third. No person under the influence of liquor will be admitted at any time.

Fourth. No drinking, smoking, or swearing will be allowed.

Fifth. All applicants admitted will be required to saw one-eighth cord of wood or to do equivalent work for each meal and lodging.

Sixth. All persons having stayed one night and wishing further accommodations are required to report not later than 2 p. m.

Seventh. No person allowed to remain longer than three days.

Eighth. All meals for Sunday must be worked for on a week day.

Ninth. At the sound of gong at 10 p. m. all talking in rooms and halls will cease.

Tenth. All valuables must be left in the office.

Eleventh. Any violation of these rules will debar a person from the house.

LYMAN B. CUTLER, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of recent date, I beg to submit the following report of the transactions of the above institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

The average daily number of inmates in the asylum during the year was 50. The largest number there at one time was 58 and the smallest number 42. The number at the close of the year was 53.

Twenty-two children were admitted during the year and 13 were discharged, 10 of whom were returned to surviving parents or guardians and 3 were placed out to work.

The children of school age again attended the public schools at Anacostia and Goodhope, and the results accomplished were unusually satisfactory, as practically the entire number were transferred to a higher grade at the close of the year.

As also in former years, the bread and most of the meats used for the maintenance of the inmates were again derived from voluntary contributions. The vegetables and fruits used were largely raised on the farm attached to the asylum. A beef and a lot of poultry were also raised and consumed during the year. The cash value of none of the above is included in the financial statement.

In conclusion, I submit our financial statement and a list of our officers, directors, and delegates.

Yours, very truly,

EDW. W. KOCH,
Secretary.

Mr. HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Charities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1897	\$954. 94
Government appropriation	1, 800. 00
Ladies' Aid Society	750. 00
Ladies' Sewing Society	600. 00
All other sources	6, 520. 97
Total receipts	10, 625. 91
Expenses, including investments	10, 446. 64
Balance on hand	179. 27

EXPENDITURES AND INVESTMENTS.

Salaries	1, 523. 81
Expended by Ladies' Aid Society for groceries, provisions, and household goods	750. 00
Expended by Ladies' Sewing Society for wearing apparel, etc	600. 00
All other items of expense	2, 872. 83
Invested	4, 700. 00
	10, 446. 64

OFFICERS OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

President, Jacob José; vice-president, Fred. Imhof; secretary, Edward W. Koch; treasurer, John F. Schneider.

Board of directors.—Jac. J. Appich, Geo. J. Bessler, Geo. Breitbarth, C. A. Didden, Chas. Graff, John A. Griesbauer, Chris. Heurich, Fred. Imhof, J. José, Louis Kettler, Wm. Kettler, Werner Koch, Chas. G. Rogier, John F. Schneider, Geo. J. Seufferle, John Walter, M. D., Otto Wehner, Simon Wolf.

Delegates.—Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. R. Botsch; Ladies' Sewing Society, Mrs. M. De Grain; Arminius Lodge, No. 25, F. A. A. M., Wm. F. Meyers; Butchers' Benevolent Association, Chas. Schroth; Germania Maennerchor, W. Pohlmann; Washington Saengerbund, John Waldmann.

Superintendent, Henry Ermold.

Matron, Mrs. Elisabeth Ermold.

REPORT OF THE CHURCH ORPHANAGE OF ST. JOHN'S PARISH.

OFFICERS.

President, ex-officio, the Rt. Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, D. D., bishop of the diocese. Warden, ex-officio, Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., S.T. D., rector of St. John's parish. Secretary, Frank W. Hackett. Treasurer, James G. Payne, 2112 Massachusetts avenue.

Board of trustees.—Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., ex-officio, 1325 Sixteenth street; Robert Reyburn, M. D., 2129 F street; Frank W. Hackett, 1418 M street; Francis M. Gunnell, U. S. N., 606 Twentieth street; Alexander B. Hagner, 1818 H street; James M. Johnston, 1628 K street; William J. Boardman, 1801 P street, Dupont Circle; Edward McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue; Nicholas Luquer, 1443 Rhode Island avenue.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF ST. JOHN'S ORPHANAGE ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

INCOME.

Balance July 1, 1897	\$594.45
Congressional appropriation	1,800.00
Income from endowment fund	1,256.00
Income from all other sources	1,443.90
Total	5,094.35

EXPENDITURES.

Maintenance, repairs, etc	\$4,032.71
Interest on indebtedness	229.17
Paid on orphanage debt	500.00
Total	4,761.88
Balance (in Riggs National Bank)	332.47

JAMES G. PAYNE,
Treasurer.

MEMORANDUM.

The past year has proved uneventful in the history of the orphanage. The most noticeable change has been the improvements provided at the country home in Virginia. By the liberality of contributing friends, a convenient and substantial building has been constructed in place of those destroyed by the cyclone. It is of brick, with a staircase of slate. A stable and outhouse, well adapted to the needs of the home, have also been added. These buildings are of special value, and are gratefully enjoyed.*

* This institution has made no report for the fiscal year 1898. The matter here presented is from a report made at its annual meeting held in March, 1898.—*Superintendent of Charities.*

The trustees have passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Joseph C. Hornblower for his generous aid in furnishing plans and superintending the work of building without compensation.

There yet remains unsettled the perplexing question of the appropriation of money from the Treasury of the United States as a part of the expenditures of the District of Columbia for the maintenance of the inmates of the orphanage, who else would be a charge upon the authorities of the District. It is the aim of the trustees to reach a position where it will be possible to carry on the orphanage work without a dollar of support from the Treasury.

To this end our endowment fund, which has grown from nothing to nearly \$25,000, needs steady enlargement. The fund has accumulated from gifts, chiefly of \$1,000 at a time. Let it be understood that any gift, however small, is acceptable for this purpose. Some gifts of sums exceeding a thousand dollars have come by will. There is reasonable assurance, we believe, that the present charity will, under God's blessing, continue to exist for many many years, so firm now is the foundation upon which loving hands have built it. We entertain the hope, therefore, that the day is not distant when a fund shall be securely invested, large enough to maintain the orphanage, from our own resources exclusively.

A wise conduct of the scheme of District charities may perhaps be evolved out of the Congressional investigation and discussion now in progress. We shall rejoice when some method which shall be a real improvement upon the present plan is adopted and found to answer just expectations. Meanwhile we continue to regard the annual appropriation of \$1,800 as voted not in aid of our institution but as a fair compensation for sustenance given to the needy little ones, whose care to that extent is shared by the public. The problem is a perplexing one. Let us trust that our efficient dealing with the practical question of what to do with these claimants upon our bounty will quietly continue to work out good results while the discussion goes on how best to apply governmental aid in the discharge of what is unquestionably a public duty.

ANNUAL SERVICE.

The annual service on behalf of the orphanage was held in the parish church on the afternoon of the fifth Sunday in Lent, 27th March. The bishop of the diocese was present. As has been the custom, the children from the orphanage, under the charge of Sister Sarah and her assistants, occupied the pews on the south side of the church.

The reports, together with a brief summary of the financial statement for the year, were read.

The bishop delivered a short address full of feeling. He spoke of the love that the people of St. John's have in their hearts for the orphanage, and dwelt upon the precious nature of the privileges that these little children are permitted to share. They are taught that Jesus, who loves little children, means them in his message of tenderness. The bishop commended the work that was done there, and alluded in gracious terms to the motherly care of Sister Sarah.

The rector called attention to the scripture lessons for the day that told of little Samuel and the child Jesus, and then proceeded to add a few timely words full of encouragement.

A cheerful trust in the future marked the occasion, while the continued exemption of the inmates of the orphanage from death or illness was the subject of grateful comment. As has heretofore been the case,

the service was at once simple and effective. The happy faces of the children testified to the kindly influences under which their daily lives are being molded.

REPORT OF THE LADIES' AID.

With grateful hearts we acknowledge that, thanks to a merciful Providence, the past year has been one of unalloyed prosperity to the church orphanage. There have been no cases of serious illness in the institution; and our beloved Sister Sarah and her faithful assistants have been enabled to devote their full time to the moral, intellectual, and industrial training of the orphans committed to their care. Of their work we can not speak too highly, and to it the success of the orphanage is largely to be ascribed. To the executive ability and economical management of Sister Sarah it is due that we have succeeded in carrying on the institution with the limited means at our disposal.

Through the generosity of our friends and the untiring exertion of the board of trustees the repairs to the orphanage building in the city, rendered necessary by the cyclone of September, 1896, have been made, and new buildings have been erected to replace those destroyed at Arlington, so that now we have a commodious country home ready for the children next summer. The necessary expenses of the orphanage will exhaust our regular income, but we feel confident that the same spirit of benevolence that has heretofore prompted the contributions enabling us to meet expenses will furnish the funds needed to continue this good work. We are sure that no charity could be better bestowed than that which will relieve the children from the confinement in the city during the heated term and provide them with the comforts and pleasures of a country residence, where they can have plenty of fresh air and abundant opportunity for outdoor exercise.

But one cloud has cast its shadow over us during the current year, and that has been the protracted absence of our beloved president, Mrs. W. H. Emory, whose serious illness has deprived us of the benefit of her wise counsel and gracious presence. Our fervent prayers go up to the Great Physician that she may receive the same comfort and consolation in her hours of suffering that she has all her life so freely given to those in need.

Gratefully acknowledging our obligations to the generous patrons whose beneficence has enabled us to shelter so many of the destitute orphans of our community, we appeal to them for the continuance of their support, assuring them of our best efforts in behalf of the cause so dear to them and to us.

E. C. WARRINGTON CHUBB, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF SISTER SARAH.

Another year has passed, and it is again our privilege to bring before the friends of the Orphanage some account of what has been accomplished since our last anniversary. Annual written reports of a period which has extended over some years, and with which all who desire have abundant opportunity to be familiar, must necessarily become somewhat monotonous, and that not because of any tiresome sameness in the work itself.

He whose mercies fail not has remembered the needs of our little ones and crowned the year with His goodness.

Time has brought its changes here, as elsewhere, and we have been called to part, with great regret, from our faithful teacher, who has given most efficient service in our schoolroom for some years. Long a sufferer from incurable disease, she has been obliged to cease from active service.

We have also been called deeply to mourn the loss of one who has grown up in our midst and who was doubly endeared for her engaging qualities and graces of character. Desiring to serve in the home of her childhood, she had ministered most lovingly and faithfully to the little ones of the Orphanage, and the Master's call to come up higher was met with the same sweet serenity which characterized her daily life. It was not our privilege to have her with us in her last days, but she was most tenderly cared for until she fell asleep in the communion of the Catholic Church and the confidence of a certain faith.

Our children have made satisfactory progress in school work and other departments of training, and are with hardly an exception very promising. This is of itself an encouraging fact, when so large a number have come from the most unfavorable surroundings. Thirty-three have been dismissed within the year, and about

the same number added to our household. We are often asked what becomes of all these children. Of those who have left us the past year, the larger number were returned to relatives; and in most cases gladly welcomed by those who had reluctantly parted from them through stress of poverty, sickness, or other adversity.

In late efforts to reconstruct our charities the theory is advanced that dependent children should be legally separated from family ties before receiving aid, and then given over to hirelings, or to those who can make use of their services. These poor little unfortunates are already sadly handicapped for life's race, through disheartening antecedents, without the added odium of being advertised as paupers and criminals through police court proceedings, a lasting stigma never to be effaced, and confronting every effort to rise to useful and self-respecting citizenship. What can be expected as the final outcome, when this large class shall have been brought up to disregard all family relations; relations indeed not ordered according to our wisdom, but those whom God hath joined together who may dare put assunder.

Parting from our charges is always more or less a source of anxiety, but experience seems to prove that transferring them to relatives, save in exceptional cases, is most satisfactory in results. These young people having outgrown the helplessness of early childhood, and acquired somewhat of useful learning, with an appreciation of those virtues which are lovely and of good report, are no longer the wearisome burdens which were brought to us when ready to perish, but are self helpful and self-respecting. Their return to kindred gives a new impulse to family pride, and an improved family life is speedily developed, with a widening circle of good influence not easy to estimate.

The pleasure and profit of our summer outing was greatly enhanced this year through the generosity of our friends, who provided new buildings to replace the losses of the preceding year. We have now a new, substantial house, not so large as it should be, with many conveniences; and a barn and storage room have lately been added.

A great sorrow came to us before our return to the city, in the loss of a dear little girl, whose death was the result of a sunstroke in the heated season. The general improvement in the physical condition of the children, after a sojourn on the heights of Arlington, is quite wonderful. It is largely an out-of-door life, keenly appreciated after the confinement of the winter months.

Thanking our friends for many kindnesses in the past, we must beg them to still remember these little ones in their alms and their prayers.

REPORT OF HOUSE PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Quinquagesima, 1898.*

I have the honor to present the annual report of the sanitary condition of St. John's Church Orphanage for the year ending Quinquagesima, 1898.

During the past year the value and importance of the hospital ward recently added to the buildings of the Church Orphanage were strikingly manifested. During last autumn (1897) five cases of a mild type of scarlatina manifested themselves among the inmates of the Orphanage.

As fast as these cases developed they were at once removed to the hospital ward, where they were isolated and removed from the danger of infecting the other children. As the result the contagion was arrested and no other cases developed themselves. The above-mentioned cases all recovered.

The only death that occurred during the year was a case of sunstroke, caused by the intense heat of the past summer. With this exception, the usual exemption from mortality prevailed among the inmates of the Orphanage.

As in former years, I would again commend the loving care and tender supervision exercised by Sister Sarah and her lady assistants over the children of the Orphanage.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT REYBURN, M. D.,
Visiting Physician Church Orphanage.

Rev. ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH, D. D.,
Warden St. John's Church Orphanage.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 19, 1898.*

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of my annual report as president of the board of trustees of the National Homeopathic Hospital Association for the six months ended June 30, 1898; also, a copy of my report as treasurer, and a copy of the report of the medical staff. These papers serve as the report of the hospital association to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the period which they cover.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. LYMAN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

THE NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 17, 1898.*

Owing to the change of the hospital year from the calendar to the fiscal year, the present report covers a period of only six months, viz, from January 1, 1898, to June 30, 1898. This change was voted at the last annual meeting of the hospital association, and the main reason for it was that by making the hospital year coincide with the Government fiscal year the necessity of making two annual reports, one for the year ending June 30 and one for the year ending December 31, would be avoided. The change might well have been made, and would have been amply justified, for another reason, viz, that the period of active work of the ladies' aid and other auxiliary associations practically begins with October and ends with June, thus making the end of that month a convenient time to close accounts and report results; the end of December, on the other hand, comes in the midst of their active work and is not a convenient time to close accounts and report transactions.

Disappointment will no doubt be felt by many that the money raised by the Ladies' Aid Association and the chapters into which it is divided, toward the end of the season of active work, does not appear in the treasurer's report of receipts. This, of course, is accounted for by the necessity that the treasurer close his accounts on the 30th of June. Moneys received after that date can not appear therein. With a little care on the part of the auxiliaries moneys raised by them up to the end of June may readily be gotten into the hands of the treasurer of the board of trustees in time to appear in his report.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the hospital during the six months ending June 30, as shown by the report of the treasurer, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, were \$14,273.05. The balance brought over from last year was \$6,170.81, leaving the actual current receipts during the six months covered by this report \$8,102.24. Of this amount \$4,250 was on account of Congressional appropriation and the remainder, \$3,852.24, from other sources, mainly from pay patients and earnings of nurses. The amount received from pay patients was \$2,590.40 and from nurses \$462.90. It should be explained that the large balance on hand at the beginning of the year included \$5,000 invested funds repaid just

before the close of the previous year, and which was reinvested early in the current year. This \$5,000 is the only endowment the hospital has, and only the interest of this can be used for current expenses.

EXPENDITURES.

The cash disbursements during the six months ending June 30, 1898, exclusive of the \$5,000 invested, were \$9,232.65, leaving a balance in the Columbia National Bank of \$40.40, and no balance in the United States Treasury.

INDEBTEDNESS.

There is still a floating indebtedness of about \$3,000. This indebtedness is the growth of about four years, and has not materially increased during the period covered by this report. As no extensive repairs to the hospital building, and no improvements are contemplated in the near future, it is hoped and confidently expected that through the efforts of the Ladies' Aid Association and the Nordhoff Guild, this indebtedness may be very considerably reduced if not entirely liquidated during the current year. This debt is a constant embarrassment, and its disappearance would be a great relief to those charged with the financial management of the institution as well as a satisfaction to those to whom the money is owed and those who contribute toward its payment.

ESTIMATES.

It is estimated that the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1900, exclusive of what may be received from ladies' aid and other associations and inclusive of \$8,500 expected to be appropriated by Congress, will be \$15,400, and the estimated expenditures \$17,193, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$1,793. In these estimates the receipts from pay patients are placed at \$5,000 and the receipts from nurses at \$1,200. The figures are based on the average receipts of past years, but if times continue as they are now or improve materially the amount received from each source named ought to be considerably larger than the estimates call for.

In view of the character of the work done by the hospital, the trustees have in past years insisted that the Congressional appropriation should represent a larger percentage of the cost of maintenance than it has done, and they remain of the same opinion still. It is believed that if the figures were at hand for a comparison it would be found that the amount appropriated for this hospital is a smaller percentage of the total cost of maintenance than is the case of any other hospital receiving Government aid.

In submitting to the Commissioners of the District an estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, it was stated that the probable deficiency in receipts would be \$1,793, as shown above, and the Commissioners were earnestly recommended to include in their estimates the sum of \$10,000 for maintenance of this hospital. That amount would be something less than two-thirds of the whole cost of maintenance, which is not an excessive share in view of the fact that quite three-fourths of the work of the hospital is done for patients who pay nothing for the care and treatment they receive.

The Commissioners were also requested to include in their estimate the sum of \$480, the cost of a fire escape erected on the hospital by order of the Commissioners, and under a contract made by them, and for which a tax lien has been placed on the hospital premises.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORK.

The report of the medical staff will present in detail the medical and surgical work done, and the showing will be a most gratifying one and only needs to be briefly summarized here, as follows: Number of patients in the hospital on January 1, 1898, 26; received during the six months, 389; total treated, 415; discharged, 374; died, 8; in the hospital June 30, 1898, 33. Of the patients treated 344 recovered, 24 were improved, 4 unimproved, 2 were incurable, and 8 died. Of the whole number of patients treated, 214 were medical, and 201 surgical. Of the surgical patients 183 were operative, and 18 nonoperative; of the surgical patients only 2 died—a number so small as deservedly to attract attention. The number of births was 27—male 21, and female 6; white 10, and colored 17. The patients classified by color and sex were as follows: white, 297; colored, 118; male, 146; female, 269. There were 311 free patients and 104 pay patients who received 4,057 and 1,460 days' treatment and maintenance, respectively. Total days' maintenance, 5,517. Total number of treatments in the dispensary was 3,623, of which 1,266 were first treatments and 2,357 revisits. Of the dispensary cases 465 required surgical treatment, including 124 operations.

The members of the medical staff have made 881 visits to the hospital, and are entitled to the highest commendation for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed their responsible duties. The resident physicians also, and the superintendent and nurses, and other officers and employees, have each in their sphere discharged intelligently and well the duties devolving upon them.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The training school is fully realizing all expectations, and is a credit to the hospital and to those concerned in its management. The course of training is now three years.

AUXILIARY AIDS.

The Ladies' Aid, the Nordhoff Guild, and the St. Felicitas Guild have been active and rendered the hospital substantial aid.

DR. EDSON'S LEGACY.

Dr. Susan A. Edson, long a prominent physician of this city, who recently died, bequeathed her professional library to the hospital, and this has been installed in the hospital in a new and handsome book-case which accompanied it.

It is hoped, and ought reasonably to be expected, that other friends of homeopathy will remember the hospital generously when making their wills.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Early in the summer a high board fence was erected across the south end of the hospital lot to prevent the annoying trespass of the boys of the neighborhood, and the fence on the west side straightened and repaired. About one-half of the laundry floor, including the joists under it, has been replaced, both joists and floor having entirely rotted out.

CONDITION OF HOSPITAL.

The trustees congratulate the association and the friends of homeopathy on the good condition of the hospital and the entirely satisfactory work being done there. The aim of the management has been to conduct the hospital on the most economical basis consistent with thorough efficiency and the highest grade of professional work. Every element of cost has been carefully watched and guarded, and no extravagance allowed. But, on the other hand, no reasonable expense has been spared that was thought to be necessary for the comfort and well-being of the patients and the efficiency of the service. It has never been forgotten for a moment that the institution is, in a large sense, on charity, supported in part from the public funds raised by taxation, nor that those responsible for its management are the almoners of the Government bounty and the benefactions of individuals. I am sure its affairs have been administered by those intrusted with their administration honestly, faithfully, and unselfishly, according to their best judgment, and under a solemn sense of stewardship.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. LYMAN, *President.*

Report of receipts and disbursements of National Homeopathic Hospital Association from January 1 to June 30, 1898.

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
Balance on hand January 1, 1898, United States Treasury.....	\$333. 83		For maintenance, as follows:		
Balance on hand, Columbia National Bank	5, 836. 98	\$6, 170. 81	Salaries and wages of employees	\$3, 030. 72	
From Congressional appropriation		4, 250. 00	Medical supplies	771. 97	
From patients, as follows:			Surgical	233. 09	
January	265. 50		Groceries, marketing, etc.	2, 983. 64	
February	316. 25		Coal and wood	687. 50	
March	542. 65	1, 124. 00	Ice	161. 38	
April	592. 50		Gas	316. 03	
May	390. 25		Stationery, printing, and postage	56. 13	\$8, 240. 46
June	483. 25	1, 466. 00	For hospital appliances:		
From nurses:			China, glassware, etc.	15. 99	
Membership dues		23. 00	Dry goods	44. 57	
Ladies' Aid		575. 00	Hardware and engineer's supplies	30. 77	91. 33
Interest		150. 00	For sundries:		
Miscellaneous sources		33. 85	Telephone	31. 55	
From donations, as follows:			Insurance	50. 00	
Nordhoff Guild		11. 00	Interest on loans	219. 87	
Dispensary box		6. 09	Laundry machinery	11. 50	
			Fencing	56. 99	
			Heating	69. 63	439. 54
			For repairs on building, etc:		
			Plumbing	3. 75	
			Painting	28. 00	
			Repairs to elevator	5. 27	
			General repairs	14. 25	51. 27
			Investment		5, 000. 00
			Bills payable		325. 00
			Miscellaneous items		85. 05
			Balance in Columbia National Bank		40. 40
Total		14, 273. 05	Total		14, 273. 05

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

The NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION:

The medical staff of the hospital hereby submits its report for six months ended June 30, 1898.

During the time mentioned there were 415 patients treated, a gain of 328 over last year, of which number 146 were males and 269 were females—297 white and 118 colored. Of the whole number presenting themselves for treatment 344 recovered, 24 improved and 4 unimproved, 2 incurable, and 8 died. Remaining in hospital, 33.

In classifying the whole number as medical and surgical, it is found that there were 214 of the former and 201 of the latter. In the surgical class there were 183 operative and 18 nonoperative cases, with 2 deaths.

Of the 8 who died, the prognosis given when admitted to the hospital was as follows: Four hopeless, 1 incurable, 1 doubtful, 1 very grave, and 1 hopeful.

The births were 27 in number; 21 males and 6 females, 10 white and 17 colored. None died. Number of visits by staff, 881.

In the free dispensary there were 1,266 new patients treated during the time before mentioned, a gain of 682 over 1896. At this rate of increase it is quite evident that the space now allotted to the dispensary will have to be enlarged. Already the staff and resident physicians are greatly handicapped in their work on account of the meager quarters assigned them.

No great amount of charitable work can be publicly carried on without being subjected to imposition by unscrupulous people. This fact seems to apply particularly to the workings of a free dispensary. The staff has considered several plans looking to the remedy of the abuse. The one which seems most feasible is the card system, as adopted by similar institutions in this city. We suggest to the association the necessity of its cooperation to the end that this abuse may be corrected.

At the present ratio of increase of patients received in the hospital proper over 1896 it must be quite obvious that in the near future a larger and more commodious building will be a necessity, for if the work of the hospital has not already reached the front rank among like institutions in the country it is rapidly approaching that point. This is particularly true of the surgical department, which has been brought to a standard of excellence second to none in the United States.

The orthopedic feature of the institution, which was adopted last year, passed the experimental stage very soon after its addition to the hospital and is now widely recognized for the superior quality of its work.

The training school for nurses is a branch of the institution of which the association may well be proud. The instruction and experience given are in strict accordance with the latest and most approved methods, and students, as well as graduates, are eagerly sought for by the profession of both schools of practice.

The Ladies' Aid Association and the Nordhoff Guild are to be heartily commended for the success of their efforts in securing money and supplies for the hospital. They have cheerfully and successfully met some very embarrassing emergencies, and seem to exert themselves to the utmost, to the end that this institution may be benefited. The hospital association should deem itself very fortunate that it numbers among its friends the organizations mentioned.

The resident physicians are skillful, energetic, and systematic in their professional duties, prompt and courteous toward all with whom they have dealings, and the staff recognizes their efforts for the good of patients and the hospital in general.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. COREY.
R. KINGSMAN.
RALPH JENKINS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BATHING BEACH.

WASHINGTON, *August 9, 1898.*

SIRS: As the bathing season of each year extends from the middle of May to the middle of September, I refer to my report of last fall for details of last bathing season, and add this statement of details for the balance of the fiscal year. The police officer was withdrawn from the beach in the fall. The houses were repeatedly broken into during the winter and some tools were stolen, but nothing of great value was within reach, and the whole loss would not sum up to \$25. The winds, ice, and tides did some damage to the floats and baskets. As these floats have to be separated from the baskets and blocked up on shore for recalking every year they are comparatively expensive, but they offer the best means for safety outside of the basin proposed, and should be well kept until that becomes available. By your letter of April 18, 1898, I was notified that you had appointed Assistant Inspector of Buildings Ashford, Assistant Engineer Charles A. McKenney, and Dr. W. Tindall a committee "to confer with me and recommend to the board such improvements and repairs to the beach and its appurtenances and methods of conducting the same as they shall deem advisable, in order to obtain the best practicable results from the appropriation for that purpose."

The first meeting of the committee was at the beach, April 19, to look the premises over.

The second meeting was at the Commissioners' office, May 26, at which Dr. Tindall, as chairman, presented a list of officers and employees and the salaries proposed, which I have been told was approved by the Commissioners, as follows: The superintendent to receive a salary of \$600 in lieu of the income of the beach; the new office of assistant superintendent at \$2.50 a day; the new office of second assistant superintendent who shall be the policeman, under police department pay; a clerk at \$1.25 a day; one life guard at \$2 a day, one at \$1 an afternoon, and one at the colored beach, who is also general attendant there, at \$1 a day; the new office of ticket taker at 75 cents a day; two key boys at 75 cents a day, and the ladies' maid at her old pay of 60 cents a day. The clerk and key boys have been raised each 25 cents a day above last year's pay. That gives a daily pay roll of \$15.60, which, multiplied by the season of one hundred and twenty days, makes the item of salaries alone sum up to \$1,872. The appropriation is \$1,000 for care and repairs. The unexpended amount of the \$5,000 which was appropriated for improvement of the inner basin is \$1,805.19, and that is reappropriated this year.

There have been a great many days of carpenter work done in repairing the old houses and walks, in building a new suit room, and in changing the entrance to the yard. There has also been built a block of 24 houses, a grand stand, and a fence along the brow of the hill parallel with the water. A pipe has been connected with the Fish Commission's supply pipe, but it is not in use, as that supply is inadequate

for the Fish Commission; so drinking water has to be brought by hand from a pump in the city, seven squares away. A great many days' labor have been obtained free from the chain gang, in grading sand, bringing it from the inner basin, cutting weeds, and in cleaning up generally. There have been but a few thefts reported to me since the taking care of valuables is made free at the office, but this involves great labor and care for the clerk. In one instance the wrong envelope was given out, and the beach paid the claimant \$3 on his statement of loss. This risk is very great, because no note can be made of the contents of an envelope—and the value is sometimes hundreds of dollars—and claim could be made for valuables not deposited. Boys take checks for worthless things, that they would not give one cent to insure. I think large envelopes should be furnished, to be sealed up by the depositor, and so returned to him, at a charge of two cents. The new suit house has been broken into and a number of suits stolen from depositors, some of whom have been settled with. The money-receiving system is sufficiently elaborate, but the honesty of clerk and ticket taker are still the only check against theft in this respect. The whole number of bathers before July 1 of this season was 21,719, which far exceeds the number for a like period of any previous year. The average attendance of ladies is over 50 for each ladies' day.

On June 28 Arthur Ehle was drowned within 10 feet of a float. The life guard saved Ehle's companion, who was struggling with him, but it was not known that Ehle was in the water until his companion came to enough to tell of it. Then he was immediately taken out by a guard, but was dead. Unexpected deep water was the cause of the drowning. The condition of the water has often been very unsatisfactory to bathers. Every time there is a south wind at high tide the water is covered with floating matter and after heavy rains the water is yellow with mud. The inner basin is so large that there would be no need of changing the water while the river is muddy; floating matter would never be admitted, and the invariable depth of water would avoid the cause of drownings. That basin has been assigned by the United States Government for a bathing beach and the bounds set by the Secretary of War.

A road has been made around it, excepting a bridge at the inlet; fallen trees and wreckage have been cleared out of it; 5,834 yards of sand delivered in it toward covering the bottom and beach; over 200 yards of earth have been placed in and along Seventh street without cost, bringing it nearly to grade, and over 100 cedar posts are set to build the new houses upon. With the experience gained in accomplishing this much, I think we could complete the inner basin in accordance with the plans approved by the Secretary of War, with the details now proposed, for the sum of \$10,000; and I ask you to recommend to the next Congress the early appropriation of that amount, to be made immediately available, for the improvement of the inner basin for a bathing beach.

For immediate action, I suggest that the forest of weeds which now covers the ground should be cut, piled up, and burned before they go to seed, and to prevent the great fires which damage the shade trees every fall. I suggest also that every dollar available be expended in sand, to be delivered in localities suited to the present plan of filling, which I think is much more economical than that tried last year. It was the understanding at the War Department when the inner basin was granted for a bathing beach that the present premises would be vacated at as early a date as possible, and money has been reserved to

complete the wall across the gap formed by the present beach. When that is done, the whole water front from the foot of Seventeenth street may be bordered by a driveway and seats scattered along the terrace, from which a view of the beautiful scenery may be had, unobstructed by the unsightly appurtenances of this experimental beach. Here promenaders and riders may resort on sultry evenings to enjoy the southwest breeze directly from the Potomac without being driven away by naked bathers, as they now are every night after the beach closes.

In closing I beg leave to call the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that this whole project is unique in having been started by a private citizen and pushed by him in a sort of partnership with the Government to its present stage of advancement. He has searched everywhere for information that could be utilized in this project. He has received elaborate illustrated statements of the doings of the cities of Europe and America, and the sum which he asked for last year to give Washington the best and most beautiful bathing place in the world was paltry in comparison with the sums appropriated by progressive cities of equal population for vastly inferior facilities. He is working for the public good and never yields to obstacles. Tyros are always ready to criticise and direct, and if there are no kickers the undersigned has certainly not done his duty. He therefore respectfully requests you to hear the result of his experience on any plan or step proposed to you concerning the bathing beach and to permit him to face any complaint against his management before you take decisive action. It is suggested that the question of receipts and salaries be made the subject of a hearing before the board at your early convenience.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. X. STEVENS,
Superintendent of the Bathing Beach.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE BATHING BEACH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: The committee appointed by your order of April 15, 1898, "to confer with the superintendent of the bathing beach, and recommend to the Commissioners such improvements and repairs to said beach and appurtenances, and methods of conducting the same, as they shall deem advisable in order to obtain the best practicable results from the appropriation for that purpose," have the honor to report as follows:

The rules and regulations then in force for the protection of persons and property and the maintenance of order at the beach, were found in many respects to meet the object for which they were intended, but a number of modifications thereof and additions thereto, were made as subsequent experience from time to time suggested.

The committee found the beach greatly in need of improvements and repairs. The floats were found to be in a leaking and dilapidated condition, and the baskets out of repair, and in some particulars defective in design, as Mr. Stevens stated in his report of November 20, 1897, as follows:

Their only defect is the extreme slipperiness of the bottom, from the slimy moss that grows on wood constantly submerged. This does not occur on a bottom of sand.

The floats had to be repaired and recalked, and the baskets fitted with solid bottoms and baseboards so as to retain sand, and the fences thereon extended and generally repaired. The supports to some of the bath houses and walks between them had decayed so that it was hazardous to life and limb to permit them to be used without repairs, and many locks had to be replaced.

The use of sand in the bottom of the baskets did not result in much practical advantage, for the reason that the floats were not sufficiently buoyant to sustain the baskets with the addition of a full complement of sand on the floor, as will be seen by the list of the float shown in the illustration herewith.

The sand on the beach had washed almost entirely off between the high and low tide lines, so that bathers in the shallow parts incidentally stirred up the mud until the water became unsightly and unendurable for bathing purposes.

The floats and bathing baskets were repaired under the immediate supervision of Officer Samuel L. Browne, of the Metropolitan police force, who was detailed for police duty at that point, but who cheerfully gave the authorities of the beach the benefit of his extended experience and skill in such work and his personal aid in handling the heavy floating plant to facilitate repairs, and generally in getting the beach in order for the spring opening. He also displayed commendable interest in the care and conduct of the beach during the entire bathing season.

Repairs to the beach.—A coating of several inches of coarse sand was placed on the beach almost its entire length, and for a width of about 80 feet. In the course of this work a number of inequalities in the bottom were found and as far as practicable brought up to the common grade. Three hundred and forty cubic yards of sand were used for these purposes at a cost of \$54. While the deposit of sand was not regarded as in the nature of a complete improvement, it effected a radical change in the appearance of the beach and increased the comfort and safety of the bathers. The committee tenders its acknowledgments to Intendant W. H. Stoutenburgh, of the Washington Asylum, for several days' assistance by the work-house force, which furnished excellent service in leveling this material.

The beach was also extended and cleaned up to a well-defined line of demarcation between the terrace and the washer. The committee regrets that the means at its disposal for the improvement of the beach did not then seem to justify the grading and grassing of the terrace.

Potomac water supply.—Through the accommodation of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries authority was granted, at the request of the Commissioners, on May 17, 1898 (L. R. 230561 C. O.), to tap the water pipe which carries Potomac water to the fish ponds near the Washington Monument for a supply of water for drinking, laundry, and other purposes at the beach. As the permission was coupled with the suggestion that a tank or other reservoir sufficient to hold at least a day's supply of water be provided at the beach, in order that a stock might be accumulated for use on those days when the fish ponds required all the water the mains could furnish, a cedar tank of about 1,100 gallons capacity was purchased, but received too late to be of service this season. Through a misunderstanding the water supply of the beach from this source was totally interrupted for several days, and was never quite satisfactory. This difficulty vindicates the policy of purchasing the tank, which, if used during future seasons, should preclude further embarrassment of that nature. The cost of the tank and

of extending the pipe and fixtures to the part of the beach inclosure where it was proposed to locate it amounted to about \$45.

New buildings.—To meet the instructions of the Commissioners the committee adopted a system of checks on the receipts at the beach for rents, etc., which rendered it desirable to rearrange the entrance ways and erect a small suit house contiguous to the office building for the storage of bathing suits, and to facilitate their storage and delivery. These improvements cost about \$30.

Bath houses.—During the busier portions of the bathing season the then existing bath-house accommodations were found far too limited to meet the demands. An additional double row of 24 bath houses was erected, with the special approval of the Commissioners, under a contract with J. M. Dunn, the lowest bidder therefor, after due advertisement in the public press, and these afforded material relief. At least 50 more bath houses should be provided.

Observation stand.—A covered observation stand was also erected for the accommodation and protection from the weather of visitors and others, but was placed somewhat too near the strand, and the roof has been found to be too flat to provide full protection against the rays of the late afternoon sun. These defects can readily be rectified at small expense before the opening of the next bathing season. This could be supplemented by the planting of rapid-growth vines, which, in addition to the suggested changes, would greatly add to the comfort of those using the stand, and to its appearance. The total cost of the new bath houses and observation stand, and replacement of a number of locks was \$452, or about \$160 less than the committee was informed by the inspector of buildings office the construction could be effected by days' work.

New fence.—A low paling fence was constructed the entire length of the beach not occupied by bath houses and other buildings, at a cost of \$40. This fence was needed to keep dogs and other domestic animals out of the beach limits, where they would have menaced the comfort and safety of bathers, and to assist in the maintenance of good order. It has apparently answered the objects for which it was designed.

Employees.—The officers and employees of the beach, other than the Metropolitan police officer detailed for duty there, and their duties and compensation, were as follows:

Superintendent.—The principal officer at the beach was the superintendent, whose salary for the current year is \$600 per annum; a compensation not large enough for the responsibility and labors of such a position.

Assistant superintendent.—This position was established principally to provide for due surveillance of the beach, with the cooperation of the police officer on duty there, during the absences of the superintendent.

The duties performed by him were those of life guard as well as those of a supervisory nature. The discharge of those duties required the presence of the incumbent at the beach from 7 o'clock a. m. until a half hour after sunset during three days of each week, and from 9 o'clock a. m. until a half hour after sunset on the remaining four days of the week, and involved his exposure to the sun during much of the day with the scant protection of an armless bathing suit—an attire which was necessary in order that at all times he should be prepared to instantly respond to calls of distress.

As showing the character of one of the duties which this official, in common with the others who were on life-guard service, was daily

called upon to perform, and to render frequently under circumstances of extreme personal hazard to himself, we quote from the report of the superintendent of the bathing beach for the fiscal year 1897 as follows:

Nearly 100 lives were saved during the past season by aiding persons who could not have got out of the water alone, and some of them were brought up from the bottom by our life guards diving for them. There was one drowning, a colored boy, who was enticed to jump into deep water far away from our life guards. If the present system is continued another year a life guard should be assigned to the colored side. The employees were kept at work from eleven to twelve hours every day in the week, and yet there was much complaint that the beach was not open early or late enough to accommodate people who were employed in the daytime. There should be two sets of hands. About 100 lives were saved by the direct assistance of the life guards.

About the same number of rescues were made this year as in 1897, and the assistance referred to by Mr. Stevens occasionally required the assistant superintendent or the guards to dive under floats. The compensation of this officer was \$2.50 per day.

Life guards.—The life-guard force consisted of 1 at \$2 per diem and 2 at \$1 per diem. The hours of duty for the one at \$2 and one of those at \$1 were the same as those of the assistant superintendent. The life guard at \$1 was at first employed on trial at 75 cents a day, but later in the season, when he had become more experienced and useful, was paid at the full daily rate authorized by the Commissioners for the position. These guards were exposed to the weather under the same circumstances as in the case of the assistant superintendent. The number of bathers and the frequency with which accidents were averted by the vigilance of these guards, attest the necessity for and the value of their employment. Several times more than 350 bathers were in the water at once, and on one occasion the number reached nearly 450.

Key boys.—Until within about three weeks of the close of the beach only two key boys, so called, were employed. These were young men of good habits and understanding and about eighteen years old. They received 75 cents a day. Later it was found advisable to employ another, who was put on duty at the colored beach and received 30 cents a day. The duties of these employees compelled their attendance at the beach during the same hours as those of the assistant superintendent and guards. They were required to help clean up the beach in the morning, keep the bath houses and approaches clean, show bathers to their rooms, lock and unlock the doors, keep track of the room checks, deliver the used bathing suits to the laundress, keep the water-closets neat, bring water for the laundress at times, and perform any other general duties required of them. Some idea of the extent of their labors can be obtained from the fact that attendance at the beach frequently reached 1,000 a day, and sometimes more than that number.

Laundress.—The laundress, for 75 cents a day, washed, dried, and mended the bathing suits and towels.

Suit clerk.—Soon after the bathing beach opened it became apparent that the work expected of the laundress was more than one person could satisfactorily perform. She attempted to attend to the washing, drying, repairing, delivery, and custody of the bathing suits and towels. A suit clerk was therefore employed to deliver the suits to the bathers and keep them arranged and under surveillance, and to do general chores, for the same pay as the laundress. This position was also a part of the system of checking the receipts for rent of suits and towels.

Check clerk.—The duties of the check clerk were to receive, number, and file the registry blanks of description of each bather; issue a room check to each; receive and check valuables; issue tickets for suits and

towels and receive all moneys paid for rent of suits, etc.; keep the record of the temperature of the water, and receive and transfer to the superintendent all funds received at the office for rent of suits, etc. On many days as much as hundreds of dollars' worth of valuables were confided to the keeping of this official, and on one occasion diamonds valued at \$1,700 were checked at the office. The compensation of the position was \$1 a day during the earlier part of the season, but, with the approval of the Commissioners, was later increased to \$1.25, which was deemed a fair rate for the responsibility and labor involved. The hours of this and the two next preceding positions were the same as those for the assistant superintendent and guards.

Upon the recommendation of the committee, the following rules were made:

WASHINGTON BATHING BEACH RULES.

The superintendent of the beach when present at the beach shall be in full control. In case of his absence therefrom during bathing hours, he shall direct either the assistant superintendent or the police officer on duty there, as circumstances may in his judgment indicate, to act in his stead.

The clerk at the bathing beach shall receive all moneys paid for charges or other purposes at said beach, and shall daily, at the close of business, deliver such moneys to the superintendent of said beach, or, in his absence, to the assistant superintendent, who shall every Saturday before noon, or oftener if he so prefers or the Commissioners shall require, make a special deposit of the same with the auditor of the District of Columbia.

The beach shall be open to bathers in general from 9 o'clock a.m. until sunset every day when the weather and water are suitable for bathing, except on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 o'clock a.m. until 10 o'clock a.m., when the beach will be open for women and their escorts only.

Every bather must wear a suitable bathing dress covering the body and upper half of the thighs, and must undress and fully dress in a dressing room.

Each applicant for admission to the beach must present to the clerk at the entrance a registry card correctly stating the date, name, age, residence, sex, and color, printed blanks for which can be obtained free at the side window of the office. The clerk will not be allowed to fill up these cards.

Separate checks for rooms and valuables and tickets for suits and towels, etc., will be issued by the clerk at the office.

When more than one bather occupy a room, all the occupants of such room must come out of the water at the same time and deliver the room check to a key boy to have the room door unlocked.

Bathers who bathe in their own bathing suits must obtain a suit ticket from the clerk at the office before entering the inclosure, and return said ticket to the attendant at the suit window as they go out, if required by said attendant, as evidence of the ownership of the suit.

Bathers who hire suits at the office must obtain tickets from the clerk. They must deliver the ticket to the person in charge at the suit window for the suit, and deliver the coupon with the suit at the suit window as they go out, if required by said attendant, to secure the return of the suit.

The tickets shall be colored as follows:

Registry tickets	White
Adult's suit tickets	Pink
Youth's suit tickets	Blue
Trunk or shirt tickets	White
Towel tickets	Green
Drying and caring tickets	Salmon
Free tickets	Yellow

The tickets for each of the above-named classes, except the registry and free tickets, shall bear a separate numerical series, beginning with one, plainly stamped thereon. These tickets will be issued by the auditor of the District to the clerk at the bathing beach, who will be held accountable for the amount they represent, or the return of the tickets.

All tickets representing moneys received by the clerk shall be collected at the close of business each day, by the superintendent or other person acting in his stead, as hereinbefore provided, and daily transmitted thereby to the auditor of the District.

The following rates of charges are hereby fixed, and no other charges shall be made:

	Cents.
Suit for bather over 16 years old, including use of two towels.....	15
Suit for bather under 16 years old, including use of two towels.....	10
Shirt or trunk (but not both to same person) any age, including use of two towels.....	5
Towels, two, for bathers not hiring suits.....	3
Drying and caring for private suits, for each use (in advance).....	5

N. B.—Bathers using their own bathing suits were admitted free.

No charge was made for the care of valuables left by bathers with the clerk for safe-keeping. Only one failure to return such valuables to the owner occurred; in that case they were delivered to the wrong person. Further liability to mistake of that kind can be precluded by requiring all depositors of valuables to leave with their deposit a card containing their autographs, and to write their signatures upon another card or book in the presence of the clerk, for comparison with said autograph as a prerequisite to the return of the deposit.

This system of checking gave entire satisfaction, except in the instance cited, and that it was found impracticable to enforce the portion of the last two paragraphs which require the delivery of the coupon with the suit. The latter was found to involve an amount of friction and trouble with the bathers entirely out of proportion to the benefit derived. It was intended to insure the return of the suit, but so little difficulty arose on that account that the rule was ignored.

Police regulations.—The following special police regulations in force at the bathing beach were made. Many of these regulations are only slightly modified forms of regulations of former years for the preservation of order at the beach, but a few were made to meet the demands of later experience:

ARTICLE XXI.—*Bathing beach.*

SECTION 1. The following acts are prohibited at the bathing beach: Loud shouting, giving false alarm, loitering in the passageways, office, or clothes yard; entering the precincts of the beach in an intoxicated condition or taking intoxicants thereto; digging in the sand or mud and putting either upon any person; throwing sticks, stones, or other materials; scuffling, ducking, bullying, and any other roughness or rudeness, either in language or action, that may cause ill-feeling or danger to any person; interfering in any manner with the lifeboat or its management, carrying or enticing into deep water those who can not swim, loitering on the wharves or floats by others than bathers, fishing anywhere in the waters of the bathing beach, entering or leaving the bathing-beach inclosure anywhere except through the front gateway or at any time when the office is closed; taking or enticing dogs or other domestic animals within the inclosures or into the waters of the bathing beach, or committing any nuisance at or in the vicinity of said beach, or injuring, defacing, or removing any of the public property, or rowing, sailing, or otherwise propelling any boat or other floating object into or within the waters of said beach without permission of the officer in charge of said beach; depositing any materials on or in the vicinity of the beach or in its waters, remaining in any part of the beach after having been directed to leave it by any of the officials of the beach, or refusing to come out of the water when so directed by any of said officials. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, be fined not more than \$5 for each offense.

Water tests.—Prof. J. D. Hird, of the health department, and Prof. A. W. Dow, the inspector of asphalts and cements of the engineer department, both of whom are practical and experienced chemists, tested samples of the water of the tidal reservoir, on which the bathing beach is situated, and reported that in their judgment it was not objectionable for bathing purposes. These samples were obtained at the lowest stage of the river about thirty minutes after the tide had begun to run in, when the proportion of impurities in the water was presumably at its maximum. The water at and in the vicinity of the bathing beach was found to be the purest.

Opening and closing of the beach.—The beach was opened to bathers on Monday, May 30, and on September 11 was closed to bathers for the season.

Care during cold season.—The police officer who was on duty there was left in charge. If he is to be there during the winter, a stove and other arrangements should be provided for his comfort, with necessary facilities for assisting in case of accidents to skaters on the reservoir.

Change in the committee.—On the 29th of June the personnel of the committee was modified by the appointment of Mr. Samuel Keemle, inspector in the sewer department, in place of Mr. Charles A. McKenny, whose regular duties as assistant engineer in the engineer department became so engrossing, that he could not without prejudice to them do justice to the bathing-beach demands.

Appropriations, receipts, and expenses.—The appropriations and receipts were as follows:

Balance, on April 9, 1898, of appropriation of March 3, 1897, of \$1,000 "For the care and repair of the public bathing beach on the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia"	\$202. 95
Appropriation of June 30, 1898, for the same purpose	1, 000. 00
Balance of appropriation of June 11, 1896 (vol. 29, p. 401), made available by the following provision in the District appropriation law of June 30, 1898, viz: "That any balance remaining of the appropriation 'toward adapting the inner basin on the Potomac Flats for a public bathing pool,' contained in 'An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for other purposes,' approved June 11, 1896, which remains unexpended, may be applied by the Commissioners of said District for the examination, improvement, repair, and care of the public bathing beach on the tidal reservoir"	1, 805. 19
Receipts from rental of bathing suits, rental of refreshment stand, and other charges	757. 17
	<hr/> 3, 765. 31

Expenses incurred on account of the Washington bathing beach from April 9, 1898, to November 1, 1898.

For compensation of officers and employees:	
Superintendent	\$483. 33
Assistant superintendent	282. 50
Check clerk	118. 75
Life guards	313. 12
Key boys	156. 59
Suit clerk	54. 82
Laundress	74. 77
	<hr/> \$1, 483. 88
For labor:	
Carpenters	55. 00
Calker	24. 00
Laborers	103. 11
Seamstress	7. 00
Whitewashing	7. 50
	<hr/> 196. 61
For improvements, supplies, etc.:	
Bath houses	492. 00
Excavating	19. 00
Hardware	19. 39
Hauling	9. 75
Hemp	4. 50
Ice	6. 29
Insurance	4. 00
Lanterns	3. 70
Lime .....	. 68
Lumber	94. 42
Miscellaneous	30. 95
Printing	55. 50
Plumbing supplies	14. 79

For improvements, supplies, etc.—Continued.

Sand	*\$115.23	
Soap, soapine, etc	6.20	
Supplies	2.52	
Suits	68.00	
Tank	19.65	
Towels	2.38	
Repayment of water connection	10.23	
		\$979.18
		2,659.67
Balance		1,105.64
		3,765.31

Number of bathers.—The number of bathers registered during the season was 58,181, or more than 16 per cent larger than during the preceding season.

Cost per bather.—The gross expense of supervision was, as shown, about \$1,550, but from this should be deducted the amount of the receipts from rent of bathing suits, leaving a net expenditure for supervision of about \$800, or less than 1½ cents for each bather.

Swimming contests.—As the conduct of the swimming contests was under the general supervision of the bathing beach authorities, the following extract from the report of the assistant superintendent relative to the fiduciary transactions in connection with those contests is herewith submitted:

As I was in charge of the arrangements for obtaining the prizes given at the swimming contests, I think it proper to make a statement of this transaction.

Prizes were donated as follows:

50 yards, under 14, first prize, Hahn medal, gold.

50 yards, under 16, first prize, Woodward & Lothrop medal, gold.

100 yards, first prize, Hansen medal, gold and silver; second prize, Parker, Bridget & Co., sweater.

Plain dive, first prize, R. Harris medal, gold.

Fancy dive, first prize, Xander medal, gold.

Clothes race, first prize, B. H. Warner medal, gold.

250 yard race, first prize, Walsh medal, gold and silver.

Underwater swim, first prize, Saks medal, gold.

All-round contest, first prize, Times medal, gold.

440 yards, first prize, the Evening Star medal, gold; second prize, Cleveland Bicycle Co., lamp; third prize, Carl Petersen, cuff buttons.

It was necessary to buy second prizes for eight events. The money for these was secured as follows: An entry fee of 25 cents was charged for each event. This brought \$14.50. The Columbia Dredging Company lent two sand scows for the occasion, which were used to seat spectators at a charge of 10 cents each, and \$4.50 was realized from this source. The total amount received from both these sources was \$19, which was employed in the purchase of second prizes from Edward Voigt, 725 Seventh street NW. The second-prize medals were made to resemble as much as possible those given for first prizes in the corresponding events, the difference being that the first prizes were gold and the second silver.

PHILIP TINDALL,
Assistant Superintendent.

Estimates for 1900.—While the Commissioners were preparing their annual estimates for the fiscal year 1900 they directed the committee on the bathing beach to make an estimate of the cost of the management, improvement, and repair of that institution for the fiscal year 1900, for consideration in connection with those estimates. It was concluded that no matter what provision might be made for carrying into effect a project for fitting the inner basin as a public bathing plant it would be necessary to keep the present beach in good order until the completion of any other.

*\$61.23 of this item for sand was a payment for sand furnished for the inner basin project in 1897.

The committee submitted the following report:

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit the following estimate for the management, care, and improvement of the bathing beach for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1900:

Superintendent for entire year	\$900.00
2 life guards, at \$2 each, \$4; 100 days	\$400.00
2 life guards, at \$1 each, \$2; 100 days (1 in afternoon only)	200.00
1 check clerk, \$1.25; 100 days	125.00
1 suit clerk, 75 cents; 100 days	75.00
1 laundress, 75 cents; 100 days	75.00
2 key boys, at 75 cents each, \$1.50; 100 days	150.00
1 key boy, 50 cents; 100 days	50.00
	<hr/> 1,975.00
Sand, 1,000 cubic yards, at 20 cents, and placing same	200.00
Sodding and grading terrace, placing water tank and fixtures, sewer system, additional bath houses, and other improvements, repairs, supplies, and miscellaneous expenses	1,825.00
	<hr/> 2,025.00
	<hr/> 4,000.00

The foregoing represents the maximum personnel which we regard as necessary to conduct the beach during the next season, with an attendance of 75,000 bathers. Much must be left to the judgment of the superintendent in arranging for the most economical disposition of this force. The estimate for improvements, etc., is a moderate one.

SNOWDEN ASHFORD,
SAMUEL KEEMLE,
WILLIAM TINDALL,
Committee.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

An estimate for the assistant superintendent was omitted, on the presumption that the superintendent will give his entire time to the duties of his position.

Illustrations.—A profile of the bottom of the beach for a distance of 84 feet from the water line at low tide, and a photograph showing the bathing baskets and floats in use, are hereto attached.

Recommendations.—The committee is of the opinion that there is an unnecessary element of danger in the bathing plant as now arranged, which is substantially as it was the preceding year.

This plant consists essentially of large basket-formed structures suspended in the water by means of large box floats. There are three of these baskets. Two of them (one of a depth of 3 feet, the other of 4 feet) are stationed at the northerly end of the beach, and one (3½ feet deep) at the southerly end. The object in having them was to furnish bathing inclosures of unvarying depth, as they rise and fall with the floats to which they are attached, and consequently have the same relative position to the surface of the water in the basin at all stages of the tide. As mere bath tubs they are excellent if securely built, and if they were housed in or fenced, so that those who use them could only get in and out of them through one well-guarded way, they would be theoretically perfect so far as safety is concerned, but as they are only surrounded by low open railings, easily surmounted and penetrated, it is not difficult for those within to get out of them into the surrounding deep water. This often occurred and was a frequent source of solicitude to the life guards. Again, when the tide is low these baskets may be reached from the shore by most persons without getting beyond their depth. Many beginners who have thus waded out to them at low tide or at stages of tide requiring only a few strokes of swimming attempt the same feat when the tide is higher and the swimming distance much greater, and find their strength and skill insufficient for the task. Fortunately all of those thus endangered fell under the observation of the

vigilant life guards and were promptly rescued. One of the most serious risks from these appliances is the possibility of bathers getting under the floats and baskets, whence it would be exceedingly difficult to extricate them. A few such accidents have occurred, but the persons thus placed in jeopardy have either escaped through their own efforts or the timely action of the guards.

Any structure at a public bathing place located in or having any frontage on deep water, and which can be readily reached from the shore by nonswimmers, is a source of danger. The guards can not know whether all who come on the floats can swim, and some who can not swim would not hesitate to deceive or evade the guards in order to gratify their desire to go there. Many very narrow escapes of such persons have occurred. The statement of the superintendent of the beach, in his letter to the Commissioners dated November 20, 1897, that "nearly one hundred lives were saved during the past season by aiding persons who could not have got out of the water alone, and some of them were brought up from the bottom by our life guards diving for them," not only attests the heroic devotion of the life guards to their extremely hazardous duty, but emphasizes the need for a form of beach which will render less frequent calls for their services than the present appliances involve. All three cases of drowning which have occurred during the two years that these baskets have been in operation have been due to the fact that nonswimmers have been thereby enabled to get directly into deep water.

The ideal public bathing facilities for the locality of the present beach should consist of a well-sanded bottom, regularly sloping outward to a depth of about 6 feet of water at mean low tide, or 9 feet at high tide, at an angle approaching 1 foot perpendicular to 14 feet horizontal. The risks at such a beach would be at the minimum. It would be impossible for a nonswimmer or a beginner to suddenly get into deep water, while it would be a very easy matter to rescue anyone struggling on the surface, or quickly and readily recover anyone who might sink.

The life guards at such a beach should be stationed in boats a short distance from the deep-water line, and could thus render the most efficient service in the readiest manner. A float, fitted up with diving appliances, might be located out in the deeper water for expert swimmers, but it should be different from the present float used for that purpose, which is a plain oblong box, under which bathers are sometimes caught and endangered. The apparatus for this use should consist of a platform supported by cylindrical buoys or spars of the smallest practicable diameter sufficient for the purpose, with a clear space between the floor and the water, so that any person getting under it would be able to get the head well above the water's surface. A small construction of that kind is used at the north-side bathing beach at Boston.

The present location is admirably adapted for such a beach. The current is hardly perceptible, but enough to make a constant and sufficient renewal of the water. The terrace should be graded and grassed, and a row of rapidly growing trees should be placed at its top during this fall.

This beach affords unsurpassed advantages for instruction in swimming. The free teaching of this art should be one of its standard features.

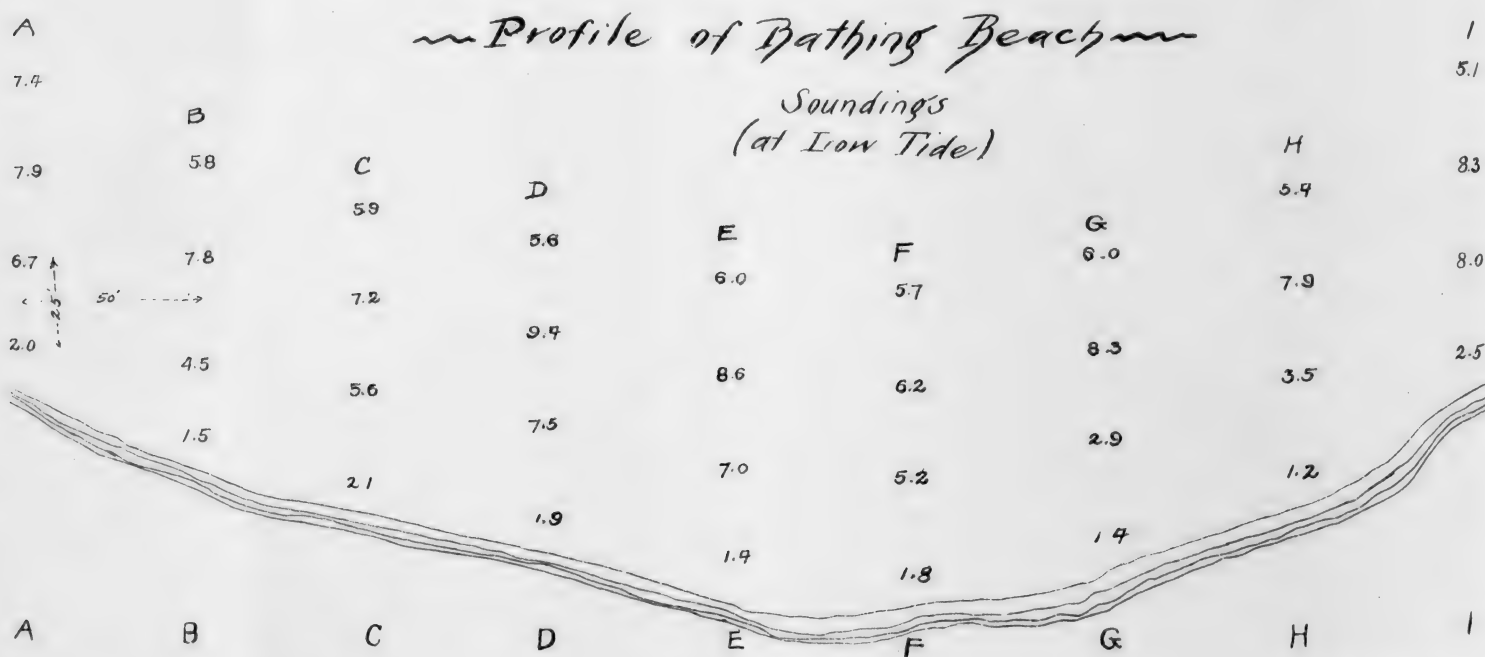
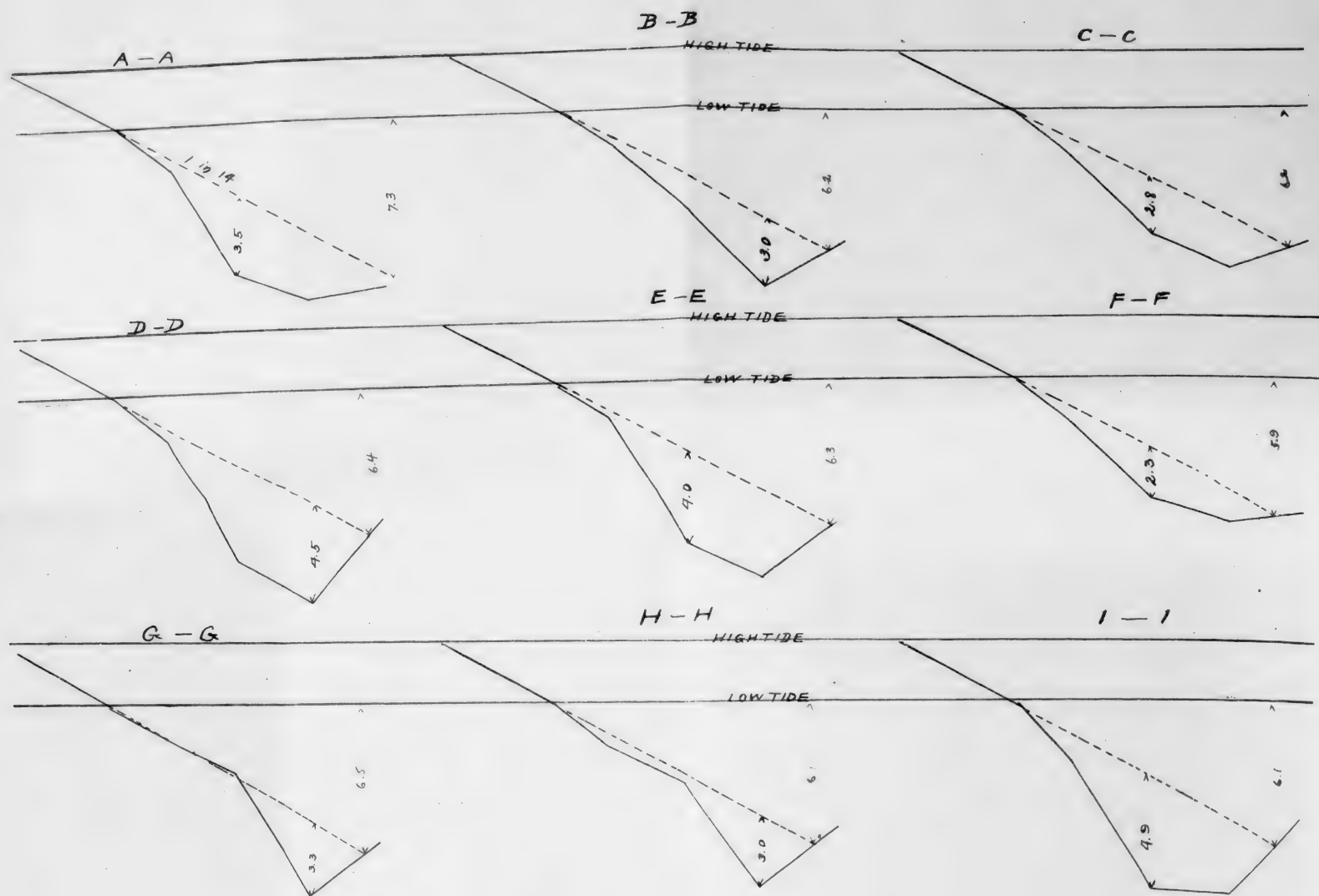
If at any time the bath houses and appurtenant buildings as at present located should be regarded as unsuitable to the landscape, a place could readily be made for them under the bluff and close to the beach,



BATHING BEACH, 1898.

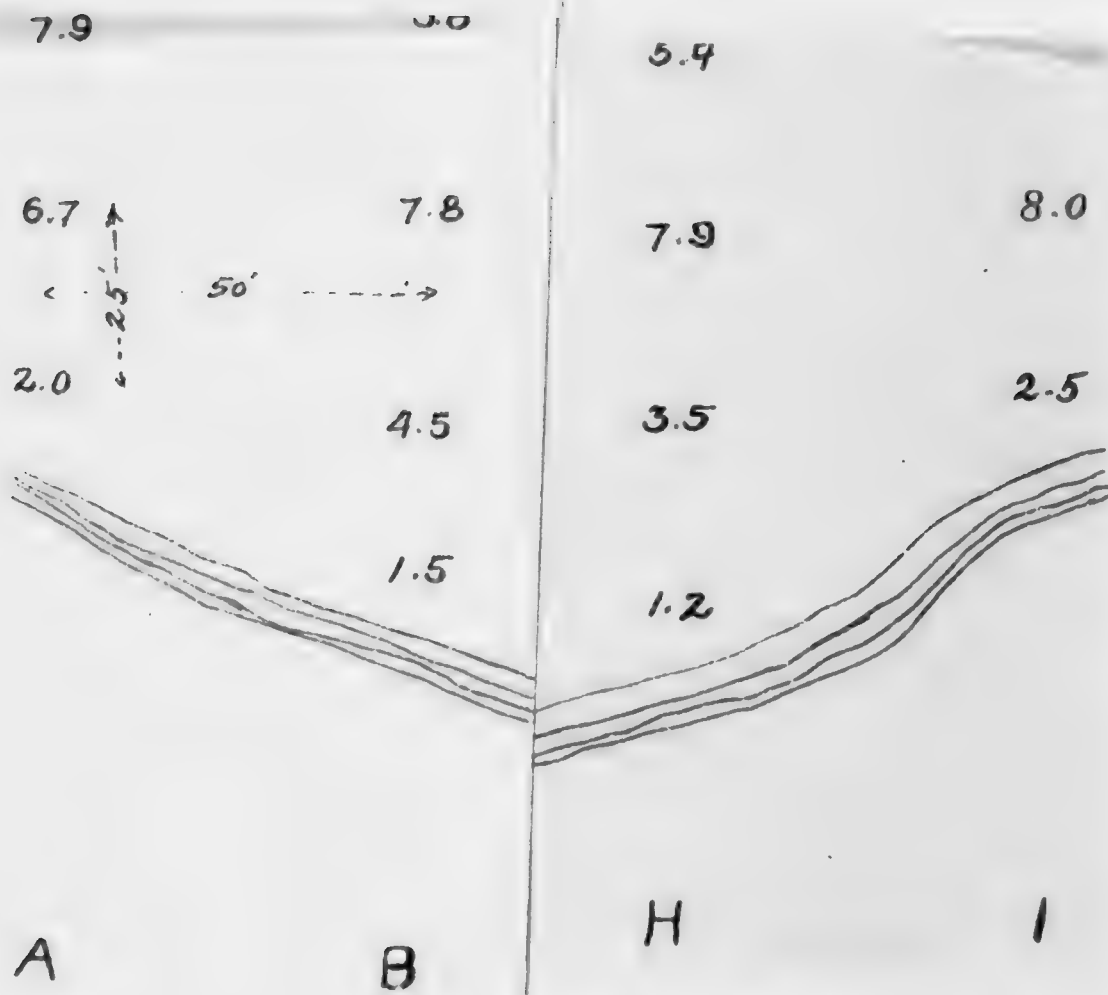


BATHING BEACH, 1898.



Note: This will give a depth of '6'0" at a uniform distance of 84' from waters edge at low tide

Hor. Scale 45' = 1
Ver. " 6' = 1
Note:
----- Proposed Grade of Beach.
Soundings reduced to Low Tide



Hor. Scale 45' = 1
 Ver. " 8' = 1
 Note:
 Proposed Grade of Beach.
 reduced to Low Tide.

where they would offer no obstruction to the view, and where they would be even better suited for their purposes than in their present situation.

A watchman should be provided to care for the property at night during the bathing season, and day and night during the interval between the seasons. He should not only be competent to care for the public property, but to aid bathers and skaters in need of assistance in the vicinity of the beach.

Discipline.—We have been impressed with the value of the bathing beach as a means of discipline in behavior as well as of physical diversion and development. Those who have little restraint upon their actions at home find that their only hope of enjoying the envied advantages of the beach is in observance of its rules. The bathers are, while there, also under the public eye, which has a wholesome effect on their conduct as well as a stimulating influence on their diversions. They do not have much opportunity to do very bad things at a place so much exposed. No form of tyranny is permitted, but every effort made to inculcate respect for each other's rights.

Public playgrounds.—During the frequent visits of the members of the committee to the bathing beach they were impressed with the adaptability of portions of the Potomac Park in the vicinity for the purposes of a public playground. The spaces in the city and suburbs for youthful sports and other forms of diversion in the open air are becoming fewer and more restricted every year, and the opportunities to acquire large tracts in the city for that purpose without prohibitive cost have almost passed, even if the noise which must accompany such diversions would be tolerated in thickly populated localities.

The remoteness of the Potomac Park would obviate the latter objection and leave only the problem of providing cheap and abundant transportation facilities to and from it for the accommodation of the general public. The quantity of land is practically unlimited and could be adapted to playground purposes at comparatively insignificant expense.

The severity and scope of the laws of the District with reference to minor offenses, it is said, exceed those of most other communities, and correspondingly restrict youthful freedom of action, or increase the liability to arrest for offenses often trivial in extent, but which it is deemed injudicious to permit without restraint. The public therefore owes it to the youthful element of the community to make suitable provisions for its physical exercise.

The committee, having endeavored to discharge the duty intrusted to it with the best interests of the public in view, asks to be relieved from further responsibility in the premises.

SNOWDEN ASHFORD,
Assistant Inspector of Buildings,
SAMUEL KEEMLE,
Inspector Sewer Department,
CHARLES ALBERT MCKENNEY,
Assistant Engineer,

WILLIAM TINDALL,
Secretary Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia,
Committee.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request, I respectfully report the following conditions in the department of the sealer of weights and measures:

When I took charge, December 1, 1897, the records of the business done in the office were not as fully kept as my idea of its importance required, and I have made a number of changes. Have inaugurated a system of routes for the District, which is kept in journal form, and shows the streets to be taken daily, so that we can now cover the territory fully and systematically without error in the inspection and sealing of scales and measures in the District. We also have a report of our daily work, showing the number of scales and measures and kind, on file in addition to the record kept in the general record book, which gives us a check on our daily business. We keep a daily account of receipts received from the office and field work.

Lists of ice, coal, and milk dealers who have wagons on the streets for delivery of their merchandise, and a partial list (which will soon be completed) of hucksters, are kept on file for reference at any time.

We have about completed the inspection of measures used by the milk dealers on their wagons in the delivery of milk in the District, nearly 2,000 measures in all, which have not heretofore been inspected and sealed. This work was done in the office, as well as the stamping of quite a per cent of scales, relieving the field work to this extent.

Keeping the office open during business hours has proven very satisfactory, giving persons interested an opportunity to see and talk with the sealer on business pertaining to the office.

We have covered the territory, which it takes with present assistance about six months to do. The scales and measures in the District have been carefully inspected, so that we feel that the people are protected so far as possible. Spring-balance scales, which should be inspected quarterly, as directed under the schedule of fees, and which need such inspection because they get out of repair very easily, will have to be largely allowed to run six months, as it is impracticable to break in on our routes. I hope your honorable board will give the office another assistant for field work, which, with the present clerical assistance you have given us, will place this department on a footing with the demands of its importance. This is more impressed on me by the large number of scales and measures that are found which have to be repaired or confiscated and destroyed. Such scales are in most cases found in sections of the District where the people can ill-afford to lose the shortage. We feel that we have, to a large extent, rectified this usage of short measures by destroying them and educating the dealers in the proper use of dry and liquid measures.

The following tables show the situation more fully.

Measures in use in the District which have been inspected and stamped are as follows:

Liquid measures	4, 076
Dry measures	1, 293
Total	5, 369

This is one measure for every 42 persons in the District.

We have found, confiscated, and destroyed as follows:

Liquid measures	241
Dry measures	783
Total	1, 024

This is nearly 20 per cent of the measures which were in use and, as stated above, have been destroyed.

We have found in use in the District as follows:

Scales.

Platform	769
Counter platform	408
Spring balance	2, 407
Counter	3, 062
Wagon	322
Railroad	5
Total	6, 973

There have been 16 scales condemned and destroyed. One hundred and twenty, or nearly 2 per cent, of the scales inspected were ordered and have been repaired and are now in good order.

Of the scales condemned and destroyed there were as follows:

Platform	4
Counter platform	2
Spring balance	8
Counter	1
Wagon	1
Total	16

The District wagon scales with three exceptions—those at Anacostia, Brightwood and Market, B and Eleventh streets—are in good order and satisfactory to those who have purchased the use of them. The necessary repairs are being made on those above mentioned.

There are sealed and in use in the District 1,031 weights of different denominations, and only 4 were found that could not be repaired, and they were destroyed.

Some very flagrant violations of the law in the use of scales and measures have been found, but, owing to a lack of proper proof, as advised by the District attorney, no prosecutions have as yet been commenced.

The receipts of the office as shown in the following table are satisfactory and fully cover all expenses:

December, 1897	\$432. 85
January, 1898	531. 80
February, 1898	502. 21
March, 1898	621. 96
April, 1898	632. 00
May, 1898	509. 10
June, 1898	443. 15
Total	3, 673. 07

Liquid and dry measures when once inspected and stamped are exempt from further fees, so that we can only make an estimate of the annual receipts, which estimate we place at \$6,000. The fees may run over this amount or a little under, but I am satisfied that they will fully cover all expenses attending the office. After the District has been covered again we will be able to make a more satisfactory estimate of the annual receipts.

Measures are used in the sale of corn at our markets under an old Maryland law, enacted way back in the fifties and should be, in my judgment, changed and the corn ordered sold by weight. Have heretofore made a recommendation in this matter to your honorable board, which recommendation has, I understand, been sent to Congress, receiving your approval for favorable action. There is no question but that the consumers are wronged by this mode of measuring.

The usage of measures for the sale of potatoes has proven very unsatisfactory to consumers, so much so that the law now requires them to be sold by weight. We have regulated this to a great extent, but there are a number of hucksters and some dealers who still continue to sell potatoes by measure. I think this is through ignorance of the law largely and, acting on that belief, have been lenient, but expect in time to have this matter satisfactorily arranged, and such sale by measure discontinued.

The taking up of wagons and carts loaded with coal and verifying the weight of same has had the much-desired effect in educating those who were careless in weighing and those who were disposed to give short weight to be more careful in weighing their coal. This inspection will be continued from time to time, and I am satisfied that it has been and will be the means of consumers receiving satisfactory weight. Your honorable board was advised of our doings at the time this work was being done by an itemized statement of our findings.

It is evident that this department should have two rooms to satisfactorily attend to the increased business, and I respectfully ask that you may be able to assign another room in connection with the one we now have.

Thanking you for the many courtesies extended and interest expressed in matters pertaining to my office,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

W. C. HASKELL,
Sealer, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 9, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report of work done by me for year ended June 30, 1898.

Total receipts during the year, \$540.10.

Very respectfully,

FRANK BOYDEN,

Superintendent Chimney Sweeps, Third District, D. C.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Total receipts, \$333.80.

Very respectfully,

JAS. A. NELSON,

Superintendent, Second District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF FLOUR INSPECTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 10, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: The commissioners of flour inspection have not been called together for any purpose during the year, and have nothing to recommend or suggestion to make concerning the office.

EDWARD GRAVES,
W. H. GASKINS,

Commissioners of Flour Inspection.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report having inspected, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, 36,588 barrels of flour.

Most respectfully,

F. D. SHOEMAKER,
Inspector of Flour.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, *June 30, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my report showing total amount of flour inspected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, viz, 84,075 barrels (\$840.75).

J. H. WELCH,
Inspector of Flour.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FUEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 21, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report showing the amount of coal and wood used by the District government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

11,661 tons and 355 pounds of coal.

561 cords of wood.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. HOWARD,
Inspector of Fuel, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF MARKET MASTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 27, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with your letter of June 7, 1898, a report of the transactions of the Eastern Market, Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

I have reported to the collector of taxes the following rents on stalls for the year:

4 fish stalls, at \$36 per annum	\$144.00
7 butter stalls, at \$48 per annum	336.00
8 miscellaneous stalls, at \$48 per annum	384.00
11 bacon stalls, at \$48 per annum	528.00
12 butcher stalls, at \$48 per annum	576.00
38 huckster stalls, at \$36 per annum	1,368.00
1 café, at \$72 per annum	72.00
Extra gas	35.50
Total	3,443.50

The operations of the market, as well as the recommendations for the interest and conduct as to improvements, will be found in my letter of twenty or twenty-five days ago.

The estimate for amount required to properly manage the market for the next year is as follows:

Salary of market master	\$1,200.00
Salary of laborer	360.00
Coal	15.00
Stove	8.00
Brooms	10.00
Wax tapers	1.00
Stationery	3.00
Cart	10.00
Total	1,607.00

I wish to add that not one stall has been vacant the past year, and the best of order prevailed.

Very respectfully,

B. F. GRAHAM,
Market Master, Eastern Market.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: The following are the receipts of the Western Market for the year ended June 30, 1898:

July, 1897	\$421.00
August, 1897	414.65
September, 1897	427.00
October, 1897	459.39
November, 1897	433.64
December, 1897	401.00

450 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

January, 1898	\$410.50
February, 1898.....	415.00
March, 1898.....	392.80
April, 1898.....	386.00
May, 1898.....	398.00
June, 1898	378.00
Total	4,936.98

A net loss from last year's receipts of \$387.58.

I know of no reason for this loss except the general depression of business. There are 1,137 square yards of pavement in the courtyard that should be replaced, to put it in a sanitary condition. This yard has not been paved for twenty-three years. It will cost \$2 per square yard, or a total of \$2,274. The entire inside of the market needs painting. The cost will not exceed \$700. From present indications I believe the receipts for the coming year will be at least \$5,000.

Respectfully submitted.

J. ELDRIDGE BURNS,
Market Master, Western Market.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you a statement of the operations of the Georgetown Market for the year ended June 30, 1898.

There are 37 stands in the market, as follows: Eighteen butcher stands, 17 produce stands, 2 butter stands. Number of stands rented, 18; number of stands vacant, 19. Rent of each stand, \$5 per month.

There are 4 fish stands in the market that were offered for sale on the 1st of March, but were not sold.

RECEIPTS.	
Received for rent of stands.....	\$1,135.00
EXPENSES.	
Market master's salary.....	\$900.00
Laborer at market	240.00
Total	1,140.00

Very respectfully,

W. H. WILLIAMS,
Market Master, Georgetown Market.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures of the wholesale produce market for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Receipts from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	\$2,150.76
Expenditures from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	2,000.24
Balance.....	150.52

Respectfully,

C. A. RICE,
Market Master, Wholesale Market.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the operations of this department, as shown in the accompanying exhibits, marked A to B, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, with an estimate of the amount necessary for the proper conduct of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, together with such recommendations and suggestions as, in my opinion, will improve the service and thereby benefit the public.

APPROPRIATIONS.

A.—Statement of amount appropriated for work of all classes, including employees' salaries, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Amount appropriated for work	\$140,000
Amount appropriated for salaries	24,000
Amount appropriated for snow and ice work	1,000
Total	165,000

The total amount has been expended, as shown in the following statements, the distribution having been made at the beginning of the year among the different branches according to the amount of work to be done.

IMPROVED STREETS AND AVENUES.

B.—Statement of machine sweeping under contract, at 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per 1,000 square yards, area cleaned, cubic yards of refuse removed, with cost of same, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Date.	Area.	Cost.	Débris.	Date.	Area.	Cost.	Débris.
1897.	<i>Sq. yards.</i>		<i>Cu. yds.</i>	1898.	<i>Sq. yards.</i>		<i>Cu. yds.</i>
July	19,884.393	\$5,120.24	1,780	January	14,492.302	\$3,731.76	1,645
August	21,629.528	5,569.59	2,179	February	11,239.400	2,894.15	1,868
September	22,850.249	5,883.92	2,611	March	22,548.569	5,806.27	2,230
October	20,961.697	5,397.65	3,130	April	22,381.498	5,763.24	1,910
November	18,362.485	4,728.36	2,137	May	22,827.079	5,877.97	1,905
December	16,550.156	4,261.63	1,705	June	26,794.432	6,899.57	2,156
				Total	240,521,788	61,934.35	25,256

B 2.—Statement of area and amount deducted on account of inferior work during the fiscal year.

Date.	Area.	Amount.	Date.	Area.	Amount.
1897.	<i>Sq. yards.</i>		1898.	<i>Sq. yards.</i>	
July	78,065	\$20.10	January	63,987	\$16.48
August	107,117	27.58	February	54,131	13.94
September	193,276	49.77	March	50,805	13.08
October	165,355	42.58	April	40,000	10.30
November	127,629	32.86	May	35,856	9.23
December	100,032	25.76	June	24,984	6.43
			Total	1,041,237	268.11

Machine sweeping is done at night between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. The schedules by which the six routes are swept average about 1,000,000 square yards each, and are swept in regular order, commencing with No. 1 on Monday night.

Four inspectors are employed on this class of work, their duties being to follow the machines while at work, see that the streets scheduled are swept, note any inferior work done by the contractor, and report the same to the office. Also, one of the important duties of the superintendent is to drive over the route in the early morning after it has been swept to see if the work has been done properly; upon his observations and the report of the inspectors allowance is made for the area cleaned at the contract rate; also deductions for inferior work at the same rate.

The principal provision of the contract by which the contractor is forced to do good work is by making deductions for inferior work. By consulting the foregoing table it will be noticed that the remedy was rigidly applied during the months of September and October, but to a less extent as the work improved. At present the work is all that could be expected for machine sweeping.

HAND CLEANING.

C.—Statement of hand cleaning improved streets and avenues at contract rate, 32 cents per 1,000 square yards, number days worked, area cleaned, with force employed and cost of same, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Date.	Number of days.	Number of men.	Horses and carts.	Area.	Cost.	Débris.
1897.				<i>Sq. yards.</i>		<i>Cu. yards.</i>
July	25	70	9	9,985,293	\$3,195.29	848
August	26	66	9	10,047,348	3,215.31	772
September	25	62	8	10,092,986	3,229.76	709
October	22	61	7	8,839,196	2,828.54	542
November	21	63	7	8,762,534	2,804.01	593
December	22	64	7	9,008,114	2,882.60	565
1898.						
January	19	64	7	7,549,323	2,415.78	555
February	15	65	7	6,257,737	2,002.48	437
March	22	65	7	9,523,189	3,047.42	594
April	21	70	7	9,657,975	3,090.55	555
May	24	78	7	12,805,155	4,097.65	692
June	26	88	8	15,780,022	5,049.61	776
Total	268	a 68	a 7	118,309,372	37,859.00	7,638

a Average.

C 2.—Statement of area and amount deducted on account of inferior work during the year.

Date.	Area.	Amount.
1897.	<i>Sq. yards.</i>	
September	18,691	\$5.98
October	43,285	13.85
November	22,638	7.24
December	13,967	4.47
1898.		
January	11,268	3.61
February	14,682	4.70
March	3,517	1.13
April	1,304	.42
May	2,175	.70
June	534	.17
Total	132,061	42.27

The daily hand-cleaning system is no longer an experiment. The work has given such general satisfaction that it could only be dispensed with at the risk of serious complaints from citizens, who have been quick to appreciate its superior qualities over machine sweeping. During the year urgent demands were made for its extension, the pressure having been so great that the daily schedule was gradually increased from 394,128 square yards to 612,494 square yards.

By this system the streets are kept clean during the day. Each man is assigned to a certain section or block and is provided with a bag carrier and half dozen bags, push broom with scraper attachment, hand sprinkler, short-handle shovel, and broom. After sweeping the entire surface in the morning, the area is constantly patrolled during the day and the droppings gathered and placed in bags for removal to the dumps.

Four inspectors are employed on this class of work, one of whom is chief and has general supervision. Their duties are to patrol the different sections and see that the work is done properly, report any failure on the part of the contractor to comply with contract provisions, note inferior work, and any area not swept on account of obstructions. Upon their report allowance is made at the contract rate, which is 32 cents per 1,000 square yards, said area to be kept clean during the day of eight hours.

Should work be suspended on account of rain or other cause, deduction is made according to the time lost; in other words, if two hours' time is lost, one-fourth of the area is deducted from the schedule. The total number of days worked during the year was 268; average number of square yards cleaned per day, 441,490; average cost per day, \$141.27. This amount is just \$52.96 more than it would cost per day, or \$14,193.28 more than it would cost per annum, if the work was done under the direct control of the Commissioners without contract.

This system of cleaning the streets having been in operation for one year has enabled us to figure very closely, and since we have taken charge of a certain portion of this work and have been cleaning the same for one month outside of contract, we are satisfied that it can be done for less than has been submitted in former statements.

That the entire paved area of the city can be cleaned by this system satisfactorily and at a cost not to exceed 20 cents per 1,000 square yards has been proven.

IMPROVED ALLEYS.

D.—Statement of area cleaned, debris removed, with cost of same for the fiscal year 1898.

Date.	Area.	Cost.	Débris.
1897.	<i>Sq. yards.</i>		<i>Cu. yards.</i>
July	2,638,622	\$1,029.06	514
August	2,865,144	1,117.41	570
September	2,690,002	1,049.10	501
October	2,304,428	898.73	412
November	2,113,224	824.16	371
December	1,762,178	687.25	307
1898.			
January	2,103,933	820.53	370
February	1,145,008	446.55	246
March	2,637,416	1,028.59	467
April	2,334,324	910.39	434
May	2,383,368	929.51	466
June	3,045,580	1,187.78	582
Total	28,023,227	10,929.06	5,240

Next in importance to the improved streets and avenues comes the improved alleys. Although they are not so important, yet it is very important that they be kept clean, for the reason that the sanitary condition of the city depends largely upon the cleanliness or uncleanness of the alleys. The funds for this branch of the service being limited and the contract rate high—viz, 39 cents per 1,000 square yards—they could only be cleaned once per week, when they should be cleaned at least twice per week. Although the service was not a satisfactory one, the people have not complained, knowing that it was the best possible for the money available for that purpose and at the same time better than for former years.

Two inspectors are employed on this class of work, whose duties are similar to those employed on improved streets and avenues—that is, to see that contract provisions are complied with.

The force employed by the contractor during the year was 18 laborers, 6 horses and carts with drivers, and 3 one-horse sprinklers. The number of days worked during the year was 254; average area cleaned per day 114,380 square yards, at a cost of \$44.61 per day. The contract rate for the current year is 4.06 cents less per 1,000 square yards than for the fiscal year 1898, which will enable us to give a better service.

UNIMPROVED STREETS.

E.—Statement of work done on this class of streets by the five labor gangs, number of days worked, area cleaned, with cost of same, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Date.	Days.	Contract price.	Gross amount.	Deduction for lost time.	Net cost.	Area.	Débris.
1897.						<i>Sq. yards.</i>	<i>Cu. yds.</i>
July	27	\$48. 75	\$1, 316. 25	\$153. 25	\$1, 163. 00	2, 386, 902	1, 281
August	26	48. 75	1, 267. 50	15. 45	1, 252. 05	3, 263, 284	1, 916
September	26	48. 75	1, 267. 50	103. 50	1, 164. 00	3, 536, 731	1, 601
October	26	48. 75	1, 267. 50	230. 35	1, 037. 15	3, 101, 641	1, 600
November	26	48. 75	1, 267. 50	272. 93	994. 57	3, 300, 637	1, 420
December	27	48. 75	1, 362. 25	373. 55	942. 70	3, 069, 805	989
1898.							
January	26	48. 75	1, 267. 50	344. 15	923. 35	2, 596, 806	1, 069
February	24	48. 75	1, 170. 00	317. 10	852. 90	1, 381, 963	704
March	27	48. 75	1, 316. 25	221. 30	1, 094. 95	2, 782, 943	1, 713
April	26	48. 75	1, 267. 50	284. 35	983. 15	4, 249, 939	1, 416
May	26	48. 75	1, 267. 50	137. 95	1, 129. 55	2, 694, 335	1, 513
June	26	48. 75	1, 267. 50	3. 00	1, 264. 50	2, 676, 919	1, 727
	313						
	50				1, 078. 49		
Total	263	48. 75	15, 258. 75	2, 456. 88	13, 880. 37	35, 041, 905	16, 949

This branch of the service deals not only with the unimproved streets of the city proper but a large area outside of the boundary, including Eckington, Washington Heights, and Anacostia, also a number of cobble and rubble paved streets, too rough to sweep by machine.

This work is done under contract in connection with that of cleaning the unimproved alleys and Center Market, contract being to furnish 52 laborers, 12 horses and carts, and tools for the sum of \$62.50 per day, with provision to furnish extra laborers and horses and carts at \$1 and \$1.70, respectively, when ordered by the Commissioners. An equal division of said force into 6 gangs, after deducting 4 laborers for the market, gives 8 laborers and 2 horses and carts to each gang, 5 of

which are employed on unimproved streets at a cost of \$48.75 per day, one on unimproved alleys at \$9.75, and 4 laborers at the market at \$4 per day.

The five gangs are assigned to different sections of the city, each in charge of an inspector, whose duty it is to see that the roadway is kept clean, the drainage of the gutters clear and free from weeds and grass, and also to attend to complaints, if there are any that need attention.

By consulting the table it will be seen that this comparatively small force has kept a large area clean during the year and thereby rendered valuable service, as many of the unimproved streets are located in the most densely populated sections of the city.

That the force is inadequate to do the work properly is apparent, for the reason that they are only able to go over the territory once in two weeks. The force should be so strengthened as to enable them to cover the area once in ten days. During the year \$1,078.49 was expended on account of extra labor, horses, and carts, provided for in the contract under the head of extra work, but not included in the daily rate.

UNIMPROVED ALLEYS.

F.—Statement of work done, with area, cost, etc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Date.	Days.	Contract price.	Gross amount.	Deduction for lost time.	Net cost.	Area.	Débris.
1897.						<i>Sq. yards.</i>	<i>Qu.yards.</i>
July	27	\$9.75	\$263.25	\$16.50	\$246.75	790,293	241
August	26	9.75	253.50	3.35	250.15	904,943	302
September	26	9.75	253.50	10.80	242.70	818,555	283
October	26	9.75	253.50	42.30	211.20	732,093	273
November	26	9.75	253.50	62.37	191.13	675,517	231
December	27	9.75	263.25	71.50	191.75	545,212	263
1898.							
January	26	9.75	253.50	49.70	203.80	650,378	220
February	24	9.75	234.00	65.80	168.20	465,999	168
March	27	9.75	263.25	18.80	244.45	810,466	268
April	26	9.75	253.50	53.00	200.50	727,345	257
May	26	9.75	253.50	32.90	220.60	819,708	279
June	26	9.75	253.50	.....	253.50	928,426	336
Less	313	.....	.....	.....	47.52	.....	.....
.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	270	9.75	3,051.75	427.02	2,672.25	8,868,935	3,121

To keep the unimproved alleys clean is a difficult task, and one that requires special pains, for the reason that a great many of them are so narrow that a horse and cart can not be gotten into them; the laborers having to scrape the filth to the entrance or carry it out in small receptacles. It is into this class of alleys that most all of the filth and rubbish from adjacent premises finds its way, besides being made a dumping ground by the scavenger or ash man, in defiance of police and sanitary regulations.

This work is done under contract, in connection with that of unimproved-street work, at a cost of \$9.75 per day, for 8 laborers, 2 horses and carts, in charge of 1 inspector.

This class of alleys is cleaned once in seven days, the city having been laid out in seven different routes, and schedules printed showing the number of alleys, location, and area to be cleaned each day.

CENTER MARKET.

G.—Statement of number of days worked, area cleaned, force employed, with cost of same, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Date.	Days.	Contract price.	Net cost.	Area.	Débris.
1897.					
July.....	27	\$4. 00	\$108. 00	Sq. yards. 464, 196	Cu. yards. 98
August.....	26	4. 00	104. 00	697, 338	89
September.....	26	4. 00	104. 00	669, 975	135
October.....	25	4. 00	100. 00	621, 883	97
November.....	23	4. 00	92. 00	554, 440	79
December.....	24	4. 00	96. 00	582, 520	70
1898.					
January.....	22	4. 00	88. 00	653, 731	64
February.....	14 ⁹ / ₁₀	4. 00	59. 55	555, 229	55
March.....	26	4. 00	104. 00	855, 946	82
April.....	24	4. 00	96. 00	790, 104	96
May.....	25 ¹ / ₂	4. 00	103. 00	766, 294	103
June.....	26	4. 00	104. 00	758, 654	104
			599. 00		
Total.....	289 ² / ₅	4. 00	1, 757. 55	7, 970, 310	1, 072

Although the force employed, with cost of same, on this class of work is very small, yet from a sanitary standpoint it is the most important of any work of the department. The territory to be kept clean is the streets around the market, with those adjacent thereto. The traffic on these streets is very heavy and of a character that produces large quantities of refuse, which is of such nature that the most thorough cleaning is necessary. The streets are so roughly paved that it is almost impossible to keep them clean, having been originally paved with rubble over twenty years ago and patched from time to time with hump-shouldered cobblestones, until at present it is full of holes and ruts, into which decayed vegetable matter gathers. To keep these streets clean is difficult not only from the condition of the pavement, but from the fact that they are always crowded with wagons and carts. If they could be paved with material which would present a smooth surface they could be flushed in connection with brooming, which would enable us to keep them clean. The work is done under contract, combined with unimproved streets and alleys; the force employed, 4 laborers at a cost of \$4 per day, one horse and cart, with driver, at \$1.70, which, not having been provided for in the contract rate, is paid for under the head of extra work, as shown in foregoing table.

SPRINKLING UNIMPROVED STREETS AND ROADS.

H.—Statement of number of days worked, with cost of same, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Date.	Days worked.	Cost per day.	Net cost.
1897.			
July.....	194 ¹ / ₅	\$15. 00	\$297. 00
August.....	25 ³ / ₅	15. 00	385. 00
September.....	25 ¹ / ₅	15. 00	380. 00
October.....	8	15. 00	120. 00
November.....	1	5. 00	5. 00
1898.			
May.....	1	5. 00	5. 00
June.....	21	15. 00	315. 00
Total.....	101 ¹ / ₅	14. 80	1, 507. 00

Although a comparatively small sum has been expended on this class of work, the service has been appreciated by not only the citizens living on these streets and roads but by those who drive over them.

That the sprinkling of these streets and roads during the summer months has been appreciated has been shown by the absence of complaints "that homes are invaded by dust, persons blinded with it while driving over them," etc. Another benefit derived from sprinkling is the protection to the roadbed.

As is shown in the table, we expended during the year \$1,507 for this purpose. For the current year \$2,000 is available, which will enable us to sprinkle a few more streets than we were able to do last year. To do this work properly we should have an appropriation of \$5,000.

SNOW AND ICE WORK.

I.—Statement of force employed, with cost of same, for removing snow and ice during the months of January and February, 1898.

Date.	Number of laborers.	Rate per day.	Cost per day.	Number of horses and carts.	Rate per day.	Cost per day.	Total cost.
Jan. 1, 1898.....	63	\$1. 00	\$63. 00	15	\$1. 60	\$24. 70	\$87. 70
Feb. 4, 1898.....	155	1. 00	155. 00	65	1. 60	104. 00	259. 00
Feb. 5, 1898.....	191	1. 00	191. 00	97	1. 60	155. 20	346. 20
Feb. 7, 1898.....	212	1. 00	212. 00	82	1. 60	131. 20	343. 20
Total.....	621	1. 00	621. 00	259	1. 60	415. 10	1, 036. 10
10 per cent added.....			62. 10			41. 51	103. 61
Total.....			683. 10			456. 61	1, 139. 71

This class of work is done under a provision of the contract for machine cleaning, which provides that payment for the necessary force shall be at the market rate, with an allowance of 10 per cent extra for tools. During the winter of 1895 the sum of \$9,088 was expended for the removal of snow and ice. The winter of 1896 being very mild, only \$630.20 was expended. In 1897 \$1,949.11 was paid out on this work.

This work being an unknown quantity, we can not estimate for the amount necessary. Prior to the act of March, 1897, governing the removal of snow and ice, in which an appropriation of \$1,000 was made, the work was paid for out of the general fund for this department. During the past winter it cost \$1,139.71 to remove the snow and ice from the business streets alone, which was \$139.71 more than the amount appropriated, said excess having been paid out of the general emergency fund.

In order that we may be prepared to meet any emergency, we should have for this work an appropriation of at least \$10,000, which amount, or such part of it as might be found necessary, should be available only for this purpose.

PUBLIC DUMPS.

Under this head 14 laborers are employed at \$1.50 per diem, or at a total cost of \$5,949.50 per annum. The public dumps are located in different sections of the city, each in charge of a laborer; and these laborers are under the supervision of a foreman, whose duty it is to visit daily each dump and see that the laborer in charge thereof is

having the work done properly and the dumps kept in sanitary condition. These dumps, being located in different sections of the city, are of great service to the department, saving much time in the removal of the sweepings.

CONTINGENT AND OTHER EXPENSES.

K.—*Statement of the cost of tools, printing, livery of superintendent's and inspectors' horses, office furniture, repairs, etc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.*

Livery	
• Superintendent's horse	\$240.00
Inspectors' horses	1,875.72
All other expenses	1,293.46
Total	3,409.18

Included in the above amount are the following large items: Five bicycles, \$262; printing various kinds of schedules, \$310; repair of superintendent's buggy and one set of harness, \$61; emptying waste-paper boxes, \$260.86, etc.

SALARIES.

L.—*Statement of amount paid to the various employees for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.*

1 superintendent	\$1,800.00
1 chief clerk	1,600.00
1 clerk	900.00
4 inspectors, at \$1,200 each	4,800.00
10 inspectors, at \$1,100 each	11,000.00
3 assistant inspectors, at \$800 each	2,400.00
1 foreman of public dumps	900.00
1 messenger and driver	600.00
Total amount of salaries	24,000.00
Deduct for lost time *	15.35
Net amount expended	23,984.65

RECAPITULATION.

M.—*Statement of expenditures for the various branches of the service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.*

Total appropriations	\$165,000.00
Machine-sweeping improved streets and avenues	\$61,934.35
Hand-cleaning improved streets and avenues	37,859.00
Cleaning improved alleys	10,929.06
Cleaning unimproved streets	13,880.37
Cleaning unimproved alleys	2,672.25
Center Market	1,757.55
Sprinkling unimproved streets	1,507.00
Snow and ice work	1,000.00
Labor on public dumps	5,949.50
Contingent and other expenses	3,409.18
Employees' salaries	23,984.65
Total	164,882.91
Unexpended balance	117.09

Estimate for fiscal year 1900.

For daily hand-cleaning entire paved area of the city	\$162,000
For cleaning the improved alleys	10,000
For cleaning the unimproved streets	15,000

* The unexpended amount above, \$15.35, was due to the time intervening between the resignation and appointment of one of the assistant inspectors.

For cleaning the unimproved alleys	\$3, 000
For cleaning around Center Market	2, 000
For sprinkling unimproved streets and roads	5, 000
For 14 laborers on the public dumps	6, 573
For inspectors' horses	1, 920
For contingent expenses	200
For livery of superintendent's horse	240
	<hr/>
	205, 933
For snow and ice work, under act of March, 1897	10, 000
Salaries---	
For 1 superintendent	\$2, 500
For 1 assistant superintendent and chief clerk	1, 600
For 1 clerk	1, 200
For 1 chief inspector	1, 300
For 3 inspectors, at \$1.200	3, 600
For 10 inspectors, at \$1,100	11, 000
For 3 inspectors, at \$1,100	3, 300
For 1 foreman public dumps	900
For 1 messenger and driver	600
	<hr/>
Total for salaries	26, 000
	<hr/>
Total for all purposes	241, 933

The estimates for the fiscal year 1900 differ somewhat from those of former years, not however as to the amount, but as to the manner of doing the work. All contracts for doing work under this department expire June 30, 1899. Your recommendation, submitted during the last session of Congress, for legislation to do away with the contract system received to a certain extent consideration, having been favorably reported by both the District and Appropriations committees, and a provision was added to the bill giving authority to use \$15,000 of the amount appropriated without contract on the hand-cleaning work under the direct supervision of the department.

In view of said action, and the further fact that it has enabled us to demonstrate that this work can be done at 20 cents per 1,000 square yards instead of 32 cents, the contractor's price, and with better results, at the same time paying our labor better wages, I most respectfully and earnestly recommend that the efforts of the honorable Commissioners be continued for legislation to do away with the expensive and unsatisfactory contract system. That it is unsatisfactory and more expensive than the hand-cleaning system by day labor I need not use space to explain, as it must be apparent to all who have paid the slightest attention to the cost and efficiency of the two systems.

In my estimate for this work I have taken as a basis of calculation the cost per 1,000 square yards to do the work under our present system, which has been in operation one month, and has proven to us that the cost per 1,000 square yards will not exceed 20 cents, including plant and wear and tear on same. For \$162,000, the amount of the first item, we can clean 3,000,000 yards daily, or the entire paved area of the city during the 270, the average number of working days in the year. To clean this area by machine under contract at the present rate, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per 1,000 square yards, would cost \$208,575, or \$46,575 more than it would cost without contract. To clean the area by hand at the present contract rate, 32 cents, would cost \$259,200, or a difference of \$97,200. In other words, to whatever amount Congress would appropriate for the work 60 per cent additional would be required under the contract system beyond the amount required under the system without contract.

Having received substantial encouragement from the committees during the last session of Congress, we are hopeful that the Commissioners will be given direct control of the work under this department, which will insure a better service, better rate of wages to the worthy labor of the District, the employment of four times the number of men, and a saving of money to the District as well as to the General Government. Not only this, but in addition peace and happiness will reign in this department, for reasons too well known to those who have the contract system to contend with to need explanation.

For salaries the estimate is the same as that submitted and recommended by the Commissioners for the fiscal year 1899, with the exception of the increase asked for the superintendent, which was not submitted in my estimate, but was a special recommendation by the Commissioners.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

Under this head I respectfully call the attention of the honorable Commissioners to certain violations of police regulations and nuisances, which are detrimental not only to the best interests of this department, but to the public in general.

REMOVAL OF ASHES.

To my mind, this is the worst nuisance that the citizens of the District and this department have to contend with, on account principally of the reckless way in which ashes and rubbish of like character are collected and disposed of. This work is now being done by anyone who can procure a \$1 horse and a broken-down wagon or cart, going as they do from house to house calling out in reverberating tones, "Old ash man! Old ash man!" "Get your cellar cleaned out!" etc. This being the only way to have refuse removed from houses and yards, the man is paid by the citizen to do the work; and in removing the refuse quite frequently he scatters it from the premises to the street, where what has not been blown into the faces of persons passing by or scattered along the sidewalks and streets is placed in the wreck of a wagon, with holes in the bottom and sides and no cover. He then proceeds on his way to the dump, scattering ashes, paper, etc., along the streets as he goes, until finally he reaches the dump and deposits what he has left, provided he does not find a favorable opportunity to sneak into an alley, as is very frequently the case, and dump his load for this department to remove.

In almost all cities in the United States that in any wise compare with Washington in size and importance ashes and refuse of like character are moved at public expense. Why not Washington? The citizens pay taxes here the same as in other cities, and it would seem that what has been done to the satisfaction of the people of other cities would apply equally as well to Washington. Too much stress can not be put on the necessity of having this class of work done under the immediate control of the Commissioners, and at the public expense, and it would in the end cost the citizens no more than at present.

If, however, legislation, with the necessary appropriation, can not be gotten through Congress to do the work in this way, I would recommend that each person, before being allowed to remove ashes, etc., be required to present his wagon or cart for inspection, after which, provided his wagon conforms to certain regulations, a permit be issued him and the number of the same painted on his wagon. In this way

persons violating the police regulations could be easily detected and their permits revoked, which would insure a better service for this class of work.

SANITATION.

Keeping the main thoroughfares of the city in a condition to invite the favorable comments of visitors is only a small part of the duty of the street cleaning department. The uncomplaining poor should be as carefully considered as those whose stately residences line our broad streets and avenues. A proper sanitary condition demands that every lane and alleyway, every cellar and back yard should be kept free from contagious filth and noxious odors. The battle of this department is not against besiegers from without, but to conquer dirt within, to slay in the inception the germ-breeding refuse with which the city is littered daily, in order that, through cleanliness, health shall be preserved, happiness intensified, and pride of streets and byways made to rank with pride of home and fireside. After all, a great city is merely a big family, in which all must work together for the general good—for on the success of each depends the welfare of all.

Some streets and alleys require more attention than others; and it does not follow that, because certain streets are swept more frequently than others, property owners on these streets ought to pay a special tax for such additional attention. For instance, the business portions are traveled by the whole community, and everybody contributes in making these parts of the city dirty, and should therefore help to keep them clean, as they are no doubt gratified to find while traveling them that they are in a cleanly condition.

In my opinion, the problem of street cleaning is one more of organization than anything else. It requires the same sort of ability and training as is found and developed by transportation companies and other corporations employing large bodies of men.

Its technical details are comparatively simple, and require no extended knowledge of engineering or other science. There is doubtless room for improvement in the mechanical appliances now employed.

We will watch the progress of invention in such appliances, experiment with them, and recommend such as are useful. But, in the main, street cleaning is a question of the judicious employment of a large body of laborers.

In closing this my first annual report I take much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance which I have received during the year from all employees of the department. They have attended to their many and onerous duties with as much zeal and enthusiasm as they would have given to private pursuits from which they expected liberal compensation and high honors, and whatever the success of the department, much of it is due to them.

Very respectfully,

WARNER STUTLER,
Superintendent Street-Cleaning Department.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF LUMBER.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to report that I have measured and inspected during the year ending June 30, 1898, 3,441,892 feet of lumber and condemned 152,277 feet.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. Z. COLISON,
Lumber Inspector.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that I have measured and inspected 1,428,758 feet of lumber for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Respectfully submitted.

E. CHAMPLIN,
Lumber Inspector.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 6, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that I have measured and inspected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, 3,851,569 feet of lumber and condemned 90,539 feet.

Respectfully submitted.

SAML. J. LOWRY,
Lumber Inspector.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you my annual report as inspector and measurer of lumber for the fiscal year ending this date, as follows: 4,028,215 feet.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. T. BALLARD,
Lumber Inspector.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report having inspected and measured for the year ending June 30, 1898, 2,444,246 feet of lumber, at 30 cents per M, \$733.27; expenses, \$315.98; \$417.29.

EDW. J. DAW,
Lumber Inspector.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF FIREWOOD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby certify that I have measured in the Rock Creek district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, 6,266 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords of wood, at 9 cents per cord, amounting to \$564.

Respectfully,

WM. O. ORNDORFF,

Inspector and Measurer of Wood, Rock Creek District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: I most respectfully report that I have inspected and measured in the Potomac district for the year ending June 30, 1898, 16,152 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords of wood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. O'MEARA,

Inspector and Measurer, Potomac District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: According to the request of your circular letter of June 7, I have the honor to herewith inclose my report of the proceedings of my office for the fiscal year ending June 30. The prospects for the coming year are about the same as the past year; nothing new has come up in my line. Wharf space is scarce, which necessarily makes a limited business.

Wood inspected and measured in Anacostia district, from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Date.	Pine.	Oak.	Total.	Total cash, 9 cents per cord.
1897.				
July	<i>Cords.</i> 281 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Cords.</i> 18	<i>Cords.</i> 299 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$26.96
August	484 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	599 $\frac{1}{2}$	53.96
September	431 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	512 $\frac{3}{4}$	46.14
October	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	247 $\frac{3}{4}$	22.30
November	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	316 $\frac{1}{2}$	28.48
December	238 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	269 $\frac{1}{2}$	24.23

464 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Wood inspected and measured in Anacostia district, from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898—
Continued.

Date.	Pine.	Oak.	Total.	Total cash, 9 cents per cord.
1898.				
	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	
January	43½	.....	43½	\$3.92
February	18	.....	18	1.62
March	375¾	34½	410	36.90
April	423½	63	486½	43.79
May	188¾	30	218¾	19.65
June	355¾	55	410¾	36.98
Total	3,246½	586½	3,832½	344.93

Three thousand eight hundred and thirty-two and one-half cords of
wood, at 9 cents per cord, amounting to \$344.93.
Respectfully submitted.

A. W. EATON,
Inspector and Measurer of Wood, Anacostia District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DISTRICT MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MILITIA,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with section 58 of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, "to provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia," I have the honor to inclose herewith, for and in the absence of Brigadier-General Harries, commanding, estimates of the amount of money that will be required to pay the expenses authorized by that act during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Respectfully, yours,

J. A. DAPRAY,
Captain, Twenty-third United States Infantry,
Acting Adjutant-General.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimate of appropriations for the militia of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1900.

For rent, fuel, light, care, and repair of armories, and telephone service..	\$14, 125. 00
<i>Provided, That in the disbursement of this appropriation part thereof may be applied to leasing premises for armory purposes at a reasonable annual rental, to be paid quarterly, for a term not exceeding three years.</i>	
For lockers, furniture, and gymnastic apparatus for armories.....	400. 00
For printing and stationery.....	500. 00
For cleaning and repairing uniforms, arms, and equipments, and contingent expenses.....	500. 00
For custodian in charge of United States property and storerooms.....	1, 200. 00
For clerk in adjutant-general's office.....	1, 000. 00
For expenses of drills and parades.....	1, 200. 00
For expenses of rifle practice and matches.....	3, 600. 00
For expenses of camps of instruction and practice marches.....	12, 500. 00
For general incidental expenses of the service.....	300. 00

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1898.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following supplemental estimates of appropriations for the militia of the District of Columbia, made necessary under the act entitled "An act to provide for organizing a naval battalion in the District of Columbia," approved May 11, 1898:

NAVAL MILITIA.

For lighting and heating practice ships.....	\$350. 00
For repairing uniforms, arms, and equipments.....	200. 00
For annual practice cruise (corresponding to encampment of national guard).....	1, 100. 00
For contingent expenses, including painting and other repairs to ships, due to general wear and tear, as required by contract of agreement under law authorizing assignment of vessels.....	500. 00

For and in the absence of Brigadier-General Harries, commanding District of Columbia militia.

Very respectfully,

J. A. DAPRAY,
Acting Adjutant-General.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 12, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia herewith presents its first formal report, with several recommendations for which it asks your careful consideration.

The board was organized in accordance with the act of Congress approved June 3, 1896, entitled "An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia." It held its first meeting on July 2 of the same year, and submitted rules for the approval of your honorable body, which rules having received your indorsement, have since governed its action.

Licenses to physicians have been issued in three series, in order to comply with the provisions of the act. Licenses of Series A have been granted to those physicians who were registered in the health office prior to the passage of the law, to the number of 1,074. Thirty-four applications were declined, and 2 are awaiting action. The board has received 7 applications for licenses under Series B, which licenses are granted only to physicians who change their residence to the District of Columbia from States and Territories where medical laws and examining boards exist, provided that such medical laws and examining boards grant equal rights and recognition to the licentiates of the board of medical supervisors of this District. So far as it has been possible to ascertain, no State or Territory has, to the present time, complied with this requirement, though this board, in its correspondence with the officers of other examining boards, has generally announced its willingness to reciprocate with any boards requiring an equal standard; and it has also expressed its regret that the laws under which a majority of the boards throughout the States are organized have no provision for the exchange of certificates. We believe that the free exchange of certificates between the different boards would remove the only objection to the existence of local examining boards, and would also elevate the standard of medical education.

Eighty-six applications for licenses of Series C, granted only after examination of the applicant, were received. Of this series 42 licenses have been issued, 12 failed to meet the requirements, and 26 were certified to the examining boards for examination in July.

The accompanying table gives the names of the various colleges from which the applicants graduated.

Under the authority to grant licenses for the practice of midwifery, the board, in order to meet the requirements of the law, has issued the licenses in two series, the first to those who were registered at the health office prior to the passage of the act, and the second to those who were examined by the board. Of the first series 95 licenses were issued, most of them under protest, because of the acknowledged ignorance of many of the applicants, who could neither read nor write, and consequently could not comply with the rules found necessary in the registration of vital statistics and of the report of contagious diseases. The board has authorized but one examination for midwives, and the report from this had not been received at the close of the year.

It is the pleasure of the board of supervisors to call your attention to the perfect harmony which has existed between the members of the examining boards appointed by the various schools represented. The board congratulates the citizens of the District in that they have secured the services of representative men of the profession to conduct the examinations. They have faithfully performed the work, often laborious, and always at a great sacrifice of time, without compensation. The value of their services in protecting the citizens from imperfectly educated physicians and charlatans can not be overestimated, and it is not in accordance with the dignity of the community to receive such services without compensation. The board therefore recommends that provision be made, out of the appropriation for the District, for their payment, at a fixed rate, for attendance upon authorized meetings and for the conduct of examinations.

Further than this, as the board is without a fixed place of meeting or proper provisions for holding its examinations, it would ask that a room be assigned for its official meetings, with facilities for the preservation of its records; and that the Commissioners in their official capacity make recognition of the courtesy granted by Georgetown University, which has generously given the use of a room for the conduct of examinations. In this connection it is requested that provision be made for apartments in which examinations can be held.

It is further recommended that provision be made in one or more of the hospitals supported in part by the District of Columbia for the education of midwives. It is recognized that in the present stage of social development their services are necessary; but the fact that an unskillful midwife is a danger to the case which she is called upon to attend, and her ignorance a menace to the public health, can not be ignored, the more especially as it increases the dangers arising from the spread of contagious diseases among women and their offspring. If means for their education were furnished, we would be justified in forming more exacting regulations governing their practice.

The board also recommends that there be detailed from the Metropolitan police a special officer, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report to the proper authorities violations of the law regarding physicians and midwives. The board has never held itself responsible for violations of the law, nor regarded their investigation as one of its duties; therefore no record of arrests has been kept. That the law is being violated is certain, but because of the difficulty in obtaining evidence and the seeming lack of appreciation of the value of the rigid enforcement of the law but few arrests have been made. We believe that the services of a specially detailed officer would add greatly to the protection afforded the community. It is understood from the presidents of the board of dental examiners and of the commissioners of pharmacy that they would join in this recommendation and ask that the same officer perform a like office with regard to the laws under which they act.

Thanking you for the uniform courtesy and consideration shown to members of the board,

I am, yours, respectfully,

J. B. GREGG CUSTIS, M. D.,
President.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX A.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, September 26, 1896.

Ordered, That the following regulations made by the board of medical supervisors, under section 2 of "An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof, in the District of Columbia," approved June 3, 1896, to carry into effect the provisions of said act, are hereby approved.

Official copy furnished board of medical supervisors.

By order:

W. TINDALL, *Secretary*.

BY-LAWS.

Officers.

SEC. 1. The officers of the board of medical supervisors shall consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary.

SEC. 2. The president, vice-president, and secretary shall be chosen by ballot, and shall continue in office for one year, or until their successors have been chosen.

SEC. 3. The president, and in his absence the vice-president, shall preside at all meetings; shall preserve order, appoint committees, and shall sign his name as president to the certificates ordered to be issued by the board.

SEC. 4. The secretary shall keep correct records of the journal and special acts of the board; shall preserve a list of all who apply for and stand the examinations; shall publish under the direction of the board the official list of those passed and their number, and not the names but the number who have failed, together with the names of the colleges from which the candidates have received their diplomas; he shall notify the members of the board of the time and place of meeting, conduct all the official correspondence of the board, and sign the certificates ordered to be issued by the board; he shall also act as treasurer, and as such take charge of all moneys belonging to the board, collect all money due, and disburse the funds under order of the board, and shall render a full account of his official duties as treasurer when required by the board.

RULES FOR CONDUCTING MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

1. The examinations shall be conducted in writing and orally.

2. The written examinations shall continue three days, and be divided as follows: Anatomy and histology; physiology and hygiene; chemistry, toxicology, and medical jurisprudence; pathology and bacteriology; materia medica and therapeutics; practice of medicine; surgery and diseases of the eye and the ear; obstetrics and gynecology.

3. The oral examinations, covering the same subjects, shall be held on the Monday following the close of the written examinations and continue from day to day until all candidates have been examined.

4. There shall be in the written examinations ten questions given to each of the eight sections.

5. Questions must be given out and the answers collected punctually at the time specified for each section, and no paper will be accepted unless the examination be actually held at the appointed time. The time for each examination paper of ten questions shall not exceed two hours.

6. Help of any kind must be removed from the reach and sight of the candidate, and any candidate detected in trying to give or obtain aid shall be instantly dismissed from the room and his or her paper for the entire work canceled.

7. Explanations of questions and criticism or inspection of the answer papers during examination are positively prohibited.

8. No candidate shall enter the examination more than thirty minutes late, unless excused by the examiner, nor shall he leave the room within thirty minutes after the distribution of question papers.

9. No candidate shall communicate with any other candidate, nor have books or helps of any kind, nor be permitted to question the examiner as to the meaning or interpretation of the questions, but must rely solely upon his or her own knowledge of the subject. Any violation of this rule shall debar the candidate from the examination.

10. Candidates must furnish their own penholders and pens—paper, ink, and blotting paper being supplied by the board.

11. If a candidate without permission withdraws himself or herself from the sight of the examiner, his or her examination shall be closed. This permits a candidate, temporarily ill, to withdraw from the room to return only by consent of the examiner. But in all cases of temporary withdrawal, the candidate must be accompanied by one of the examiners, or by a person designated by them.

12. The examination in each section shall be conducted by one member from each of the three examining boards.

13. The examiners must retain the question papers and not permit the questions to be disclosed until the arrival of the exact time for the examination in that particular branch. If any information relating to the examination be given to any candidate by any member of either board of examiners it shall be the duty of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to annul the commission of such member.

14. Promptly at the expiration of the time allowed for each section the candidates must place their answer papers, whether completed or not, in the envelope, seal, and hand the same to the examiners.

15. The candidate must sign his or her papers, not with his or her name, but with a number furnished by the secretary of the board of supervisors at the beginning of the examinations, and at the close of the examination must inclose his or her name, together with this number, in an envelope provided for that purpose, and hand the same to the secretary. The papers are thus examined and marked by numbers only, and the name of the candidate will not be known until the envelope containing it and the number is opened by the board of supervisors after the complete summing up of the marks attained by the candidates in both written and oral examinations.

16. The boards of examiners shall begin their inspection of the papers submitted by the candidates as soon as possible after the close of the examinations and shall make a full and tabulated report of the same to the board of supervisors within ten days thereafter.

17. The oral examinations shall be conducted by each board in full session, the candidates being examined singly and in turn by the different members. The result in each case shall be determined immediately after the examination, and a correct statement of the result of this examination in each branch shall be transmitted to the secretary of the board of supervisors as soon as possible.

18. The board of supervisors shall, after a strict scrutiny of the papers and averages submitted, determine the standing of each candidate and announce their conclusions within twenty days after the close of the examinations.

19. A correct set of answers to the questions, both written and oral, in any one section shall be rated at 100, 75 per cent for the written and 25 per cent for the oral examination, and partial or imperfect answers shall be rated in accordance with their degree of completeness.

20. A total average of 75 per cent shall be necessary to entitle the candidate to a license to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia; but in no section shall the percentage be less than 50 per cent. In this case, however, the candidate may, upon his request, be granted an immediate reexamination upon that section. A candidate having less than 50 per cent in more than one section, or less than 33½ per cent in any one section, shall be rejected, no matter what may be his or her total average.

21. At the close of the examination each candidate must subscribe his or her name to the following declaration, place it in an envelope, seal, and deliver it to the secretary of the board of supervisors, viz:

"I, ———, declare herewith that prior to the examinations I had no knowledge of the questions to be proposed, and I pledge my word of honor, without mental reservation or evasion, that during the examinations just completed I have neither given to nor received from a fellow-candidate, or from any other source whatsoever, any information upon the subjects treated of in the examinations, and that I have read and fully understand the import of this declaration."

Every set of answers lacking this declaration and signature, no matter how complete and satisfactory otherwise, will be rejected, nor can this omission be supplied after the papers have reached the board of supervisors.

(Blank forms of this pledge will be furnished candidates at the conclusion of their examinations.)

Approved, September 26, 1896.

CHAS. F. POWELL,
Commissioner, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX B.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, May 16, 1898.

Ordered, That the following regulations for the examination and licensing of midwives in the District of Columbia, submitted by the board of medical supervisors for approval, under date of the 9th instant, are hereby approved, viz:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXAMINATION AND LICENSING OF MIDWIVES.

Resolved, That all persons desiring to practice midwifery in the District of Columbia shall apply to the board of medical supervisors for licenses so to do. Applications for this purpose shall be in the handwriting of the applicants, upon blanks furnished by the secretary of said board, and shall be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the applicant is, in each case, of good moral character and not less than twenty-one years of age, that she is a graduated trained nurse or has been regularly engaged as an obstetric nurse for not less than two years, and that she has been in actual attendance in her capacity as nurse upon not less than five cases of confinement under the care of physicians.

That all applicants for licenses to practice midwifery shall submit to examination upon (1) the management of normal labor, (2) the care of the mother and child during an uncomplicated puerperal period, and (3) the recognition before confinement of pathological conditions of the mother which are likely to complicate labor, and during labor and the puerperal period of pathological conditions of both mother and child, and the duty of midwives in reference to such conditions.

That examinations of applicants for licenses to practice midwifery shall be held, commencing on the second Thursdays in January and July of each year and at such other times as the board of medical supervisors may direct, and shall be conducted by three physicians nominated for that purpose from time to time by said board.

That answers of applicants to questions propounded in the examinations shall be marked on the scale of 100 in proportion to their approach to completeness and perfection, and no applicant shall be entitled to receive a license unless she shall have attained a mark not less than 75.

Official copy furnished Dr. William C. Woodward, secretary.

By order:

W. TINDALL, *Secretary*.

APPENDIX C.

Results of applications of Series C.—Examinations held prior to June 30, 1898.

Diploma presented from—	Not examined.			Examined.		Total.
	Waiting examination.	Refused admittance to examination.	Application withdrawn.	Failed.	Passed.	
Baltimore Medical College.....				1		1
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbian University, New York.....					1	1
Columbian University.....			1	3	12	a 16
Detroit Medical College.....			1			1
Hahnemann College, Chicago.....				1		1
Howard University.....					6	6
Jefferson Medical College.....				4		b 4
Medical College of Ohio.....					2	2
National Normal University.....		1				1
National University.....				1	2	3
Pulte Medical College.....				1	1	a 2
University of Geneva.....			1			1
University of Georgetown.....					8	8
University of Leipzig.....					1	1
University of Maryland.....	1				4	5
University of Minnesota.....					1	1
University of the City of New York.....					1	1
University of Pennsylvania.....					1	1
University of Rome, Italy.....					1	1
University of Virginia.....					1	1
University of Wurzburg.....			1			1
Washington University, Baltimore, Md.....				1		1
Total.....	1	1	4	12	42	60

a Two applications from one physician.

b Four applications from one physician.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1898.*To the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:*

The idea of a tax-sustained public library of the modern type for Washington, a supplement of the public schools for the benefit of 45,000 school children, a people's free university, open at night for the local workingmen, was first suggested and discussed in the local newspaper press, and in 1894 was taken up and strongly advocated by the board of trade. The Commissioners, the school trustees, the workingmen's organizations, and various citizens' associations cooperated to promote the public library movement, and finally by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896, the library was established on the basis desired. The act reads as follows:

AN ACT To establish and provide for the maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a free public library and reading room is hereby established and shall be maintained in the District of Columbia, which shall be the property of the said District and a supplement of the public educational system of said District. All actions relating to such library, or for the recovery of any penalties lawfully established in relation thereto, shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia, and the Commissioners of the said District are authorized on behalf of said District to accept and take title to all gifts, bequests, and devises for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance or endowment of said library; and the Commissioners of said District are further authorized to receive, as component parts of said library, collections of books and other publications that may be transferred to them.

SEC. 2. That all persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the privileges of said library, including the use of the books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, subject to such rules and regulations as may be lawfully established in relation thereto.

SEC. 3. That the said library shall be in charge of a board of library trustees, who shall purchase the books, magazines, and newspapers, and procure the necessary appendages for such library. The said board of trustees shall be composed of nine members, each of whom shall be a taxpayer in the District of Columbia, and shall serve without compensation. They shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and shall hold office for six years: *Provided*, That at the first meeting of the said board the members shall be divided by lot into three classes. The first class, composed of three members, shall hold office for two years; the second class, composed of three members, shall hold office for four years; the third class, composed of three members, shall hold office for six years. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled by the District Commissioners. Said board shall have power to provide such regulations for its own organization and government as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. That the said board shall have power to provide for the proper care and preservation of said library, to prescribe rules for taking and returning books, to fix, assess, and collect fines and penalties for the loss of or injury to books, and to

establish all other needful rules and regulations for the management of the library as the said board shall deem proper. The said board of trustees shall appoint a librarian to have the care and superintendence of said library, who shall be responsible to the board of trustees for the impartial enforcement of all rules and regulations lawfully established in relation to said library. The said librarian shall appoint such assistants as the board shall deem necessary to the proper conduct of the library. The said board of library trustees shall make an annual report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia relative to the management of the said library.

SEC. 5. That said library shall be located in some convenient place in the city of Washington, to be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the recommendation of the trustees of said library: *Provided*, That in any municipal building to be hereafter erected in said District suitable provision shall be made for said library and reading room, sufficient to accommodate not less than one hundred thousand volumes.

This act carried no appropriation, and the first maintenance provision for the library appeared in the act making appropriations for the District of Columbia, approved June 30, 1898, as follows:

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY: For librarian, one thousand six hundred dollars; first assistant librarian, nine hundred dollars; second assistant librarian, seven hundred and twenty dollars; and for rent, fuel, light, fitting up rooms, and other contingent expenses, three thousand five hundred dollars; in all, six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

In pursuance of the law of June 3, 1896, the Commissioners appointed the board of trustees therein described, and the trustees organized and selected a librarian as therein directed. The library organization is now as follows:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

S. W. Woodward, term expires 1900.
B. H. Warner, term expires 1900.
J. B. Larner, term expires 1900.
A. R. Spofford, term expires 1902.
J. T. DuBois, term expires 1902.
R. R. Perry, term expires 1902.
T. W. Noyes, term expires 1904.
C. J. Bell, term expires 1904.
R. H. Thayer, term expires 1904.

OFFICERS.

President, Theodore W. Noyes.
Vice-president, Brainard H. Warner.
Librarian, secretary, and treasurer, Weston Flint.
First assistant librarian, Miss Irene Gibson.
Second assistant librarian, Miss Emily A. Spilman.

COMMITTEES.

Books—Spofford, Thayer, Woodward.
Employes—DuBois, Woodward, Warner.
Rules—Perry, Spofford, Larner.
Building—Warner, DuBois, Thayer.
Finance—Larner, Bell, Perry.
Bookbinding, etc.—Thayer, Spofford, Larner.
Legislation (special)—Bell, Warner, Thayer.
Donations (special)—Woodward, Warner, Bell.

The trustees have recommended, and the Commissioners have designated, as the location of the library, No. 1326 New York avenue. This building, well lighted, admirably located, in close proximity to a street railroad center, and easily accessible to the people of all sections of the District, has been materially altered and repaired in order to make it more suitable for library purposes, and is now reasonably well adapted to this use. It was occupied by the library early in November and will be opened to the public in December.

The books constituting the present library are entirely private donations. There are now on the shelves 15,000 volumes and the number is increasing every day. The largest single donation is the collection of the incorporated Washington City Free Library, which transferred to the Commissioners all its books.

A list of the donations of books and money up to date is appended to this report.

The largest cash donations for the purchase of books have been made as follows: Crosby S. Noyes, \$1,000; Woodward & Lothrop, \$1,000; Charles C. Glover, \$250; John R. McLean, \$250.

Mr. James T. DuBois has donated to the library the sum of \$2,000, which he agrees later to increase to \$5,000, provided it be known as the "Henry Pastor Memorial Fund," the annual interest of which is to be devoted to the purchase of scientific periodicals for the library, upon each of which is to be placed the following imprint: "Furnished by the Henry Pastor Memorial Fund." This collection, which will be of special practical value to the local workingmen, now offers and when the full fund is available will, to an even greater extent, supply an instructive and unique reference collection. The list of periodicals purchased for the first year with the interest upon this fund is appended to this report.

Among the donations of books, that of 1,500 valuable volumes from the estate of Mr. Anthony Pollok is deserving of note. The executors of Mr. Pollok in presenting these books to the library have attached to the gift the following conditions:

First. The collection shall be known as the "Anthony Pollok Collection."

Second. Each book shall be supplied with a suitable plate, which shall bear the inscription "Anthony Pollok Collection."

The donations committee of the trustees has outlined a systematic plan of canvassing for subscriptions to the library, and the prospects are excellent that the library will in the near future enjoy further large and valuable accessions.

There is a possibility that legislation may be secured from Congress which will turn over to the library the miscellaneous books not necessary for reference and official use in the departmental libraries. Those number between 20,000 and 30,000 volumes. Their withdrawal from the 300,000 volumes of the departmental libraries will not injure the latter as technical reference collections for official use, but would cause the Washington Public Library to become a general departmental library for the enjoyment of all the clerks in all the departments. These books, accessible in the main only to the clerks in three of the departments, and accessible to them only so far as the fraction contained in their own library is concerned, would, if collected in the Washington Public Library, be open to all the clerks, and a great body of Government employees would enjoy privileges of which they are now entirely deprived. The establishment of such a general departmental library, open also to the public, would save the Government the expensive duplication of books in numerous small collections, and would also economize in the room space devoted to departmental library purposes.

There is also a possibility of securing the use for circulating purposes of some of the duplicates, copyrighted or uncopyrighted, in the Library of Congress. The creation of a circulating department of the latter library has been forcibly urged in Congress, but has also met with determined opposition. A compromise between these conflicting views of

the true functions of the Library of Congress may result in the popular circulating use of some of these books through their loan to the Washington Public Library.

The proposition to provide the District with a new municipal building is to be advanced, not only on its own merit, but because the structure when erected is, under the law, to serve as the public library's permanent home.

The promotion of suitable legislation to accomplish all these ends is strongly urged by the trustees.

The board of trustees, under the authority given by the law, has provided "regulations for its own organization and government," which are printed as an appendix to this report, and has also, by the same authority, adopted library rules regulating the use of the books, which will also be found in the appendix.

The estimates submitted by the trustees for the maintenance of the library for the ensuing year are as follows:

Librarian	\$1, 600
One assistant librarian	900
One assistant librarian	720
*Two assistant librarians, at \$600 each	1, 200
*One messenger	360
*Books and magazines	8, 000
Rent, fuel, light, fitting up and care of rooms, and other contingent expenses.	3, 500
Total	16, 280

The items marked with a star are new. The others are the same as the appropriations for the current year. The Commissioners' estimates for the current year were \$12,300, including \$4,000 for books. The increase in the estimates for next year is in the greater estimate (\$8,000) for books.

The appropriations for the public libraries of Salem, Mass., and Newark, N. J., for the first year of their existence show that the proposed appropriation for a library of the size of that of Washington is in every respect modest and reasonable.

The Washington library has 15,000 books; in their first year the Salem and Newark libraries had 14,030 and 13,000, respectively.

The salaried force of Washington at present consists of three persons (librarian and two assistants), whom it is proposed to increase to six persons (librarian, four assistants, and messenger), as against a total force for the first year in the Salem library of seven persons, and in the Newark library of six permanent employees and four temporary cataloguers. An increase of the library force is absolutely essential. The librarian and his two assistants are engaged not only during the day, but until 10 o'clock at night, and are thus doing double duty, for which an extra force is in many cases provided.

The present Washington pay roll is \$3,220, which it is proposed to increase to \$4,780, as against \$4,528.74 for the Salem library staff in its first year and \$7,592.60 for that of Newark during the same period.

The proposed item of expenditure upon books and periodicals is \$8,000 as against \$12,282.03 for books and \$633.31 for periodicals in the first year of the Salem library, and of \$14,572.33 for books and \$1,451.71 for periodicals in the corresponding period of the Newark library. Similar comparisons of the other items show that they are all in Washington's estimates reduced to a minimum.

To-day there is general recognition of the important educational position of the free circulating library and reading room, accessible at hours when their treasures can be utilized by students, both from schools

and colleges, and from among the working people whose daylight hours are largely occupied in breadwinning. Especially are such libraries appreciated in this land of free schools. In State after State, responding to the popular demand for these educating and civilizing agencies, has legislation been enacted to supply each little municipal subdivision at the taxpayer's expense. So notable has been this movement that it has been reasonably predicted that the last quarter of the nineteenth century will go down in history as the age of electricity and free libraries. The progressive community needs the public library as it does the telegraph and the telephone. It is on the same footing with the common school; it is the free university of the people. In the public school a liking for books—a desire and thirst for knowledge—may naturally be acquired. The library develops this liking and meets and gratifies this desire. The school imparts the ability to educate one's self by the intelligent use of books. The library supplements this instruction by providing the means and opportunity for such self-education.

The library is, then, a true university, both for the graduates of the public schools and for the whole people, without regard to class, or sex, or age, or wealth, or previous condition of servitude to ignorance. The people eagerly avail themselves of the educational opportunities offered by the public library. It raises the whole community to a higher intellectual plane. It is also not without its beneficent influence as a moral agent. In some of the small New England towns the record shows that as many as one out of every five inhabitants, counting men, women, and children, is registered as a borrower of library books. More persons have there registered to read than have registered to vote. The statistics also show that at first fiction was most largely drawn upon by such readers, but that as the taste for reading was developed stronger food for the mind was demanded, and the ratio of serious reading steadily increased. The reading room has proved and will prove a strong rival to all demoralizing resorts in claims upon the evenings of many, especially the young, and has served and will serve more and more as a satisfactory substitute for nightly idleness in dreary lodgings or on the streets.

Mindful of the library's functions as "a supplement of the public educational system of said District," the trustees have endeavored to develop it along the lines of greatest usefulness to the school children of Washington. They have cooperated with the school authorities in establishing the most effective system of thus utilizing the books and have kept this purpose steadily in mind in the purchase of new books.

A duty and privilege presented to the citizens of Washington is that of enlarging the private subscriptions of books to the library, the donations of money to purchase books, and the gifts of memorial and other funds for special library purposes. Public-spirited Washington may reasonably be expected to develop numerous Pratts and Carnegies who, on a smaller scale proportionate to their means, will be glad to imitate these benefactors and to make themselves partners with the municipality in the grand work of building up a public library. Some wealthy Washingtonian may be moved by local pride or other good motive to endow a branch or department of the library and attach to it his name. No citizen could erect to himself a nobler memorial.

Respectfully submitted.

THEODORE W. NOYES,
President of the Library Trustees.

APPENDIX.

Regulations for the organization and government of the board of library trustees of the free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia, constituted by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896.

ARTICLE I. The board of trustees shall hold regular meetings on the second Monday of each month, at an hour and place to be designated by the trustees.

ART. II. The president of the board may, and, on request of three members, shall, call a special meeting, of which three days' notice in writing, and specifying the object of the call, shall be given. No other than business relating to such specified object shall be transacted at such special meeting.

ART. III. At the regular meeting in January of each year, which shall be called the annual meeting, the officers of the board shall be elected, except the librarian.

ART. IV. Notices of all meetings shall be mailed to every member of the board three days previous to the time of such meetings.

ART. V. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

ART. VI. The officers of the board shall consist of a president, a vice-president, and a librarian, who shall also act as secretary and treasurer of the board. At each annual meeting the board shall elect by ballot from its own number a president and vice-president, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are chosen. A majority of the votes cast shall elect.

ART. VII. Any vacancy occurring in these offices shall be filled at any regular meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose, by election as aforesaid.

ART. VIII. At the regular meeting in June of each year the board of trustees shall elect by a viva voce vote a librarian to serve for the fiscal year beginning with the 1st day of July subsequent to said election. It shall require a majority of the whole board to elect a librarian, and he shall at all times be subject to removal for cause by a two-thirds vote of the whole board of trustees.

ART. IX. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the board; to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for; and to sign all papers, communications, and instruments which may require his official signature. He shall also, in conjunction with the librarian, prepare for the consideration and approval of the board, at its meeting of October of each year, the annual report of the board required by the organic act. He shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the library, and shall be ex officio a member of all committees.

ART. X. In the absence of the president, the vice-president shall preside at all meetings of the board, and shall generally discharge all duties of the president in case of the latter's absence from the city, or inability to act, or in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of president.

ART. XI. The duties of the librarian, as secretary and treasurer of the board, shall be to keep a neat, exact, and permanent record of the meetings of the board, the financial account of the library, and to lay before the board at each regular meeting a statement of the amount in the treasury to its credit. He shall have the custody of all moneys and papers of the board, and shall deliver the same to his successor upon the termination of his term of office. All payments of any sums in the custody and control of the board shall be made by checks of the librarian, countersigned by the president of the board. He shall give bond to the board in the penal sum of \$2,500 for the faithful performance of his duties in connection with the custody and disbursement of money.

ART. XII. The duties of the librarian as such shall be those prescribed by this board in the rules and regulations for the management of the library.

ART. XIII. For all fines, security deposits, and other payments to the library, the librarian shall give his receipt, in such form as to show the amount received, in duplicate, one part to be given to the payer and the other kept at the library for permanent reference.

ART. XIV. The standing committees of the board shall be as follows, each consisting of three members, to be appointed by the president: A committee on books, on finance, on employees, on buildings, on rules, and on bookbinding and printing.

ART. XV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on books and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the selection, purchase, and exchange of books and periodicals; the sale and exchange of duplicates and of all old magazines and papers not kept for filing and binding; and said committee shall make written recommendations to the board as to all matters referred to it. It shall be the duty of this committee to examine, from time to time, the books in the library, and to temporarily, pending the order of the board, exclude from circulation any and all books which it may deem offensive to good morals, and promptly after such action report the same to the board for its action. No purchase of books or periodicals to an amount exceeding \$100 shall be made except by authority of the board, entered upon its record; and all purchases made under this rule shall be reported to the board at its next meeting.

ART. XVI. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on finance shall be referred all matters relating to the library funds and all claims, and it shall audit all accounts, including the report of the librarian, provided for in Article XI; and if such claims, accounts, and reports are correct, certify them to the board, and in any event report thereon with their recommendation.

ART. XVII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on employees and librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of employees of the library, who shall report thereon to the board for its action; and all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of the librarian shall be referred to said committee for its report to the board for its action thereon. The librarian shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified.

ART. XVIII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on buildings shall be referred all matters relating to the rental, construction, alteration, repair, furnishing, heating, and lighting of the rooms to be used for the purpose of the library, for its report and recommendation.

ART. XIX. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on rules shall be referred all matters relating to the rules for the government of the board, and to the same committee and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the government of the library and its employees, who shall promptly report thereon, with recommendations for the action of the board.

ART. XX. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on bookbinding and printing shall be referred all matters relating to the binding and repair of books, the arrangement, printing, sale, and disposition of catalogues and finding lists, and statistics of circulation, and all matters relating to stamps, plates, labels, printed forms used in the library, and publications or printed matter issued by authority of the board, for its report and recommendation.

ART. XXI. In addition to the above, such special committees may from time to time be appointed as the board at its regular meeting shall direct.

ART. XXII. All reports of the committees shall be in writing, and signed by the proper committee. A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of business.

ART. XXIII. The order of business at regular meetings of the board shall be:

- (1) Call of roll.
- (2) Reading of minutes.
- (3) Report of officers.
- (4) Reports of standing committees.
- (5) Reports of special committees.
- (6) Reading of communications.
- (7) Presentation of claims.
- (8) Election of officers, when proper.
- (9) Unfinished business.
- (10) New business.

ART. XXIV. No money in the hands of the treasurer of the board shall be drawn from the treasury unless by special authority of the board, except in the case of the purchase of books, not exceeding \$100 in value, as provided in Article XV.

ART. XXV. None of these regulations shall be amended until the said amendments have been proposed in writing to a regular meeting of the board, whereupon the succeeding regular meeting shall act upon such amendments, and a majority vote of the whole board of trustees shall be required to adopt such amendments.

WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 1. The Library shall be open for the delivery and return of books every week day from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., legal holidays excepted. The reading rooms shall be open until 10 p. m.

ART. 2. All persons over the age of 12 years who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the privileges of the library, including the use of books the contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, by signing the proper application and agreement. Applications must be renewed every three years.

ART. 3. Minors under 18 years of age will be required to furnish the written consent and guaranty of parents, guardian, or some person satisfactory to the librarian. Temporary residents not owning real estate or employed in the District of Columbia shall also furnish a guaranty of some resident satisfactory to the librarian. Applications must be signed at the library.

ART. 4. Each person entitled to draw books from the library will be supplied with a card inscribed with his or her name, residence, and register number. This card

must be presented whenever a book is taken, returned, or renewed. If lost, it will be replaced after seven days upon payment of ten cents, or, without fee, at the expiration of twenty days. *Immediate notice of a change of residence must be given at the library.* The registered holder of a card is in all cases responsible for books drawn by means of the card, by whomsoever presented, and for all fines accrued on the same. When not in use, the borrower is requested to leave the card at the registration desk.

ART. 5. One volume, or two volumes if of the same book, may be taken out at a time and retained two weeks (unless labeled "Seven-day book"), and may be renewed once for the same period. Books of recent purchase and very popular books are called "Seven-day books." These books have the notice on the outside cover, and may not be renewed.

ART. 6. Any book in the library (except fiction and seven-day books) may be reserved by the payment of two cents. The second volume of a novel may be reserved in the same way. Leave two cents and fill out a reserve blank at the delivery desk, and a notice will be sent as soon as the book is returned to the library.

ART. 7. Books of reference and those deemed by the library committee unsuitable for general circulation, shall not be loaned for home use, except upon special permission of the committee or librarian. Such books will be designated in the printed catalogue by an (*), and in the card catalogue by the letter "R" (in red) placed above the call number.

ART. 8. A fine of two cents a day shall be imposed if a book is kept overtime, and at the expiration of three weeks (if the book is not returned) a messenger will be sent for the book, and shall have authority to collect the fine incurred and an additional fee of twenty cents for such messenger service. No book will be delivered to the person incurring the fine until it is paid.

ART. 9. Books are not to be exchanged the same day they are taken out, unless mistakes have been made by the library attendants.

ART. 10. If any borrower lose or materially injure a book, paper, or magazine belonging to the library he shall furnish another copy of the same or later edition, or pay the librarian's appraisement, at his option. If the book so lost or injured be a part of a set he shall replace or pay for the entire set, and may thereupon receive the remaining volumes as his property. Writing in books is strictly prohibited.

ART. 11. Any person abusing the privileges of the library, or violating any of the foregoing regulations, shall be temporarily deprived of the use of the library, and the case shall be reported to the board of trustees for proper action thereon.

ART. 12. The duties of the librarian shall be as follows: To take charge of the library and reading room, and he shall be responsible for the care and safety of the books and other public property contained therein; to submit to the board of trustees, and to the proper committees, measures for securing the proper management and fullest efficiency of the library and reading room; to obtain for the library public documents of all kinds, as well as the publications of libraries, library associations, and other bodies whose proceedings and reports may afford information of value to the board or the users of the library; to keep carefully arranged, for the use of the board, lists of new books and publications, both American and foreign; to prepare for the use of the board lists of books and periodicals required to complete sets, to fill out such departments as are deficient, and to supply the place of books which have been lost; to keep a list of all books and publications donated to the library, stating the name and residence of the donor and the date when received; to classify and arrange all books and publications as soon as received, and to keep the same catalogued according to such plan or plans as may be approved by the board; to report promptly all flagrant cases of theft, mutilation, or injury of books and periodicals; to be responsible for the preservation of order in the rooms, and to be present, so far as may be practicable, in the library during library hours; to exercise control over the library and reading room, and all employees of the board, and to promptly report to the trustees any delinquency on the part of the employees; to keep exact and detailed accounts of all moneys received from fines and other sources, and report the same monthly to the board at the regular meeting; to submit monthly a report of all books added to and loaned by the library; to prepare and submit to the board an annual report, giving a full account of the working of the library during the fiscal year; to discharge such other duties as fall within the province of librarian and may from time to time be prescribed by the board.

DONATIONS TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

MONEY.

Crosby S. Noyes, \$1,000.
 Woodward & Lothrop, \$1,000.
 C. C. Glover, \$250.
 John R. McLean, \$250.
 J. T. DuBois, Henry Pastor Memorial
 Fund (interest on \$2,000).
 Job Barnard, \$10.
 Max Cohen, \$5.
 S. W. Curriden, \$10.
 B. B. Earnshaw & Bros., \$10.
 B. T. Janney, \$5.

Charles King, \$5.
 A. M. McLochen, \$5.
 Cunot H. Rudolph, \$25.
 Charles F. Scott, \$2.
 Thomas W. Smith, \$50.
 G. W. F. Swartzell, \$20.
 Oscar W. White, \$5.
 C. C. Willard, \$100.
 Great Falls Ice Co., \$25.
 C. A. Langley, \$5.

BOOKS.

Washington City Free Library, 12,412
 volumes.
 E. W. Ashford, 20 volumes.
 General William Birney, 107 volumes.
 E. B. Beale, 50 volumes.
 Max Cohen, 3 volumes.
 Joseph Auerbach, miscellaneous.
 Walter C. Clephane, 3 pamphlets.
 Cicero W. Harris, 2 volumes.
 Archibald Hopkins, 100 pamphlets.
 M. Jacobi, 14 volumes.

Maj. J. W. Powell, miscellaneous.
 S. L. Phillips, 112 volumes.
 M. J. Rathbun, 20 volumes.
 Henry M. Rochester, 20 periodicals.
 Anthony Pollok Library, 1,500 volumes.
 Mary E. Mann, 7 volumes.
 S. G. Brown, 3 volumes.
 Arthur O'Neill, 6 volumes.
 Woodward & Lothrop, 13 volumes.
 Weston Flint, 50 volumes.
 F. E. Woodward, 7 volumes.

LIST OF PERIODICALS PURCHASED BY THE PASTOR FUND, 1898.

American Electrician.
 American Architect and Building News.
 American Gardening.
 American Journal of Science.
 American Machinist.
 American Naturalist.
 Anthony's Photographic Bulletin.
 Art Amateur.
 Art Interchange.
 Builder.
 Carpentry and Building.
 Cassier's Magazine.
 Country Gentleman.
 Electrical Engineer.
 Electrical World.
 Engineering.
 Engineering Record.

Engineering Magazine.
 Ice and Refrigeration.
 Inland Printer.
 Iron Age.
 Marine Engineering.
 Meehan's Monthly.
 Mines and Minerals.
 Photographic Times.
 Popular Science Monthly.
 Railroad Gazette.
 Scientific American and Supplement.
 Scientific American, Builders' Edition.
 Sibley Journal of Mechanical Engineer-
 ing.
 Street Railway Journal.
 Auk.